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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1909, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1910.

Mr. A. W. BURKILL resigned on January 20, owing to his approaching departure for England, and, the vacancy occurring so near the end of the Municipal year, his place was not filled.

At the Election held on January 25 and 26, the following gentlemen were declared to have been elected, and at their first meeting on March 24, resolved themselves into the usual Standing Committees as under, Mr. D. LANDALE being again elected Chairman, and Mr. MEUSER Vice Chairman :—

Watch Committee.—Messrs. W. D. LITTLE, H. A. J. MACRAY and W. A. C. PLATT.

Works Committee.—Messrs. F. C. HEFFER, O. MEUSER and J. PRENTICE.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. H. DE GRAY, D. LANDALE and T. E. TRUEMAN.

There were also nominated for service as the Council's representatives on the following Committees :—

The Public Recreation Ground.—Mr. HEFFER.

The Public School.—Mr. DE GRAY.

The Public School for Chinese.—Mr. MACRAY.

No change in the constitution of the Council for 1909 has occurred during the year. The Council has met weekly on Wednesdays, and the meetings of the Standing Committees have been as follows :—

Watch Committee	20
Works Committee	13
Finance Committee	7

The Council went into recess between August 11 and September 15.

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Strength.—The strength of the Corps on December 31, 1909, was 41 Officers and 724 non-commissioned officers and men on the Active List, and 10 Officers and 196 non-commissioned officers and men in the Reserves, making a total of 51 Officers and 920 others, or 971 in all. These figures shew a decrease of 20 on the numbers on December 31, 1908, which gave totals of 50 Officers and 941 others, or 991 in all, being a decrease of 56 on the previous year.

209 recruits joined during the year, and there have been 222 resignations. In 1908 there were 201 recruits and 253 resignations.

Two new Units have been added, the Engineer Company and the Buglers, and three have disappeared, the Mounted Infantry, the Ambulance Section, and the Signallers. The first I hope we shall soon see again in another form; the others, as separate entities, are victims of the necessity of having every Unit self-contained, and though they disappear as Units their members mostly remain in the Corps.

Staff.—Major A. A. S. Barnes was, by the *London Gazette* of June 1, 1909, granted the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, with effect from October 17, 1908, whilst employed as Commandant, S.V.C. Captain G. F. Collyer was granted six months' leave of absence from November 20, Captain W. J. N. Dyer being appointed to act as Corps Staff Officer during his absence. On the disbandment of the Signallers, Lieut. G. G. Carlsen was transferred to the Staff as Instructor, and Sergeant C. Houghton as Assistant-Instructor in Signalling.

In the competition for the American Company's Cup, fired on June 6, and open to teams of three, the Staff took fifth place out of 17 teams.

Medical Staff.—The murder in London on July 1 of Major C. Lalcaca, Principal Medical Officer, deeply affected the whole Corps, all ranks realising that they had lost a true friend. Mourning was worn by the Officers for one month.

The Corps has long outgrown the original system whereby the Ambulance Section was formed as a separate Unit. The Ambulance Section has, moreover, been moribund for some time, as it had few attractions except for medical men. It has now been abolished, and a Medical Staff, with men in each Unit trained in First Aid duties, substituted. With the ready co-operation of all the principal chemists we have been able to arrive at the approximate quantity of surgical dressings, drugs, etc. usually available in the port in case of emergency.

The Medical Staff has been reinforced by the issue of Commissions as Lieutenant to Dr. W. B. Billinghurst in October and Dr. C. N. Davis in November.

Eleven members of the Corps obtained First Aid Certificates at an examination held on February 12. Arrangements are being made for further instruction in this branch in the earlier part of the coming year.

Light Horse.—The drill and general turn-out of this Unit leaves nothing to be desired. The result achieved by the sound training the ponies receive is particularly noticeable, more especially when one considers the intractable nature of many China ponies. It has been remarked that the drill and turn-out of this Unit would do credit to a Squadron of Regular Cavalry, and I consider this only a just appreciation of facts. During the early part of the training I noticed some delay on the part of the men in taking up firing positions after dismounting, but I was glad to note that this defect was subsequently remedied.

2nd Lieut. P. Crighton resigned in December owing to pressure of business. He has been connected with this Unit for eleven years, having previously served in the former Engineer Company for two years. 2nd Lieut. A. C. Crighton also resigned at the end of the year. Being short-handed in his office he has found it impossible to devote the necessary time to his Light Horse duties. The vacancies thus caused will be filled early next year.

Artillery.—The Artillery was deprived, during the Training and for the greater part of the year, of the services of its former commander, Captain A. J. Stewart, through sickness which finally, I regret to say, necessitated his resignation in October. Such, however, is the excellence to which this Unit has attained, and such, moreover, are the capabilities and the technical knowledge of his successor, Captain L. E. Canning, and so ably are his efforts supported by all under him, that in this Battery the community possesses an arm excelled by none and equalled by few of its kind. The Artillery is at work the whole year round, even in the hottest months, a proof of its zeal and a guarantee of its efficiency.

It is unfortunate that the increased range of the new 15-pounder guns and the local conditions at the Point have combined to render the Annual Practice there so dangerous as to necessitate its abandonment. Conditions are changing so much round Shanghai that it is extremely doubtful whether another suitable site will be found, but actual practice of this sort not being so vitally necessary for the Artillery as for Units using small arms, the loss is not so serious as it may appear, though the loss to the men, from the point of interesting work, is to be regretted. To minimise this loss to some extent, I am in hopes of being able to affix a rifle to each gun-barrel in such a manner as to enable the loading and firing motions to be performed, in conjunction with practice in picking up targets, on the Rifle Range.

The Musketry performances of the Artillery are up to the average of the Corps.

A case of glanders was reported among the ponies on January 11. The pony concerned was destroyed. The agreement for the purchase and keep of the ponies through the Horse Bazaar having fallen into disuse, was finally abandoned in the early part of the year. Three additional ponies were, after a series of exhaustive trials in the Battery, and frequent inspections by myself, purchased privately at an average cost of 75 Taels. They have given every satisfaction. No. 15 Pony died on September 7 of a ruptured stomach.

The situation of the stables, at the Eastern end of Seward Road, just two miles from the present Headquarters and Gun-shed, in a very crowded part of the Settlement, has been a constant source of anxiety to me, for I am convinced that ponies kept there would not be always accessible and available in times of emergency.

An interesting experiment was tried on August 29 of swimming the ponies across the Soochow Creek, near the Ichang Road. Very little difficulty was experienced with most of them, though some required considerable persuasion before they would enter the water.

The attendance of the members of this Unit at Corps Parades is very good.

The Battery was in Camp at the Range from October 30 till November 3, 29 to 32 members attending. Although the weather was very bad a good deal of very useful work was carried out.

Gunner Tilbrook died on August 12 and was buried, with military honours, on August 14.

Maxim Company.—The necessity for three Officers in this Unit having become apparent, Company Sergeant-Major H. B. Emerson was promoted 2nd Lieut. in September. Captain G. E. Stewart having proceeded on leave of absence at the end of November the command has devolved on Lieut. R. H. Gaskin.

This Unit, having won the Africa Cup Competition three times in succession, retains possession of that trophy.

The duplicate nature of the work required of this Unit, which has to use two distinct types of fire-arms, calls for a considerable amount of energy and responsibility on the part of all ranks, and it is very pleasant to me to be able to record, in combination with its efficiency with its own peculiar weapon, the machine gun, that it is one of the best shooting Units with the rifle. Its most noteworthy characteristic is the rapidity with which it covers the ground with its guns. Special attention has always been devoted to this feature and the results naturally increase the usefulness of the Unit considerably. Experiments are being carried out, with the assistance of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, with a view to fitting the Maxim guns with bullet-proof shields, which will be ready by the coming training season.

"A" Company, The Mih-Ho-Loong Rifles.—This Company stands out among the other Units, during the past year, for its shooting successes. It won the Inter-Company Team Challenge Shield twice, for the fifth and sixth times in succession, the Cup presented by the late Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Wat-on, and the Shorrock Cup, in which latter competition its two half-companies took first and second places. It is to the fore in almost every branch of sport as the representative of the S.V.C., and in this way it does the Corps a great deal of good as a stimulus to recruiting. Seeing what an all-round sporting Company this is, it is to be regretted that the attendance at Corps Parades is not better. Without doubt the sporting engagements of

members sometimes interfere with their soldiering, but this idea, if carried to excess, engenders a suspicion that some men do not account Volunteering as their prime reason for joining the Corps.

The gap left in the Corps by the disappearance of the Mounted Infantry is, I hope, being filled by the addition of a Mounted Section to this Company, which possesses plenty of the right stamp of men for Mounted Infantry duties. For many reasons it is desirable that no Unit should exceed a strength of 100 of all ranks, and I propose, therefore, that this Company should be limited to that number, as far as dismounted men go, and that the Mounted Section should not exceed 30 of all ranks, in addition.

Private A. E. Charlton died on May 21. At the wish of his relatives he was not given a military funeral.

"B" Company.—I wish the quantity of this Company was more on a par with its quality. Whether it is that what used to be regarded as the preserves of "B" Company are poached upon by other Units I am not certain, but, seeing how large Shanghai is now, I am sure that this Company should be numerically far stronger, and should this meet the eye of any young man who might belong to the Corps and does not, I hope he will take the hint. Probably the nature of the employments of most of the members interferes to a great extent with their attendance at Corps Parades, because the numbers attending at the Range is uniformly good in this Unit. New Short Lee-Enfield rifles were issued to this Company in October.

Customs Company.—Lieut. W. G. Lay was promoted Captain on June 10. The vacancy caused by the resignation of 2nd Lieut. J. de W. Jansen, on transfer from Shanghai, has not yet been filled.

Private E. Lundin died on November 16, and was buried, with military honours, on November 17.

The scattered nature of the duties of the majority of the members of this Unit is a great hindrance to the assembling of men for some of the shooting competitions in the Corps. The men are only free, in any numbers, on Chinese holidays, which are usually devoted to Musketry work in Company Rifle Meetings. The material of this Company is excellent, and though it is not much in the public eye, it is in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

German Company.—Captain Schellhoss having been granted nine months' leave from May 20, the command devolved on 2nd Lieut. Rix, Lieut. Koch having resigned early in April on being ordered to the Kamerouns. Lieut. Rix held the command till November, when he was reluctantly compelled to resign his Commission, the command devolving on 2nd Lieut. H. Steen, who was commissioned on June 9.

The fact that many members of this Company have served in the German Army gives it an undoubted advantage over other Units of the Corps in the matter of discipline.

This Company was second in the Africa Cup Competition on April 4, being beaten by a very narrow margin by the Maxims.

Sergeant Zimmer died, as the result of a tramcar accident, on February 5, and was accorded a military funeral on the 7th idem.

American Company.—Lieut. F. J. Raven resigned his Commission in April. The vacancy thus caused has not been filled, but 1st Sergeant W. E. Sauer has been granted a temporary Commission as 2nd Lieut. to enable him to be attached to the U.S. Army Post at The Presidio, San Francisco.

In point of numbers this Unit cannot be said to be a satisfactory representation of the American Community. Constant changes among the younger members of that community who might join the Company account, no doubt, to a large extent for its paucity of numbers, but, at the same time, there are Americans here who might belong to the Volunteers and do not. The example, in this particular, of the more official permanent residents, such as those attached to the Consular Staff, is excellent, and I wish it was more largely followed, in view of the capital material of which this Unit is composed.

Portuguese Company.—2nd Lieut. E. dos S. Carneiro resigned his Commission, owing to pressure of business calls, in September. The turn-out of this Company in point of numbers is above the average. The feeling in the Company is an excellent one, and Captain Nolasco and all concerned with him are to be congratulated on the result of their efforts. Although it may not be generally known, this Company possesses a very fine Brass Band. It has one considerable advantage over most of the other Units in the possession of its own Headquarters, No. 73 Range Road having been rented for that purpose, and formally opened on July 17.

The Company went into Camp at the Range from October 22 to October 25, from 49 to 52 attending out of a total of 70, a record which speaks well for the zeal of all ranks. Though the time was devoted mostly to Musketry the men learned a good deal of other camp and barrack duties.

Japanese Company.—This Company has fully maintained its reputation as an essentially businesslike Unit. It is a pleasure to see the keenness and interest displayed by all ranks. Nothing is too great for them to undertake, and no detail so small as to escape attention.

In a competition on April 17, in which the Maxim Company and the Infantry Companies took part, of finding the shortest and quickest way from a point in the country about half-a-mile north of the Municipal Gaol to the Race Course, about three-and-a-half miles, this Company made the best shewing, arriving in 40 minutes.

It is often asked why the Japanese Company is so small numerically, considering the large numbers of that nationality in the Port. The reason is that the Unit is essentially a *corps d'élite*, which only the very best men are able to join.

Lieut. S. Koaze was promoted Captain on August 11, and 2nd Lieut. T. Asano, Lieutenant, on September 15.

Chinese Company.—Captain Cubitt was on leave from June 10 to October 29, during which period Lieut. Grayrigge was in command.

Two principal characteristics distinguish the Chinese Company, namely the strides that it has made in drill and in general efficiency during the year, and the zeal displayed by all ranks in turning out on parade. No other Unit can shew so good a percentage of men in the ranks to numbers on paper. These characteristics reflect the greatest credit on the Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Company.

The great event of the year, and probably in the annals of this Unit, was the visit of His Highness Prince Tsai Hsün, and his presentation of an ornamental banner on behalf of the Prince Regent, on September 15. This incident may safely be said to mark the termination of any opposition to the scheme of the Chinese Company, and its official recognition by the highest authorities. In addition to the banner, Prince Tsai Hsün presented a Gold Medal, commemorative of the occasion, to each of the three Officers of the Company and to the Commandant.

The very small percentage of "Efficients" in this Company has evoked comment and criticism on more than one occasion. It is due to failure on the part of many members to qualify in Musketry. As regards drill attendance nothing more could be desired, and I am sure that, in the coming year, members will devote an equal energy to their Musketry.

This Company furnished a Guard of Honour at the International Institute on February 4, for His Excellency Tuan Fang, Viceroy of Nanking, who was unfortunately prevented from being present.

Private Fong Yuen-ching was murdered on April 24, and was buried with military honours on May 18. The funeral was largely attended by the Corps, and immense crowds lined the streets. The body of the late Private Chun Shou-wu was conveyed through the Settlement to the Ningpo Wharf, with military honours, on May 22, *en route* to Ningpo for burial.

This Company won the Novices' Cup on October 10, and was second, with 233 points, in the competition for Colonel Watson's Cup, which was won by "A" Company with 239, on November 21. It also made the best percentage, 23.88, in the second competition for the Africa Cup on December 5. It is, therefore, apparent that it is becoming a factor to be seriously reckoned with by the older Units in these competitions.

Engineer Company.—This Company was inaugurated at a preliminary meeting held at the Town Hall on May 25, and definitely established at a subsequent meeting held at the same place on June 15, when Rules were drawn up and signed by 33 accepted candidates. Since then 24 candidates have been elected, and the strength at present stands at 56. One of the conditions of membership is that all candidates must furnish evidence of their technical training, and on this account some 25 candidates, whose technical experience was deemed insufficient, have been declined. On June 16, a Commission as Lieut. to command was issued to Mr. C. H. Godfrey, and after an examination held on July 27, Commissions as 2nd Lieuts. were issued to Messrs. H. King-Hiller and S. S. Sellick on August 8. The organization of the Company is as given below, from which it will be seen that every effort has been made to provide for all technical duties as far as possible:—

- Right half Company.*—No. 1 Section; Construction and Demolition.
No. 2 Section; Gas and Water Supply.
- Left half Company.*—No. 3 Section; Electrical Communications.
No. 4 Section; Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

1 Sergeant-Major and 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.

The Company has attended on six occasions at the Range, the attendance on each occasion being very good. The miniature range at the Town Hall has been used on two occasions for the instruction of recruits, the Officers and N.C.O.'s have met on five occasions for drill among themselves, and there have been some six Company drills. The personnel of the Company is excellent, every member is as keen as possible, and the men are of the right stamp.

It was originally proposed that this should be a Reserve Unit, but it has been finally decided that more active duties should be undertaken.

Reserve Company.—The strength of this Unit shows an increase of 15 as compared with last year. The formation of Unit Reserves has not, therefore, had the effect of lessening the numbers joining the older Reserve, which is eminently satisfactory in every way.

Although the chief characteristic of this Unit is the number of good shots it possesses, and although its energies are devoted almost entirely to work on the Range, it must not be supposed that it has no other value or responsibilities. As a matter of fact, should troubles in the Port ever assume very serious proportions, the Reserve Company will acquire an importance far greater probably than that of any other Unit, for the intention of the Mobilisation Scheme is that round the nucleus formed by this Unit will collect all the able bodied non-Volunteer residents, who are compelled to take their part in the defence of the Settlement, and who have no connecting ties with any of the Active Units. The Reserve Company, as at present organised, is capable of expansion on these lines, and it forms, therefore, a valuable element in the Local Forces.

Motor Reserve.—The idea, which has long been germinating, of having a Motor Reserve in connection with the Corps, seems likely to be realised in the near future. A meeting of a few gentlemen interested was held on December 22, when a Committee was formed to further the suggestion. The matter being in embryo little can be said at present, but the accepted opinion is to limit the membership to those who drive their own cars, or, in other words, drivers should be enrolled in preference to owners of cars driven by Chinese chauffeurs.

Signallers.—The departure of Lieut. G. G. Carlsen to Amoy in March left the Signallers without an Officer for the greater part of the year. Sergeant Houghton was in charge till June, when he resigned. He has since been appointed to the Corps Staff as Assistant-Instructor in Signalling.

Owing to the want of time for practice, and the consequent impossibility of learning two systems to anything approaching perfection, I decided, in consultation with Lieut. Carlsen, to adopt the Morse System only, and not the Morse and the Semaphore. This latter system is not well adapted for land signalling, especially in crops and long grass, or in situations where men are liable to be under fire.

At the end of November, the strength of this Unit having fallen to six, the Council authorised its disbandment. Its existence as a separate organisation was, in my opinion, a mistake, as Signallers should be an integral part of every Unit of an International Corps like the S.V.C., and not a detached body.

Signalling Classes will be formed from time to time, to which all Units will be asked to send men for instruction, a system which will further my endeavours to make all Units in the Corps self-contained, as they ought to be.

Bugle Band.—To provide more music for the Infantry Battalion on the march, the formation of a Bugle Band was begun early in the year. It was at first my intention to draw on the various Infantry Units for the service, as required, but I soon found that this plan did not work with any satisfaction, as Unit Commanders, naturally enough, did not always appreciate parting with their men. I therefore obtained permission from the Council in April to raise this Unit as a separate organization. It has, so far, proved entirely a success, owing mainly to the untiring attention of Sergeant-Bugler Rosenfeld and to the good spirit of the lads who belong to it. Sergeant-Bugler Rosenfeld has devoted many hours of his time to his work and has shewn the greatest keenness, which the ever ready help of Q.M.S. Fry has never failed to stimulate.

Distribution of the Corps.—It is not without interest to note the distribution of the residences of the Corps. It was found that, in September, 654 members of the Corps were distributed as under:—

Western District, 139; Central District, 130; Northern District, 282; Eastern District, 60; French Concession and Native City, 43.

Members of Active Units only are included, and no allowance has been made for several quartered at, and near, Woosung. What may be called "the point of mean residence" of the above, or the point nearest

to all residences, is approximately on the North Soochow Road, between the Shanse and Honan Road bridges.

Attendance at Corps Parades.—The following shew the average percentages of the Active Units attending Corps Parades during the past year, exclusive of the Inspection Parade. These figures call for no comment, beyond a hope that the record they contain will lead to a more evenly distributed attendance throughout the Corps.

1. Chinese Company.	78 per cent.	7. Maxim Company.	49 per cent.
2. Artillery.	77 "	8. "A" Company.	47 "
3. Japanese Company.	69 "	9. "B" Company.	45 "
4. Light Horse.	62 "	10. German Company.	44 "
5. Portuguese Company.	58 "	11. American Company.	43 "
6. Customs Company.	56 "	12. Mounted Infantry.	40 "

New Headquarters and Drill Hall.—The selection of the site for the Headquarters for the Corps has given rise to much consideration and discussion throughout the year. In all my recommendations on this point I have been guided by two main considerations, namely, the convenience of the bulk of the Corps, and the point of view of Settlement Defence. As regards the former, the ideal site is that nearest to the private residences of the Corps as a whole, and, as regards the latter, I could never recommend any site outside the Central District.

New Short Rifles.—150 new Short, Mark III, Lee-Enfield rifles have been ordered, and with these the re-arming of those Infantry Units drilled on British lines, namely "A," "B," the Customs and Chinese Companies, will be completed. Some of the better known shots will part with the long rifle with regret, but there is no doubt that for practical work, and more especially for practical work such as may fall to the lot of the S.V.C., there is no comparison between these two classes of rifle. At the same time, I was not entirely satisfied with the original consignment of the new rifles, because I found that in many cases it was very hard to use the "fine adjustment" owing to the stiff working of the worm-wheel in the rack on the right side of the leaf of the back-sight. Before ordering the new consignment I had, therefore, some correspondence with the Hythe authorities, and with the makers. The latter claim that the defect complained of is due probably to the design rather than to any fault in the manufacture, as they have to work to sealed patterns, gauges, and specifications supplied by the Government, but they have promised to give particular attention to the working of the "fine-adjustment" worm on the new consignment, so that we may hope to have no more complaints on this score.

Manœuvre Map.—A Manœuvre Map of Shanghai and its environs on a scale of 2,000 feet to an inch, and of such a size as to be easily carried, has been prepared at my request by the Public Works Department. Considering its size it is very full of detail, and will undoubtedly prove of great value to the Corps. A special feature is the Country between the Soochow, Rubicon and Sicauei Creeks, which has been reduced, with the kind permission of Mr. R. W. Shaw, from the large riding map made by him of that part of the Country.

Defence and Mobilisation.—In order to secure, as far as can be done beforehand, the efficient performance of the duties allotted to the S.V.C. in the local Defence Scheme, I have been engaged, for the greater part of the year, in drawing up a "Mobilisation Manual," which has been approved by the Council and will be issued to all concerned. This is, in itself, in no sense a Defence Scheme, but consists of instructions which I, as Commandant, consider should be issued to the Corps in preparation against trouble, following the lines laid down in the official Defence Scheme. It contains several radical departures from the systems of former years, and many arrangements which have never, so far as I am aware, received official attention. The Settlement is so large and so extended that far more than formerly must now be left to even the individual man, so that decentralisation and the inculcation of individual initiative and responsibility form the keynotes throughout. The duties of each Unit have, as far as can be done, been laid down, so that Unit Commanders may be in a position to carry these out without the delays consequent on a reference to Headquarters.

Annual Inspection.—The Annual Inspection was, in the absence of Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Commanding in South China, made by Lieut.-Colonel R. Bayard, D.S.O., Commanding the 2nd Battalion

The Buffs, between Monday April 19 and Saturday April 24, on which latter day the official Inspection was held on the Polo Ground, the following numbers being on parade :—

Unit.	Officers.	Rank & File.	Total.
Staff	5	5	10
Light Horse	3	35	38
Artillery	2	37	39
Mounted Infantry	1	12	13
Maxim Company	2	45	47
"A" Company	4	80	84
"B" Company	3	52	55
Customs Company	2	50	52
German Company	2	46	48
American Company	1	37	38
Portuguese Company	3	65	68
Chinese Company	3	89	92
Japanese Company	2	47	49
Buglers		11	11
Signallers		13	13
Ambulance Section	2	2	4
Total	35	626	661

During his visit Colonel Bayard saw every Unit at its regular work, sometimes unknown to those principally concerned, and he was thus able to see the Corps as it is, and not as it might be made for the time being. The good opinion he so freely expressed, both verbally and in writing, is, therefore, the more satisfactory. In addition to his Official Report, he sent me the following letter immediately after his Inspection :—

"Pending the receipt by the Municipal Council of my formal Inspection Report, will you please convey to all ranks of the S.V.C. my congratulations on the high state of efficiency in which I found the Corps at my recent Inspection. In these days, the aim of every Commander of a body of troops, large or small, is 'Decentralization,' which essential to efficiency has been attained so successfully by all Units. The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers shew a thorough knowledge of their work, and from what I saw the men have benefitted by their instructions. You are indeed lucky to have under your command such a fine body of men, composed of the pick of so many nationalities, among whom the absence of all friction is so marked."

Clothing.—The blue cloth cap worn by the Artillery, the M.I., the Maxims, "A," "B," and the Customs Companies was abolished in January, and a khaki serge forage cap, of the British Army pattern, substituted, which produced a very marked change for the better in the appearance of the Units concerned. The new cap was not altogether popular at first, it being even asked somewhat plaintively in a weekly paper,—“Can we fight better in a peaked cap than in the old cap?” The answer to this is unhesitatingly in the affirmative, because the peaked cap will stay on a man's head, which the blue cap seldom, if ever, did; because it affords considerable protection from sun and rain to the head and eyes, and because it is less conspicuous.

It used to be impossible to distinguish between the members of certain Units owing to their dress being identical. This often caused a good deal of inconvenience and misunderstanding, to obviate which the Council approved in November of the introduction of thin piping, of various colours, round the cuffs and at the bottom of the collars of the khaki jackets, and small patches of the same colours behind the hat or cap badges of the Units in question, as under :—

Maxim Company,	Orange.
"A" Company (Mih Ho Loong Rifles),	Black.
"B" Company,	Claret.
Customs Company,	Green.

These distinctions, while in no way conspicuous at a short distance, have been found to allow of the ready identification of members of those Units, and their introduction is very popular with the men.

The Officers' Full Dress was abolished in February. It represented an unnecessary expense: Officers seldom wore it: the material of which it was made was entirely unsuited to the style of garment worn: many officers did not even possess it, and evinced no desire to do so.

The brown leather waist-belts and pouches, which gave a somewhat unsightly appearance to the men of the Artillery when mounted, have been withdrawn from that Unit, khaki serge belts on the jackets and bandoliers being substituted.

Camps.—The usual camps were held at Easter, from the evening of April 8 to the morning of April 13, the Light Horse being at the Rifle Range, and the Maxims, Mounted Infantry, "A" Company, some N.C.O's. of "B" Company, and a few of the American Company being at the Riding School in Gordon Road. Although I stayed in the latter camp it was in the capacity of adviser, rather than officially, the Camp Commandant being Captain G. E. Stewart of the Maxim Company. It may safely be said that an enormous amount of very useful work was done at this Camp, everyone working with a zeal and an all-round good nature that made the whole outing a very unusual combination of business and pleasure. The weather was everything we could wish, and the work, though undoubtedly hard, was highly beneficial to everyone. With regard to this success I must mention the excellent work done before, during, and after the camp, by Corporal G. H. Charlton of "A" Company, the Camp Quartermaster-Sergeant. On the night of the 10th the Camp was attacked by the Customs and German Companies. A rocket sent up by the latter fell on the matting roof of the Riding School, which caught fire, but was at once extinguished by the promptitude of "A" Company's Guard. Nothing could have been finer: there was no panic, no hurry, no shouting. The firehose, which was always kept in readiness for such outbreaks, was directed against the fire, the water was turned on, and the thing was over.

The Light Horse Camp at the Range was devoted to Musketry, Sword and Lance Exercises, and Camp and Stable duties generally, with the usual Gymkhana on Easter Sunday.

The Portuguese Company went into Camp at the Range from the evening of October 22 to the morning of October 25. The time was devoted mainly to Musketry, but other useful matters were learned also, this being the first time this Unit has been in camp.

The Artillery were in camp at the Range from the evening of October 29 till the morning of November 3. The weather was very bad, but, in addition to the Battery Annual Rifle Meeting, much good work was done in the way of Camp and Stable duties, etc.

The acting Principal Medical Officer, Captain R. J. Marshall, brought to my notice the insanitary conditions prevailing at the camps of the Portuguese Company and the Artillery, and made recommendations which will, I trust, prevent similar occurrences in the future. The conditions that prevailed were, I may mention, in no way due to any neglect or want of care on the part of the Units concerned or the Medical Staff. As an immediate result of this matter, I have arranged for the increase, at a very small cost, of the former lavatory accommodation, by having a separate room added for the use of Officers, and by handing over the original building to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Corps.

The following figures shew the cost of each of the above-mentioned Camps:—

M.I., "A" COMPANY, MAXIMS, ETC.			
		Tls.	Tls.
Preparing Camp		402.00	
Disinfectants, etc.	\$ 38.20		
Capitation Grant	568.45	450.00	
Fodder		41.50	
			893.50
Cost per man Taels 10 (ten)			
LIGHT HORSE.			
Preparing Camp		437.00	
Miscellaneous	\$ 12.30		
Fodder, etc.	108.90		
Capitation Grant	164.00	215.00	
			652.00
Cost per man Taels 16 (sixteen)			
PORTUGUESE COMPANY.			
Capitation Grant \$151	=		112.50
Cost per man Taels 3 (three)			
ARTILLERY.			
Preparing Camp		166.95	
Capitation Grant \$151	=	112.50	
			279.45
Cost per man Taels 9 (nine)			
			<u>1,937.45</u>

Reserves.—The Council approved, in August, the establishment of a Reserve for each Active Unit in addition to the existing Reserve Units, *viz.*:—the Reserve Company, the German Reserve Company, the Mounted Scouts, and the 12-Bore (Gun Club) Company, the rules and organisation of which remain unaltered. The Reserves of an Active Unit are, for discipline and interior economy, under the Commander of that Unit in the same way as the active members. The chief principle underlying the formation of Reserves is to set the active Units free, in case of trouble, for more active measures than guarding bridges and buildings, more especially in the outlying portions of the Settlement, the carrying out of such measures, if necessary, being undoubtedly the duty of the S.V.C. Hitherto, the Reserves have practically comprised the men of two nationalities only, British and German, and one branch of the Corps, the Infantry, so that men of most other nationalities, and of other branches, have been lost to the Corps once they severed their connection with their Active Units. This wastage will, it is hoped, be now reduced to a minimum. Men of three nationalities, which are represented in the Corps by Active Units, namely the Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese, have, so far, been entirely unrepresented in the Reserves. The three years' service of many members of these Units has now expired, or is about to do so, rendering it inevitable that some provision should be made to retain the services of such of them as do not wish to wholly sever their connection with the Corps. In every Unit there are men who, from force of circumstances, are unable to devote to the Corps as much time as they would like to devote. For such men there used to be only two alternatives: they must either be regarded as "slackers," or resign. They very naturally chose the latter in most cases, and were thus lost to the Corps, whereas now they have the option of maintaining a close connection with their own Unit by joining its Reserve. There are in Shanghai many suitable men who, for various reasons, do not join the S.V.C., but who would be only too anxious to be of use in times of trouble, and whose services would be of considerable value at such times, more especially as many of them have had previous service elsewhere. Experience has shewn how anxious various people are to "do something" when there is trouble, and, if such people can be more or less organised in the existing Reserve Company, the confusion they cause in a crisis will be considerably reduced. I would, therefore, appeal to all such men, whom the pressure of business or other cause prevents joining an Active Unit, to enrol themselves in the Reserve Company, in order that, when necessity arises, they may be able to fall readily into their place in the scheme of defence, in which, I may assure them, the indiscriminate handing out of arms and ammunition to all and sundry applicants, whether members of the Corps or not, will never again form a part.

It is too soon yet, considering how recently this new scheme was introduced, to say with any exactitude what numbers of men it will add to the Corps, but as time goes on and men, who would otherwise have left the Corps altogether, join their Unit Reserves there is no doubt it will give us no mean accession of strength.

Local Topography.—Attention has been directed, whenever possible, to the importance of Officers and other members of the S.V.C. being better acquainted with the geography of the Settlement and its environs. Schemes have been set in order to encourage and test this knowledge, and Shanghai topography has been made one of the subjects for examination for candidates for Commissions and for promotion, with the result that considerable interest has been aroused in this most important branch of our training.

Officers' Conferences.—In order to bring the Officers of the Corps together oftener, and under circumstances differing a good deal from our monthly gatherings at dinner, a series of Officers' Conferences was held in the early months of the year, before the Annual Training.

On these occasions I gave short lectures on military subjects, which were followed by discussions on the subject of the lecture, and on miscellaneous matters connected with the Corps. These meetings were always very well attended, and were, I think, a decided success.

Lectures.—I gave a similar series of lectures to non-commissioned officers and such of the rank and file as cared to attend, in the North Room of the Town Hall, on alternate Fridays, the day most suitable to all concerned. The attendance was very good at first, but fell off gradually at the end, owing largely to the counter attractions offered by the Town Band playing dance music in the Main Hall, and to the impossibility of hearing much of the lecture owing to the variety of sound produced by the Band on the one side, and the trams on the other. With our own Headquarters containing a Lecture Room with even average acoustic facilities, I have no doubt lectures of this sort would be well attended, and, if they had no other effect, would bring members of the different Units together.

Training.—At the unanimous wish of the Unit Commanders the Annual Training took place about three weeks later than has been the custom, and finished on April 24, a little over a week before the Spring Races. The change was universally approved, for we had far better weather than had been usually the case, and the longer days enabled more to be done in the evenings after office hours.

Business depression, and the difficulty of getting out of office in time, reacted unfavourably on the numbers attending parades in some Units.

Efforts were made to render the Training more systematic and instructive by the issue of some hints to Unit Commanders on details of Military Training more advanced than actual drill, but, owing to various causes, advantage could not be taken of these to any extent, and it was found, as heretofore, that practically all the time had to be devoted to drill, as distinct from training. One of the greatest arguments in favour of a Drill Hall is that in it recruits could be drilled, and trained men could be kept more or less up to the mark in their drill, all the year round, and the actual training season could be devoted to those more advanced portions of the soldier's education which demand increasing attention every year.

In any case, I consider it advisable to have in future a special class, immediately before the Training, for non-commissioned officers and those hoping for promotion, few of whom know their work sufficiently well to become at once thoroughly efficient instructors, or realise fully their *raison d'être*.

Handling of Arms.—The handling of arms in those Infantry Units drilled on British lines, shewed, in my opinion, unnecessary haste, the impression given being that each man was trying to complete the motions before his neighbours. Arms drill was, therefore, very "ragged," and much valuable time was spent in tuning the slower movers up to the pitch of the faster ones, in the endeavour to remove that defect. This has been altered and the system adopted of performing all motions in the cadence of ordinary "quick time," with excellent results. The fixing and unfixing of bayonets has also been systematised in the same Units, and instead of every man fixing or unfixing in his own time, proper pauses are now judged between the different motions.

Bayonet Practice.—This very important branch of Infantry training, of late a somewhat neglected study, was brought rather prominently to the notice of those of the Corps who attended the Gordon Road Camp at Easter. Such was the interest displayed, and so great the ambition of members to acquire some proficiency in this art, that I produced a small pamphlet as a guide to Units in their instruction.

Unit Quartermaster-Sergeants.—A new rank was instituted in July, namely that of Squadron, Battery or Company Quartermaster-Sergeant. The duties of this N.C.O. are, chiefly, to arrange, in conjunction with the Corps Staff, for the ammunition, rations and accommodation of his Unit if mobilised, or when in Camp. This is not perhaps a very favourite occupation, but it is very necessary.

Rations on Mobilisation.—The question of the rationing of the Corps if mobilised is one which presents considerable difficulty from the very outset, because no one can guarantee that any system evolved in normal times will not break down in times of trouble. At the same time, the matter is of such importance that it cannot be left more or less to chance, and arrangements have, therefore, been made by which it is hoped that the chain which connects the soldier with his victuals will be more or less complete. Mr. Hung, the Compradore of the Race Club, and Manager of Vanel & Co., has undertaken to supply the necessary food, cooks, etc., as may be required, and the Council has promised favourable consideration to the claims of those injured, and to the relatives of those killed, on this service. For the further supply of rations on a much larger scale arrangements have also been made in another direction, but these being of a confidential nature cannot be detailed here.

Visit of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.—Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, on his way to represent His Majesty King Edward VII at the Japanese Manœuvres, arrived at Shanghai on October 3, and, on his expressing a desire to see the Corps, a parade was held at very short notice on October 5. The turnout, the working, and the general appearance of the Corps were, after a long and unusually trying summer, astonishingly good, no less than 511 of all ranks being on parade. The following letter from the Council marks their appreciation of the occasion:—

"At the last Meeting of the Council it was resolved to communicate through yourself to the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, an expression of the Council's satisfaction at the parade held "on October 5, and the Members' appreciation of the *esprit-de-corps* shewn in the excellent turnout of all nationalities in "response to a request, made at short notice, by Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener of Khartoum."

Sub-Target Machine.—A Sub-target machine was ordered in 1908, and paid for during the past year. Not having been provided for in the Budget the expenditure is in excess of that authorised. The machine has been found to be of great value at home in musketry instruction, as by means of it the Instructor is enabled to detect most of the errors in sighting, and let-off, made by recruits. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the want of any suitable accommodation prevents us, for the present at all events, from using our machine locally, but with the advent of our Headquarters, provision will doubtless be made to overcome this want.

Musketry:—Annual Musketry Course.—Through the kindness of the Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, I was enabled, early in the year, to obtain the details of the 1909 Musketry Course for the British Army at Home, from which I drew up a modified Course, more or less applicable to local conditions. In this, the most notable changes are in the colouring, the appearance, and the shape of the targets. The round black bullseye, on a white ground, disappears except for elementary and instructional Practices, its place being taken by a brown head and shoulders on a target the upper half of which is grey, as nearly as possible approximating the colour of the sky, and the lower half brown, somewhat lighter than the head and shoulders. In addition, there are two brown "silhouette" targets—or targets with no background—popularly known as "Bobbing John" and "Weary Willie," the former for snap-shooting, and the latter for crossing shots.

The Course is divided into two parts, Part I being for the instruction of Recruits and the training of indifferent shots, and Part II for Classification. In order that men, who have not acquired the rudiments of shooting sufficiently well to be classed as fairly good "service" shots, may not be called upon to execute the somewhat difficult Classification Practices, a qualifying standard must be obtained in Part I by recruits and 2nd and 3rd class shots. Though this standard is not a high one it is considered sufficient in view of local conditions generally. Marksmen and 1st class shots may omit Part I, at the discretion of Unit Commanders. The points required for Classification are as under, out of a possible 180 :—

Marksmen	120
1st Class shot	100
2nd "	45
3rd " under	45

These figures appear to indicate a lower standard than in previous years, but, considering the comparative invisibility of the targets, and the harder conditions generally under which the above points have to be obtained, it is safe to say that the present standard is, if anything, higher than has been previously required.

The majority of the Practices in Part II are designed to either encourage or necessitate the use of the magazine, a part of the rifle which is liable to be neglected in the usual run of shooting in Shanghai.

Considerable latitude has been allowed, and I believe rightly, as regards the position taken up by individuals when firing from behind cover. Instead of attempting the impossible by trying to get men of different builds into precisely similar positions, individuals are allowed to adopt such positions as would, on service, allow them freedom to use their weapons, and the fullest possible protection, without discomfort or restraint.

The system of signalling hits in use in the British Army has been substituted for the Bisley system, hitherto in use. This system is simplicity itself, all that is required being a disc, painted white on one side and black on the other, which is shewn in four different ways for the four values of hits, and a red and white flag for the misses. It saves time, as the targets have not to be lowered each time they are struck, and, what is equally important, it is not so fatiguing to the markers.

This Musketry Course is by no means perfect from the point of view of possible local requirements. It lacks three essentials, namely, snap-shooting at short ranges standing and kneeling, and the controlled collective fire of small bodies of men. The changes introduced in the first year were so marked that I was unwilling to go further than I did until the very novel practices had become familiar to the Corps. In the coming Musketry year I hope, however, to supply the deficiencies referred to.

It is found necessary to accelerate, periodically, progress in Musketry. The direction in which progress is at the present time most needed is that of collective fire training and organization. These need not be neglected for want of range accommodation. Fire direction exercises afford much instruction when carried out without ball ammunition.

In all modern armies it is considered that fire discipline is essential, and that it must be developed by constant practice under fire control, designed to produce a correct habit of judging distance, fixing the sights, aiming, and firing, under the most distracting circumstances.

With regard to the somewhat vexed question of the black bullseye, it is worthy of note that the representatives of every nation using the local Range have for some time discarded it for all "service" shooting.

A very noticeable feature of the past year, as regards musketry, has been the gradual and systematic improvement of the more moderate and less experienced shots, especially in the Japanese and Chinese Companies.

The two Rexer automatic rifles and the two .45 Nordenfelt machine guns were fired during the summer. They were found very effective, though the ammunition for the latter is somewhat unreliable. These weapons are a by no means unimportant part of the Council's armament.

Allotment of the Range.—In addition to allotting the use of the Range to each Unit, the system has been introduced of allotting three, or if possible four, mornings or afternoons in each month for the men of three or four Units to fire one or two Practices of the Annual Course, under the direct superintendence of the Corps Musketry Instructor. This has enabled the Course to be far more smoothly and efficiently carried out, as men who have been unable to attend with their own Units have had ample opportunity on other occasions of keeping up to date. The size of the Corps, the number of Competitions, and the number of applicants for the use of the Range all tend to make the satisfactory allotment a matter of some difficulty.

Upkeep of the Range.—The Range has this year become almost a source of revenue to the Council, by economy in various directions. The Range Staff have been utilised to collect the old lead and keep the Butts in repair; to make most of the new targets required out of a large collection of old and obsolete targets, the wood and canvas of which were all in good preservation; to do all the painting required, the paint being purchased in bulk and mixed on the Range; and to execute most of the small repairs continually required.

Miniature Rifle Range.—Owing probably to its inattractive surroundings, the Miniature Range in the Gymnasium is not as popular as it might be, in fact, as far as most of the S.V.C. are concerned, it might be non-existent. This seems a great pity, for we have there far more realism than is to be found on the full range. We have a real miniature landscape, the features of which can be readily changed from time to time as desired, moveable hedgerows and trees, and head and shoulder targets which can be raised and lowered at will from the firing point, and can be placed at any part of the landscape. There is plenty of sport to be got out of a thing like this, to say nothing of excellent practice, and the cold shadow of neglect that has fallen upon it will no doubt be dissipated by the more genial surroundings to be found in that panacea for all our ills, our own Headquarters.

Musketry Competitions.—The following Team Competitions have taken place during the past year:—

April 4, Africa Cup, won by the Maxim Company.

May 16, Inter-Company Challenge Shield, won by "A" Company.

October 15, Novices' Cup, won by the Chinese Company.

November 14, Inter-Company Challenge Shield, won by "A" Company.

November 24, Colonel Watson's Cup, won by "A" Company.

December 5, Africa Cup, won by the Maxim Company. (Outright.)

December 19, Shorrock Cup, won by "A" Company. (Outright.)

Colonel Watson's Cup becomes the property of the Unit winning it, and is not again open for competition. The Africa Cup and the Shorrock Cup, having been won outright, disappear from the list of annual fixtures.

During the past year there have undoubtedly been too many of these Competitions, and the disappearance of three of them will not be very generally regretted. Most of them must of necessity take place on one day, and the one day available is Sunday, the only holiday in the week, which many men like to spend up-country, on the river, or at home with their families. It has required, therefore, a good deal of keenness on the part of those who have turned out for these events, more especially considering that teams have, on more than one occasion, had to scratch at the last moment owing to the non-arrival of one or more of their members. Opinion seems generally to favour two of these Competitions annually, one for target-shooting only, on the lines of the Inter-Company Shield, and the other of the nature of the Africa Cup Competition in which shooting is combined with some other form of training.

The events which undoubtedly aroused the greatest interest and emulation amongst the different Units were the Africa Cup Competitions. The first of these was held in April, but as it was found to clash with the Annual Training and with other matters it was decided to alter the time to December, so that this year we have had two competitions for this trophy. For the first, entirely novel conditions were introduced, the principal being that, instead of the same number of men entering from each Unit, irrespective of its strength, teams were composed of not less than fifty per cent of the available efficient of each Unit entering. The other conditions were approximated, as far as possible, to a rehearsal of duties that the S.V.C. might be called upon to perform in times of riot or civil disturbance, three main tests being introduced :— (1) finding the shortest way to several points in the Settlement, (2) bringing the team in, intact, in the shortest time, and (3) firing at "service" targets. The result was very satisfactory, and I, personally, had only one regret, which was that every team could not have won, so good were the march and fire discipline shewn, and so excellent was the spirit with which all entered into the competition. Some criticism was aroused by the changed conditions, and suggestions were offered before the event took place as to the rules, but the success of the novel conditions lay in their result, no complaints or grumbling of any kind being caused.

The second competition took place on December 5 under similar conditions, the class of target and the route followed being the chief alterations. The result was a decisive win for the Maxim Company, which, having won three times in succession, retains the Cup. This team performed its task in the excellent time of 1 hour 10 minutes, gaining no less than 28.75 points for time, and being 10.5 minutes faster than the second team, the Artillery. The Chinese Company made the best percentage of hits, 23.88, but gained no points for time. The German Company made a percentage of 18.05 hits, but made a mistake in the second point to be reached. The percentage of the winners was 14.11.

Although these two competitions for the Africa Cup were very satisfactory as far as they went, they throw a somewhat lurid light on the number of "Efficients" available in the Corps. The conditions called for teams of an Officer, a sergeant, and not less than fifty per cent of the "efficients," less recruits, absentees, and sick, on the Monday before the competition. The ten Units that entered in April produced 207 of all ranks or an average of just over twenty, their total strength on paper being 627 and their average 62, whilst the eight that entered in December produced only 129, or an average of 16, their total strength on paper being 461, and the average 56. Thus it would seem that in April, ten Units, 627 strong, had only 414 available efficient, and in December eight Units, 461 strong, had 258. In the case of those Units not entering at all one can only suppose that most of them were even worse off.

The Shorrock Cup was competed for on December 19, under the same conditions as last year. It was won very easily by the Left-Half Company of "A" Company, the Right-Half of the same Company being second. The shooting shewed a distinct improvement on last year in nearly every team, but the unevenness of the scores is remarkable, the winning team making 179 points and the last only 65.

Corps Annual Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting took place between September 29 and October 9, inclusive.

There were 121 Competitors as against 146 in 1908. This falling-off in numbers, combined with other circumstances, has forced on me the conviction that this Meeting is not nearly so popular with the Corps as it ought to be. In the various Unit Meetings there were some 500 entrants, or 50 per cent of the Corps, which makes it very disappointing to find only about 12 per cent entering for the Corps Meeting. I have appointed a Committee to discuss this matter with me, and I hope in the coming year that we shall be able to shew, not only a far larger entry-list but also a far wider area of prize distribution. At the recent Meeting 51 competitors divided 84 prizes, costing nearly \$1,500. The following are some of the suggestions by which I hope to be able to improve the present somewhat unsatisfactory state of affairs :—

(a). For a purely S.V.C. Meeting only S.V.C. rifles should be used.

(b). There should be more "sporting" competitions, or competitions that will give a better chance to the ordinary man, to whom the use of orthoptics, verniers, and the other paraphernalia of the deliberate shot is unknown.

(c). There should be a separate entrance-fee for each event, so that those who wish to compete in only one or two events can do so without being compelled to enter for the whole Meeting.

(d). The actual Meeting should be run by the S.V.C. Staff.

I do not make this last suggestion because I have heard any complaints of the management by a

Sub-Committee, but because I do not think that a few busy men should be saddled with the large amount of organising and clerical work now required by a Corps Meeting. Nor do I claim that the Staff will run the Meeting any better than a Sub-Committee of Volunteers, but, being debarred by the rules from entering themselves, they will at least be able to bring a perfectly impartial eye to bear on the matter, and will, I am convinced, be far better able than a Sub-Committee to cater for the bulk of the Corps. I am the more in favour of the general management of the Meeting being left to the Corps Staff because we shall then undoubtedly obtain a more definite and continuous responsibility.

Private Rifles.—Twelve private '303" rifles, of special manufacture, ordered at the request of members of the Corps by Colonel Watson in November 1908, arrived in the early part of the year.

In May a notice was published in Corps Orders inviting others who were desirous of obtaining similar rifles in the same way to register their names at the Orderly Room. It is eloquent testimony to the alleged superiority of these rifles and to the alleged defects of those belonging to the Corps that no names have yet been registered.

Ammunition.—The question of the reserve of Small Arm Ammunition held in Shanghai in case of emergency has claimed a certain amount of attention during the year. 300,000 rounds appears to have hitherto been regarded as the recognised minimum, but even this moderate figure has not always been adhered to. In 1905 the British War Office recommended that a reserve of 310,000 rounds be maintained, being equal to 500 rounds per officer and man for a strength of 620. The present average strength being, in round numbers, 1,000, the reserve required, on the above basis, is 500,000 rounds. In addition to this at least 5,000 rounds must be allowed for each of the six Maxim guns, giving a total of 530,000 for the S.V.C. The Police require 105,000, which brings the grand total required up to 635,000, which is the minimum that should be on charge at any time. This minimum reserve has received the approval of the Army Council. The annual expenditure of Small Arm Ammunition is about 300,000 rounds, so that a reserve of 635,000 will be turned over in less than three years.

Owing to the shortage of ammunition, its sale, and its issue, for all purposes other than the Annual Course, were suspended from March 18 to July 23, on which latter date the sale was recommenced in limited quantities. On June 30, the number of rounds on hand amounted to 248,050 only, which is as low as I hope ever to see it.

A large quantity of Small Arm Ammunition used to be stored in the Gaol at Ward Road, the remainder being kept in the Central Police Station Compound. On January 16 I had the whole stock (134,400 rounds) brought in from the Gaol, and no '303 ammunition is now stored there.

The ammunition now in use is of 1907 manufacture. Not one bad round nor one miss-fire has been noted during the year, including the Annual Rifle Meeting, which is an exceptionally good record.

Windgauges.—In August and September the sliding windgauges, fitted to the Lee-Netford and long Lee-Enfield rifles some two or three years ago, were replaced by the regulation slides issued with these rifles. As this caused considerable discussion, criticism, and even misrepresentation, I feel that my Annual Report affords me an opportunity to justify the recommendation I made to the Council on this subject.

In the first place it has been said that Units not armed with the short Lee-Enfield rifles have been handicapped unduly in various competitions by the withdrawal of their windgauges. Even if I were to admit this contention, I do not consider it very high ground to take, and I, at all events, cannot take it, as it shews an erroneous conception of the fundamental principles of the S.V.C., the primary duty of which is to compete, not one Unit against another, but, as a whole, against the elements opposed to law and order, should necessity arise. To enable it to carry out this primary duty, I am responsible that the Corps is the most efficient force available on the side of law and order, and I am, therefore, in duty bound to see that it is serviceably and efficiently armed.

This sliding windgauge is neither serviceable nor efficient from a soldier's point of view; it is liable to work loose, to stick, and to get bent; a fall or even a slight jar on the rifle will alter its position; and even its firmest advocate could never claim for it the ability to stand the "rough and tumble" even of a short street fight. When the rifles were coming in for alteration I received frequent proof of the wisdom of my action in this matter. In some cases the windgauges were rusted hard with several feet of wind, and in others were so loose as to move at the gentlest touch, and even of their own volition when the rifles were laid on their sides. It is hardly necessary for me to refer to the danger to all concerned, and possibly to

many quite unconcerned, that would inevitably arise if men were turned out in a hurry armed with rifles of which such essential parts as their backsights were in this state.

I have referred to misrepresentation in this matter. The following extract from a local paper is so packed with falsity as to call for comment:—

“‘Why can’t we use the sliding backsight?’ is the topic of the hour among Volunteers. Colonel Barnes has prohibited the use of windgauges, and insists on the fixed V only. Seems like retrogression, doesn’t it? It seems strange that such an order should ever have been issued. The uses to which the sliding sight is put are well known to all shots; its advantages are proved. It is used everywhere in all branches of the British Army—on all rifle ranges; but it is to be denied to our Volunteers.”

It is interesting to see how the Corps Order on the subject actually reads:—

“Windgauges will be returned to such members of the Corps as wish to retain them for match-shooting, on the understanding that the Council will not replace them when lost, but . . . all practices in the Annual Course will be fired with the rifles as issued, that is, with the regulation sight-bars and not with the sliding windgauge.”

The prohibition referred to the Annual Course only, and for match-shooting the conditions remained unchanged, or, in other words, to have an effective arm, for use if need be, the regulation slides were replaced, and, to allow of match-shooting as before, the sliding windgauges were returned to all who wished them. The Council allows 150 rounds free annually to each efficient Volunteer. Of these 75, or one half, are used in the Annual Course, while Marksmen and First Class shots are only required to expend 50, or one third, and have 100 rounds to fire as they wish. This plan simply ensures at least some shooting being done in a service way, while allowing plenty of ammunition for the encouragement of ordinary target-shooting.

This sliding windgauge is not used anywhere, in any branch of the British Army, except, it may be, for special match-shooting. As a permanent portion of the rifle it has never been recognised, either in the British Army or Navy. Colonel Bayard, in his Inspection Report this year, describes it as “impracticable.”

I did not make my recommendation to the Council in this important matter without due cause and after due consideration. At the same time I realised that it was incumbent upon me to obtain the highest expert opinion available, and I therefore addressed to the Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe a few queries, which, with his replies, are given below. In passing I may mention that at Hythe the whole time is devoted entirely to Musketry in all its branches, and that the opinion of the Commandant there must be regarded as the last word on any service Musketry matter. My queries were:—

- a. Has the sliding windgauge ever been adopted for military purposes by anyone?
 - b. Can it be considered in any way suitable for any purpose other than target match-shooting? For example, is it fit to be affixed to rifles on active service, or even on peace manoeuvres?
- (By the “sliding windgauge” I mean the pattern which is moved from side to side with the finger and thumb, etc., but not by means of a screw.)
- c. Is a windgauge adopted by all foreign nations on the latest marks of their rifles?
 - d. Is the consensus of expert opinion in England in favour of supplying the rank-and-file with a rifle fitted with a windgauge of any kind, or is there a very strong feeling amongst those who know that the men ought to have no windgauge at all, but ought to rely on “aiming-off” as the only practical war-method of allowing for wind?

The replies were:—

- a. As far as is known no military rifle has ever been fitted with the sliding windgauge. Certainly none are so fitted at the present time.
- b. It is not considered that this windgauge is a practical device for service conditions and, if this is conceded, it should certainly not be used for peace manoeuvres.
- c. No foreign nation, except America, has adopted the windgauge for service rifles.
- d. Military expert opinion in this country is generally opposed to the use of a windgauge on the service rifle. It is considered that “aiming-off” is the only practical method of allowing for wind on active service.”

Some senior officers with war experience go so far as to say that if their battalions were ordered on active service the first thing they would do would be to rust up the windgauges!

The U.S.A. Short Springfield rifle (1903 pattern) has a windgauge. Up to the latest mark of Canadian rifle a windgauge has been used, but with the latest (Mark II*) no sight has as yet been finally

decided upon, but it is at present fitted with a Lee-Enfield sight without a windgauge." A Canadian (Ross) rifle seen quite recently on the range here had the Lee-Enfield sight without the windgauge.

The S.V.C. is a serious military body. It is considered so by the Council, by the majority of the community, by a long line of Inspecting Officers, including Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, and by its Commandants, and it must, therefore, be armed with a serious military weapon, and not with an arm suitable only for careful and leisurely target-shooting and requiring the greatest care and delicacy in handling.

Towards the end of December, after the heat of the windgauge controversy had died down, I learned that the British Government has recently adopted a serviceable and practical screw-windgauge for the charger-loading Lee-Enfield (long) rifle, and I at once got into communication with the Ordnance authorities, and others, as to the possibility of having this affixed locally to the M.L.M. and M.L.E. rifles in possession of the Corps. So far I have not had much encouragement to my hopes that this can be done, but if it should be feasible, at a small cost, a great difficulty would be removed, and no one would rejoice more than myself to see the whole of the Corps armed with rifles at once suitable for careful target-shooting as well as efficient for service.

To conclude on this somewhat vexed matter, I may say that whenever I have been approached by any responsible officer of the Corps to ask the Council to allow this sliding windgauge to be refitted to the rifles, in the interests of accurate target-shooting, I have replied that, if Unit Commanders will put on paper their opinion that deliberate target-shooting is of more importance to the efficiency of the Corps than being armed with a serviceable weapon, I am prepared, though with extreme reluctance, to approach the Council on the subject. The question of the serviceability of a rifle fitted with the local sliding windgauge, I decline to discuss, in view of what I have already written. Needless to say, no Unit Commander is likely to commit himself to such an opinion.

The experiment was tried, in July and August, of publishing the Corps Orders in the "Municipal Gazette," where it was hoped they would remain as a record. The "Gazette," being a weekly publication, orders frequently appeared in it after the parades, etc. to which they referred had occurred, and so the scheme was abandoned.

The rifles and carbines of the Corps have been classified, and numbered each in its own class, as under:—

Class A, Short Magazine Lee-Enfield rifles.

" B, Lee-Metford Mark I*, and Lee-Enfield rifles.

" C, Martini-Enfield carbines.

A separate rack has been provided and clearly marked in the Armoury for each rifle and carbine on charge of the Corps, so that all these arms may now be readily stored, and as readily withdrawn, for use, when required.

Owing to the number of Musketry Competitions and other events less closely connected with the Corps it was found impossible to hold any Corps Parades during the closing months of the year.

Officers' Seniority List.—

Lieut.-Col.	A. A. S. Barnes, Commandant	October 17, 1908	Lieut.	D. C. Dick	September 18, 1907
Major	B. A. Clarke	December 30, 1896	"	B. M. Carion	November 13, 1907
"	T. E. Trueman	November 14, 1906	"	G. Grayrigge	January 15, 1908
Captain	W. M. Dowdall	February 8, 1893	"	G. G. Carlsen	January 22, 1908
"	G. E. Stewart	May 27, 1903	"	G. M. Jameson	January 13, 1909
"	G. F. Collyer	March 23, 1904	"	J. D. D. Gordon	January 13, 1909
"	H. W. Pilcher	March 29, 1905	"	C. H. Godfrey	June 16, 1909
"	L. J. Cubitt	April 12, 1905	"	T. Asano	September 15, 1909
"	S. A. Ransom	March 21, 1906	"	W. B. Billinghamurst	October 13, 1909
"	H. R. H. Thomas	November 16, 1906	"	C. N. Davis	November 17, 1909
"	J. Nolasco	June 12, 1907	"	A. W. Burkill (Honorary)	October 24, 1906
"	H. Schellhoss	June 19, 1907	"	W. H. Bell (Reserve)	April 17, 1907
"	G. Hanwell	March 25, 1908	"	D. McNeil (Honorary)	December 2, 1908
"	W. J. N. Dyer	June 1, 1908	2nd Lieut.	R. W. Davis	October 9, 1907
"	R. J. Marshall	June 1, 1908	"	R. M. Saker	January 15, 1908
"	H. C. Patrick	February 10, 1909	"	W. Brand	May 13, 1908
"	W. G. Lay	June 9, 1909	"	H. Steen	June 9, 1909
"	S. Koaze	August 11, 1909	"	H. King-Hiller	August 11, 1909
"	L. E. Canning	December 1, 1909	"	S. S. Sellick	August 11, 1909
"	G. R. Wingrove (Reserve)	January 3, 1901	"	H. B. Emerson	September 22, 1909
"	C. Stepharius (Reserve)	May 15, 1907	"	C. Selby Moore (Reserve)	December 9, 1908
Lieut.	W. S. Burns	March 21, 1906	"	R. Buck (Honorary)	June 19, 1906
"	R. I. Fearon	August 22, 1906	Chaplain	Rev. A. J. Walker	August 9, 1904
"	R. H. Gaskin	June 12, 1907	Asst. Chaplain	" R. G. Winning	March 11, 1908

Commissions.—

Commissions have been issued to the following :—

G. M. Jameson	Lieut., "A" Company	January 13, on promotion
J. D. D. Gordon	Lieut., "B" Company	January 13, on promotion
C. Koch	Lieut., German Company	January 13, on promotion
L. E. Canning	Lieut., Artillery	January 13, on promotion
H. Rix	2nd Lieut., German Company	January 20, on augmentation.
H. C. Patrick	Captain, Medical Staff	February 10, on promotion
A. C. Crighton	2nd Lieut., Light Horse	March 24, on augmentation
W. G. Lay	Captain, Customs Company	June 9, on promotion
H. Steen	2nd Lieut., German Company	June 9, on promotion
C. H. Godfrey	Lieut., Engineer Company	June 16, on formation of unit
S. Koaze	Captain, Japanese Company	August 11, on promotion
H. King-Hiller	2nd Lieut., Engineer Company	August 11, on formation of unit
S. S. Sellick	2nd Lieut., Engineer Company	August 11, on formation of unit
T. Asano	Lieut., Japanese Company	September 15, on promotion
H. B. Emerson	2nd Lieut., Maxim Company	September 22, on augmentation
W. B. Billinghamurst	Lieut., Medical Staff	October 13, on augmentation
C. N. Davis	Lieut., Medical Staff	November 17, on augmentation
L. E. Canning	Captain, Artillery	December 1, on promotion
K. D. Stewart	2nd Lieut., "A" Company	January 20, temporary
W. E. Sauer	2nd Lieut., American Company	November 10, temporary

The Commissions of the following have been renewed for a further period of three years :—

Major B. A. Clarke.
Major T. E. Trueman.
Captain G. R. Wingrove.
Captain W. M. Dowdall.
Captain S. A. Ransom.
Captain H. B. H. Thomas.
Lieut. R. I. Fearon.
Lieut. W. S. Burns.

The following have resigned their Commissions :—

Lieut.	F. J. Raven, American Company	April 25
Lieut.	C. Koch, German Company	April 25
Lieut.	C. E. Copplestone, Mounted Infantry	September 17
2nd Lieut.	E. dos S. Carneiro, Portuguese Company	September 17
Captain	G. E. Stewart, Artillery	October 20
2nd Lieut.	J. de W. Jansen, Customs Company	October 20
2nd Lieut.	H. Rix, German Company	November 6
2nd Lieut.	P. Crighton, Light Horse	December 6
2nd Lieut.	A. C. Crighton, Light Horse	December 20

Details of the Strength of the Corps.—

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment, Commandant.
Major Brodie A. Clarke, Second-in-Command.
Major T. E. Trueman, Commanding Infantry Battalion.
Captain G. F. Collyer, Corps Staff Officer. (On leave.)
Captain W. M. Dowdall, Engineer Staff Officer.
Captain J. Milne Davidson, King's Own Liverpool Regiment.
(Attached.)
Lieut. G. G. Carlsen, Instructor in Signalling. (On leave.)
Rev. A. J. Walker, Chaplain.
Rev. R. G. Winning, Assistant Chaplain.

2nd Lieut. (Hon.) R. Buck, Bandmaster.
Sergeant-Major A. W. Studd, East Yorkshire Regiment, Corps Sergeant-Major.
C.Q.M. Sergeant C. Matthews, Royal Garrison Artillery, Orderly Room Clerk.
Q.M. Sergeant E. C. Fry, Leicestershire Regiment, Corps Musketry Instructor.
Sergeant-Drummer J. J. Mansfield.
Sergeant-Bugler A. B. Rosenfeld.
Sergeant C. Houghton, Assistant-Instructor in Signalling.

LIGHT HORSE.

Captain W. J. N. Dyer.
46 N.C. Officers and Men.

ARTILLERY.

Captain L. E. Canning.
2nd Lieut. R. W. Davis.
46 N.C. Officers and Men.

MAXIM COMPANY.

Captain G. E. Stewart.
Captain J. T. Ford, Hampshire Regiment
(Attached)
Lieut. R. H. Gaskin.
2nd Lieut. H. B. Emerson.
53 N.C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY.

(The Mih-Ho-Loong Rifles.)

Captain H. W. Pilcher.
Lieut. R. I. Fearon.
Lieut. G. M. Jameson.
2nd Lieut. W. Brand.
95 N.C. Officers and Men.
With 8 Reservists.

"B" COMPANY.

Captain H. R. H. Thomas.
Lieut. W. S. Burns.
Lieut. J. D. D. Gordon.
53 N.C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Captain W. G. Lay.
48 N.C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN COMPANY.

Captain H. Schellhoss (On leave).
2nd Lieut. H. Steen.
55 N.C. Officers and Men.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

Captain S. A. Ransom.
2nd Lieut. W. E. Sauer (On leave).
36 N.C. Officers and Men.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Captain J. Nolasco.
Lieut. B. M. Carion.
61 N.C. Officers and Men and 7 Reservists.

CHINESE COMPANY.

Captain L. J. Cubitt.
Lieut. G. Grayrigge.
2nd Lieut. R. M. Saker.
98 N.C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE COMPANY.

Captain S. Koaze.
Lieut. T. Asano.
59 N.C. Officers and Men.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Lieut. C. H. Godfrey.
2nd Lieut. H. King-Hiller.
2nd Lieut. S. S. Sellick.
53 N.C. Officers and Men.

BUGLERS.

16 N.C. Officers and Men.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Captain G. Hanwell, S.M.O.
Captain B. J. Marshall.
Captain H. C. Patrick.
Lieut. W. E. Billinghamurst.
Lieut. C. N. Davis.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Captain G. R. Wingrove.
Lieut. W. H. Bell.
2nd Lieut. C. Selby Moore.
89 N.C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN RESERVE.

Captain C. Stepharius.
39 N.C. Officers and Men.

MOUNTED SCOUTS.

Lieut. (Hon.) A. W. Burkill.
2nd Lieut. (Hon.) L. Midwood and 23 Members.

12 BORE (GUN CLUB) COMPANY.

Lieut. (Hon.) D. McNeil and 30 members.

RETIRED LIST.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Mackenzie.
Major E. Henderson.
Major C. Holliday.
Major H. E. Keylock.
Major W. D. Little.
Major D. Macleod.
Captain W. H. Anderson.
Captain Sir C. J. Dudgeon.
Captain G. Lanning.
Captain C. O. Liddell.

TOTAL STRENGTH.

Officers. Rank & File. Total.

	Officers.	Rank & File.	Total.
Active	37	724	761
On leave	4	...	4
Non-combatant	3	...	3
Reserve	7	196	203
Retired	10	...	10
Grand Total	61	920	981

General Remarks.—This being my first year in command I have naturally acquired impressions of the Corps in general, which may fade in time, and I feel, therefore, that I ought to refer to these in my first Annual Report. One noticeable point is the good feeling of all ranks off parade, and their correct attitude at all times officially, which combine to give proof of the good spirit pervading the Corps as a whole. The Volunteer Corps is the only institution of any influence in Shanghai where men of every nationality foregather on terms of equality, with common aims and interests, and, for this reason, it does more than most people probably realise to promote local good feeling. I believe this point should not be lost sight of in the construction of the Headquarter building, which, if it has Club and Billiard Rooms, will do much towards fostering *esprit-de-corps*, to the benefit of the S.V.C. as a whole, the prevailing *esprit* being at present that of Unit rather than of Corps.

I have never ceased to admire the public spirit of a very large proportion of the Corps as indicated by the amount of time they give and the trouble to which they put themselves in the service of the community. Considering the closer calls of business and the more numerous attractions in the way of sports and pastimes that exist in Shanghai to-day, I have no hesitation in saying that members of the Corps deserve far greater appreciation from the community at large than they receive. I believe that many residents hardly realise that the S.V.C. exists, and of those who do many regard it more or less as "play-pidgin." This is not only a mistake but it is an injustice to a body of men, the vast majority of whom are intensely keen, and the value of whom inestimable. I have no idea of asserting that the S.V.C. is immaculate; far from it. It has two predominant faults, neglect or forgetfulness of orders and neglect of its arms. The first I ascribe largely to the pressure of other matters and not to any general lack of discipline. Some men seem not to read orders at all, and others to forget them as soon as read. One of the senior Unit Commanders, to whom I had written on a case of this sort, replied: "I fear as your acquaintance with the S.V.C. grows you will find that Corps Orders are not remembered for more than 24 hours." Though I hope this will not be my experience, I fear he lays an accusing finger on a somewhat large blot on the escutcheon of several Units, although again there are Units in which orders have unflinching attention.

The second fault I consider more serious. It is inexcusable, for every encouragement is given to members of the Corps to send their arms to the Armoury for periodical overhauls, and even to leave them there for safe-keeping. It also entails unnecessary and perfectly avoidable expense to the Ratepayers, for nothing renders modern fire-arms inaccurate and unserviceable sooner than neglect. Rifles, carbines, swords and bayonets are sometimes returned to the Armoury rusted and corroded beyond belief, and it will, therefore, not be surprising if the Council should authorise the cost of repairs, etc. necessitated by neglect being recovered from the negligent parties concerned. It must not be thought that this complaint prevails among more than a proportion of the Corps, because most men are careful of their arms, but in a Corps of the individual intelligence of the S.V.C. it should be entirely absent. It is neglect of this sort that gives rise to the wild statements occasionally made that most of the Corps' rifles are inaccurate. Some few are undoubtedly worn out, chiefly by neglect, but there are not over 100 of which this can be said, and these are invariably withdrawn as soon as detected.

The discipline of the Corps as a whole is very good, according to the standard required from similar organisations. This may not perhaps be always apparent to the onlooker in view of the occasional efforts of a few malcontents in the local press. However, the irresponsible scribblers who, sheltered behind their *noms-de-plume*, make wild and totally false assertions must not be thought to voice the views of more than themselves, and we may be sure that their opinions are about as valuable as their regard for truth. Like most of their tribe they represent themselves only and need not, therefore, be taken seriously, nor as indicative of the spirit of the Corps as a whole.

A. A. S. BARNES,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

EQUIPMENT.

Bandoliers, Leather, Brown	787	Guns, Machine, Rexer	2
Bandoliers, Web, Light Horse	53	Equipment, Infantry	2
Bayonets, Rifle	1,183	Saddlery, sets	2
Bayonets, Carbine	193	Guns, Machine, Nordenfeldt	2
Bayonets, M. H.	126	Haversacks	887
Bayonets, Triangular	450	Hooks, Spring, Steel	37
Belt, Drum-Major	1	Hooks, Spring, Brass	10
Belts, Sam Browne, Officers'	48	Knots, Sword, Officers', Brown	70
Belts, Cross, Levée	43	Knots, Sword, Officers', White	11
Belts, Sword, Levée	49	Knots, Sword, Troopers	62
Belts, Waist, Brown	905	Lamps, Magazine	2
Belts, Waist, White	67	Lamps, Signal	4
Belts, Web, Cartridge, American Company	60	Lances, Cavalry	51
Belts, Web, Sword, Light Horse	58	Leggings, Black Leather	64
Belts, Cross, Light Horse	8	Leggings, prs., Brown, Officers'	10
Bits, Bridoon and Curb (spare)	61	Leggings, prs., Canvas	58
Blankets	56	Pacing Stick, D.M.	1
Bosses, sets	18	Patterson Equipment	30
Bottles, Oil	441	Pouches, Amm., New	337
Bottles, Water	849	Pouches, Amm., Old	165
Brasses, Waist Belt, prs.	63	Protectors, F.S.	1,147
Buckets, Lance	45	Pull Throughs	2,072
Buckets, Rifle and Carbine	90	Range Finders	3
Buckles, Waist Belt	325	Reflectors, Mirror	4
Buckles, Steel	8	Revolvers, Webley	76
Bugles and Straps	25	Revolvers, Cases, Leather	88
Burnishers	9	Revolvers, Lanyards	94
Carbines	183	Revolvers, Pouches	9
Chains, Shoulder, Light Horse	56	Revolvers, Rods, Cleaning	64
Chest (Saddlers) 70 Tools	1	Rifles, Mk. I. II. L.E.	1,169
Chests, Rifle	34	Rifles, B.S.A. Air	4
Cloths, Saddle	6	Rifles, W.O. Min.	6
Compasses, Nickel	6	Rollers	18
Correctors, Aim	1	Ropes, Head	34
Drums	4	Ropes, Head, with Links	90
Flags, Morse	37	Rugs, Pony	21
Flags, Semaphore	28	Saddles, Riding, with Wallets	109
Frogs, Brown	868	Slings, Rifle and Carbine	1,501
Frogs, White	42	Spurs, prs.	90
Gauntlets, prs.	54	Sub Target Rifle Machine	1
Glasses, Field	10	Swords, Officers'	59
Guns, 15 pdr. Q-F. A.S.F.	4	Swords, Troopers'	50
Guards, Leg	32	Tents	3
Harness, sets	56	Trumpets and Straps	9
Wagons	2	Tubes, Morris	11
Guns, Machine Maxim	6	Whips, Artillery	37
Barrels (spare)	11	First Aid Knapsacks	12
Belts (250 rounds)	96	Tin Air-Tight Cases	6
Machine, Filling, Belt	1	Wooden Cases	6
		Stretchers, Wheeled	4

AMMUNITION.

For 15-pdr. Q.F. Guns.—

Puffs, Powder, 2 oz.	200
Shells, Shrapnel	1,925
Shot, Case, Q.F.	100
Fuses, Time and Percussion, No. 60, Mk. I	749
Fuses, Time and Percussion, No. 60, Mk. II	1,195
Cartridges, 15-pdr., Filled	2,003
Cartridges, Blank, 15-pdr., Q.F.	111

For Small Arms.—

Cordite, Ball, .303	428,896
Cordite, Blank	16,984
Nordenfeldt, Ball	49,451
Nordenfeldt, Blank	3,643
Pistol, Webley, Ball	4,376
Morris Tube	17,000
Air Gun Pellets	35,000
22 Calibre Smokeless Rim Fire Cartridges	47,100

A. A. S. BARNES,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The Volunteer Training Season began on Saturday, March 20, and lasted till Saturday, April 24, the Inspection being held on the latter date by Lieut. Colonel R. Bayard, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, The Buffs.

The training was thus three weeks later than has been customary during recent years, in accordance with the unanimous opinion expressed at a meeting of officers which took place in November 1908. The change was endorsed by both the present and former Commandants. It is not possible to go into the country after the first week in April, owing to the advanced state of the crops, and consequently the Inspection Parade did not take the form of a Field-day.

REPORT ON THE INSPECTION OF THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

I have the honour to report for the information of the O.C. Troops, South China Command, that I inspected the Shanghai Volunteer Corps between the 19th and 24th ultimo. I attach a programme of my inspection of the various units.

1. I found the Corps well commanded and in a high state of efficiency, and the various nationalities of which it is composed, working harmoniously with a complete absence of friction.

2. *Training.*—The Annual Training this year commenced on March 8 for mounted troops and on March 20 for dismounted and terminated on April 24. I attach a programme of Parades, etc. Being a month later than former years and as the crops were standing, I was unable to see the Corps work in the field, but I examined the tactical exercises and schemes carried out during the winter months, and satisfied myself that due attention had been paid to this all-important branch of training.

The turn-out and efficiency of the mounted units and the maxim detachment was most creditable, the officers and section commanders are capable instructors, the men are keen and of very fine physique. The same applies equally to the dismounted units, and from what I saw I am convinced that all ranks devote far more time in making themselves efficient than is required of them by the Council.

3. *Signalling.*—The signallers are recruited from boys, and are well trained. At the end of their "boy service" they join the ranks, but still keep up their signalling: the number of trained signallers on the strength of the Corps is 38, not 15 as shewn in the State. The signalling equipment is complete.

4. *Medical.*—The medical arrangements appear satisfactory. Although the numbers shown on the strength of the Ambulance Corps is only four, each company has a proportion of N.C.O.'s and men in possession of First Aid Certificates and a most complete First Aid box is kept in the most important Districts shewn in the Actual Service Memorandum. The Corps is also in possession of three stretchers on wheels, and improvised hammock stretchers.

5. *Musketry.*—I attach copy of the Annual Musketry Return for year ending March 31, 1909, from which it will be seen the 3rd class shots and partly exercised are 106, as compared with 172 for period ending March 31, 1908.

I also attach copy of the Annual Musketry Course for the current year. It is based on the course laid down in the Hythe Circular issued with War Office Memorandum (M.T. 2 104/9, Gen. No. 3276, dated 9-1-09). The standard of classification fixed is, I consider, high for Volunteers.

I inspected the rifle ranges, targets, etc. The targets as regards description, dimensions and colouring are strictly in accordance with the Regulations.

The Corps has several challenge cups, which are fired for throughout the year. I inspected the schemes issued, the conditions were as near "actual service" as the ground would admit. The marching and shooting were very good.

I examined the Light Horse and Mounted Infantry in a small Field Firing Scheme on the 24th ultimo; both units were well handled, every advantage was taken of cover, and on the targets appearing fire was opened rapidly, the shooting was steady and the percentage of hits to rounds fired was high; the ponies coupled head to tail were remarkably steady. The Battery covered the advance, firing blank, came into action, ranged and opened fire quickly.

The Mark II Lee-Enfield and the Mark I Lee-Enfield rifles in possession of the Corps are fitted with windgauge slides: these I consider impracticable; they are very liable to work loose and to shift with very slight pressure or vibration.

6. *Artillery Practice.*—Owing to the erection of a Mission School near the Artillery Range, it has been pronounced unsafe, consequently no practice took place this year. Endeavours are being made to obtain a range outside the Settlement, a very difficult matter under the peculiar local conditions.

7. *Books.*—The books are well kept and all the entries up-to-date. The clothing and arms records are simple and clear, making stocktaking at any time an easy matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a.) *Gun Shields.*—The guns and limbers of the Ehrhardt guns and Maxims should be fitted with light shields capable of resisting rifle bullets, without which the efficiency of both units might be seriously impaired, as the terrain, both in and around the Settlement, is so flat, the safety of the personnel would more than compensate for the additional weight.

(b.) The provision of field telephones with, say, 500 yards of light insulated wire. Although a proportion of the N.C.O.'s and men are trained in semaphore signalling, in an emergency the absence of these men might seriously hamper the Battery Commander, whereas all the N.C.O.'s and men are conversant with telephones.

(c.) *Artillery Stables*.—I am given to understand that the Council have authorized the erection of a new headquarters and armoury for the Corps: if possible the stables should be in or near the headquarters. The present stables are situated about 2 miles away, in a very indifferent quarter, and in cases of sudden riot or disturbance in the Settlement, the ponies might be cut off from the armoury. The stables now used are badly ventilated, and the standing space and communication between the stalls is cramped, and I am convinced that if they were situated in a more convenient place, the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men would take even more interest than they do in that important branch of their training, stable management.

(d.) *Great Coats*.—All ranks of the Corps should be in possession of a military great coat and web carrier; hitherto it has been the custom for the rank and file, when called out in inclement weather, to wear their mufti great coats. This does not appear a sound arrangement, and might, in the event of prolonged riot or civil disturbance, cause unnecessary hardship to many members.

(e.) *Colonial Hat*.—The Colonial slouch hat, now in use, is not in my opinion sufficient protection in a tropical climate, and should be replaced by a cork or pith helmet. I am informed that on the last occasion the Corps was called out to suppress riot, it was found necessary to give the members permission to wear mufti solar topees.

(f.) *Engineer Company*.—The Council have sanctioned the enlistment of an Engineer Corps, but pending the formation of this unit, the necessary R.E. stores, i.e. entrenching tools, felling axes, crowbars, barbed wire, stakes and wire cutters, and materials for hasty demolition, etc., should be kept in store.

REGINALD BAYARD,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Buffs.

Hongkong, May 5, 1909.

AMMUNITION.

The last increase in the reserve of small-arm ammunition held by Hongkong for Shanghai use took place in 1905, *vide* the Report for that year, page 16. Through the good offices of General Broadwood a further increase to 635,000 rounds has been effected this year, and pistol ammunition to the extent of 21,000 rounds has been added.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 28, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in view of the increase in the numbers of the Volunteer Corps and Police Force during recent years, the question of the reserve of ammunition at present maintained has of late been the subject of special consideration.

From reference to your letter of August 11, 1905, enclosing War Office letter, No. 983/4144, it appears that 500 rounds of small-arm ammunition per officer and man on the strength is considered to be the correct reserve which should be held, giving at that time a total of 310,000 rounds. Subsequent additions to the strength have raised the Corps to approximately 1,000 men, and it therefore is requisite that the reserve be raised proportionately. Making provision for this, and adding 30,000 rounds for the maxim guns and 105,000 rounds for the Police Force, a total of 635,000 rounds is the minimum reserve required for 1910.

Similarly an increased reserve of revolver ammunition is desired, to stand at 21,000 rounds for next year and in future. During 1908 the Corps expended 286,933 rounds of small-arm and 7,093 rounds of revolver ammunition; the increased stock will thus be turned over in about three years.

I have the honour to bring these special requirements to your notice and to request that the Commandant's requisitions for the issue on payment of the extra quantities required may be authorized in due course.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

His Excellency Major-General R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B.,
Commanding the Troops in South China, Hongkong.

Headquarters, Hongkong, August 13, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 28, *re* increase of reserve of small-arm ammunition.

Application has been made to the Secretary, War Office, for authority to issue, and, if necessary, issue in part can be made forthwith, to the extent of about 225,000 rounds of '303. The balance of the '303 and the pistol ammunition will have to be demanded from home.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. LAMBERT,

Lt.-Col., for Colonel Commanding the Troops, South China.

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Headquarters, Hongkong, November 9, 1909.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of August 13, I have the honour to forward herein, copy of a letter which has been received from the Secretary, War Office, conveying covering approval for the issue on repayment of the small-arm ammunition required to increase the reserve held by the Shanghai Volunteers.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. WINGLEY,

Lt.-Col., for Major-General Commanding the Troops, South China.

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

War Office, London, S.W., October 5, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of August 13, 1909, I am commanded by the Army Council to convey covering approval to the issue of the .303 inch and Webley pistol ball ammunition required to increase the reserve of ammunition held by the Shanghai Volunteers to the following totals :—

.303 inch ball ammunition	635,000 rounds.
Webley pistol ball ammunition	21,000 "

I am at the same time to point out that the issue of the additional quantities of ammunition required to complete the new reserve should be on repayment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. D. WARD,

The General Officer Commanding the Troops, South China.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 19, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 9, and to convey to you and to the Army Council the Council's thanks for the increase of the reserve of ammunition held by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps which has been sanctioned.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

His Excellency, Major-General R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B.,
Commanding the Troops in South China, Hongkong.

HEADQUARTERS AND DRILL HALL.

The scheme for a new Drill Hall for the Corps has been carried forward during the year, although no actual steps have been taken for the erection of a building. The Resolution on the subject passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers was in the following terms :—

"That the Council be hereby authorised to give effect to the proposals of the Board of Officers of the Volunteer Corps for the provision of a permanent Drill Hall and Headquarters as published in the Municipal Gazette on February 27, 1908, and to raise towards this end a sum not exceeding Tls. 100,000 in the manner provided in Resolution VI foregoing to enable them to negotiate for the purchase of a suitable site."

While not wholly opposed to the suggested scheme, the Council was at the pains to point out that its policy for many years had been directed towards the concentration of the Municipal headquarters at the Central Offices in the Kiangse Road, to which end the purchase of the entire block is proceeding. The Resolution was carried by a majority of about 16 votes, and, upon assuming office, the new Council requested the Commandant and three officers of the Corps to meet the Watch Committee for the discussion of the project generally. Captains Cubitt, Pilcher and Stewart were nominated for this duty, and, at a meeting on May 17, Captain Cubitt read the following memorandum upon the important question of the site to be chosen.

MEMORANDUM ON COMPARATIVE SITES FOR VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS AND DRILL HALL.

The Ratepayers' vote authorising the acquisition of a site estimated to cost Tls. 100,000 was given without their having definite information of the locality provisionally selected by the Board of Officers and approved by the Council, but was given on the understanding that it complied with the conditions which the Board considered essential, and that there would be no out-of-pocket expenditure for interest incurred in its acquisition during the current Municipal year. Subject to these conditions the selection of a site was left an open question, and we are therefore free to consider fresh suggestions as alternatives to the site of the Lloyd and Ningpo Roads bounding the North-West corner of the Louza Police Station

compound. In originally fixing upon this site, the main factor was the association of the Volunteer Headquarters with a Police Station—a factor which we hold is vital to any site—and the existence of an open compound giving the necessary elbow room without purchasing a larger area of land than would suffice for the buildings required. The other advantages that were recognised were its central situation and the ready access by the Lloyd Road, one of the widest and at the same time least congested thoroughfares of the Settlement. The disadvantages were the high cost of the land, enhanced by the fact that it is entirely built upon, and the clearing of the site would therefore raise the price about Tls. 5,000 per mow, although the existence of buildings, by making the purchase interest bearing until the erection of the Headquarters building was commenced, simplified the purchase in the first instance. As a Club and Residence for the Commandant and Orderly Room Staff, the Lloyd Road is admittedly not the situation one would choose—all other things being equal—especially in the summer months, and it would probably be found in practice that no one after cricket, tennis, swimming or other recreation would adjourn to a verandah and long chair in the Lloyd Road, but after all it was recognised that perhaps these considerations should not weigh against the obvious advantages of the site. A disadvantage however which was felt to be a real one was the indisputable fact that the scheme lacked completeness in respect of one important item of centralization. It failed to embrace the Light Horse and Mounted Infantry except for foot drill, and there was no possibility of being able at any future time to provide a Riding School in the same compound. With all these points clearly before the Board it was still felt that in the selection of Louza Police Station compound the best solution of the difficulty lay, and the speeches that were made in favour of voting the funds were based on these considerations.

On the Saturday prior to the Ratepayers' Meeting someone, who had no idea of what had been suggested, mentioned that he believed the Race Club would be willing to sell a portion of the Mohawk Road property for the purpose of a Volunteer Headquarters. The suggestion seemed entirely unsuitable as the essential conditions could not be filled. On consideration, however, we have come to the conclusion that the objections are only such as can be overcome and, being overcome, the site is one which commends itself to the most favourable consideration. The object of the Race Club in purchasing the Mohawk Road property was to secure in perpetuity a clear line of sight from the Grand Stand to the Quarter Mile Post and sufficient ground on which to build stabling on an extensive scale. We have a plan with the required line of sight marked, which leaves a considerable area of the property on which buildings might be erected without interfering with the interests of the Race Club. The adjoining lot to the south is the property of Mr. Henry Morris, forming the corner of Mohawk and Taku Roads and comprising about nine mow.

As it is essential that the Volunteer Headquarters should be in conjunction with a Police Station it follows that in order to make the Mohawk Road property a suitable site for a Headquarters it is necessary to erect a Police Station at this point. When the Police Enquiry Committee sat in 1907 it was stated that in the near future a Sub-Station would be required in the neighbourhood of the Great Western and Chungking Roads. A glance at the plan of this district will show that the corner of Taku and Mohawk Roads is an ideal position for a Police Station to control this area. The acquisition of an area of nine mow would provide the necessary site for a Police Station on the corner, and the ground not required for Police purposes, plus a certain portion of the Mohawk Road property, would provide all the necessary land for a Drill Hall, Gun Shed, Magazine, Headquarters, Officers' Residence and ultimately a Riding School.

The advantages of this site are as follows:—

The scheduled extension of Mohawk Road will in due course be carried out, making a wide thoroughfare from the Bubbling Well Road to the French Settlement, the whole frontage being the property of the Race Club and the Municipality. The Police Station while furthering the interests of the Ratepayers in the preservation of law and order would automatically furnish the necessary permanent guard for the military property and buildings adjoining. The low cost of the land as compared with the Lloyd Road would make possible the laying out of the buildings to the best advantage for the same or even less money than anticipated. The question of stabling with ample available land would cease to prevent any difficulty. One of the main arguments advanced in favour of a Volunteer Club in connexion with the Headquarters was that it would stimulate recruiting. If a Club is to be an effective agency for adding to the numbers of the Corps it is presumably on the assumption that it must be attractive to young men coming to and residing in Shanghai. The possession by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps of a Club on the property adjoining the Race Club and overlooking the Recreation Ground, the centre of sport in Shanghai, must be admitted to be the greatest possible attraction to the young men and the greatest inducement to recruiting that could well be devised. The Light Horse, as is well-known, has always been the unit of the Corps that has carried on, as it were, a separate existence from the rest of the Corps. This has been due to the force of circumstances. The places of drill and assembly suitable to the Infantry and perhaps the Artillery have been unsuitable for the mounted unit. In recent years this feature has been accentuated by the fact that the Riding School at the junction of Gordon and Markham Roads has drawn the Light Horse still further from the scene of general volunteer activity. The Riding School being a place devoid of any social attraction or convenience the Race Club has become the social headquarters of the Light Horse, and for riding men no more natural or appropriate rendezvous could be found. By the establishment of a Headquarters on ground adjoining the Race Club, an opportunity offers of bringing the Light Horse into the scheme of centralization, which no other site could supply, and the advantage of which must commend itself to all who have the unity of the Corps at heart. As a recruiting agency for the mounted branch its value cannot be overestimated. The present Riding School, apart from its initial cost, which was not inconsiderable, is costly in the matter of upkeep and is about as inconvenient in situation as can be imagined for men who have to drill between office and dinner hours. It might be possible to acquire sufficient land on the Mohawk estate to ultimately build a Riding School, or, failing this, to make an arrangement with the Race Club for the erection of a Riding School available for members of the Race Club and Volunteers jointly. From the point of view of recruiting the former alternative is greatly

to be preferred. From the point of view of a club for members of the Corps and a residence for the Commandant, the advantages of the Mohawk Road site require no demonstration. For drill and assembly purposes the advantage to be gained is that the Corps, Horse, Foot and Artillery, can meet, go into the country for manoeuvres and return to Headquarters without any dislocation of traffic, an advantage not to be overlooked in a place like Shanghai.

The disadvantages which may be advanced appear to be as follows :—

The Mohawk Road site is further from the centre of the Settlement than Louza Station. In this connexion it may be pointed out that the validity or otherwise of this argument can be determined by measurement of distance and time. It will be found that the distance is about a quarter of a mile and the time occupied from three to five minutes according to the mode of locomotion. To those who live west of the Race Club three to five minutes will be saved, to the remainder three to five minutes will be lost. When one takes into consideration that the majority of volunteers in any case live twenty minutes to half an hour from the Lloyd Road, a difference of three to five minutes is not of sufficient importance to condemn a site for a Headquarters. The Mohawk Road is not the centre of Shanghai; this is admitted, but it must be remembered that the centre of a growing community like Shanghai is not a fixed point, and no better proof of this can be adduced than the experience of the last twenty or even ten years. It may not be long before the Race Club may be found to be well in the centre of Shanghai, but without labouring this point it may be said that unless the centre provides what is requisite, it is preferable to take the nearest point to the centre where such requisites can be found. It is off the main thoroughfare. This again is true at the moment. In one sense it is an advantage not to be on the main thoroughfare, and as regards accessibility it may be said that every district commands its own communications, that is to say if the needs of a district call for increased traffic facilities, those facilities will be forthcoming. At present the Mohawk Road extension consists of an alleyway, and many people have no knowledge of the Taku Road, which is accessible through that alleyway, but, as soon as the road is laid out an important thoroughfare to the French Settlement will be opened. It requires little foresight to perceive that in the course of a few years trams will be running on that road, and the questions of access and distance will have disappeared altogether. To those who are of opinion that the area of the Central District should contain all the buildings which it is essential to protect in times of serious trouble, it may be pointed out that by extending that area westwards to a line formed by the Mohawk and Myburgh Roads we are including a comparatively small additional area containing properties such as the Race Club, Horse Bazaar and Gas Works, which would not in any case be abandoned, save in the case of dire disaster which the establishment of this defence line would in all probability avert. The Taku Road being in the direct line from the Great Western Road to the Bund, via the Sungkiang Road, a Police Station and Volunteer Headquarters would be well placed in the event of developments along this line.

As regards the Kiangse Road compound, as a third alternative, it possesses the advantage of being nearer the centre of Shanghai in business hours than any other place, and of course accessible to the Chairman of the Council if he is in town; in all other respects the disadvantages appear to predominate. The Volunteer offices might be accommodated, but the space available is insufficient for a Drill Hall, cramped for Artillery, unsuitable for stabling and impossible for Light Horse, while a club in that situation would be devoid of attraction; and in every direction the object we have in view, to bring the personnel and material of the Corps into one focus, would be impossible of attainment.

After some discussion of the foregoing memorandum, the meeting adjourned to enable a report to be compiled by the Commandant on the question, and to enable the Engineer to prepare plans showing how, if possible, the necessary buildings could be placed upon the Central Offices compound.

The Commandant's report laid stress on the necessity for the buildings wherever situated being self-contained, and not in any way "combination" buildings or compromises. He enumerated the requirements and pointed out the merits and demerits of the sites under discussion. The Engineer's plans, as also alternative plans submitted at a later date, have demonstrated that the Central Offices compound is not capable of holding the necessary buildings unless by means of the inclusion of Cadastral Lot 171. Financial considerations render this project at present impracticable, and it may here be stated, therefore, that this site is abandoned.

At a second meeting held in June, the three Volunteer Officers being present, the Chairman of Council emphasised the view that the proposed Volunteer Club, if included in the scheme, should not be more than a secondary factor in determining the location of the buildings. He pointed out that the club would necessarily be open to both European and Asiatic members of the Corps. An adjournment was found necessary to enable plans to be prepared showing the possibilities of the various sites. These were ready in the Autumn, and a Board of Senior Officers was convened for the discussion of the project afresh.

The Report of this Board was as follows :—

Lieut.-Colonel Barnes explains that the Meeting is called for the purpose of considering the comparative merits of three sets of plans prepared by the Public Works Department for the new Drill Hall and Headquarters authorised at the last Ratepayers' Meeting.

The plans are laid on the table and comprise the following alternative sites :—

1. Soochow Road Foreshore.
2. Mohawk Road.
3. Municipal Compound.

After a general discussion on the present and future requirements of the Corps in the matter of a Training Dépôt and Administrative Buildings, the several sites with the proposed buildings are considered and voted upon in the order named. Lieut.-Colonel Barnes does not vote and the views recorded are those of the Volunteer Officers only.

1. *Soochow Road*.—Geographically this site has something to commend it, but owing to the want of depth of the Lot, the narrowness of the Soochow and approaching roads, the necessity for building quite up to the Harbour Master's line, and the undesirability of the neighbourhood, it is held to be entirely unsuitable. The plans shew that the stable accommodation would be limited, and there is no provision now, or later on, for a Police Station or its equivalent—a permanent guard. On being put to the vote this site is unanimously rejected.

2. *Mohawk Road*.—The pros. and cons. of this site are very exhaustively gone into and the Board is fully alive to the disadvantages as well as to the points in its favour.

The disadvantages of Headquarters beyond the business centre, and a Training Dépôt half a mile further west than the present Town Hall are emphasised by Major Clarke. The reluctance at the present time to build a Police Station at this point is also taken into consideration.

On the other hand it is felt that the whole object of dealing with the important question of Headquarters and Drill Hall is to deal with it with a view to finality, and it follows, therefore, that it is necessary to devise a scheme which ensures provision for present requirements and future needs.

The Mohawk Road site, alone of the three submitted, possesses this possibility in the fullest degree, and following the line which the Officers have taken in this matter from the beginning, and which was specially brought to the notice of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting, it is argued that if a complete scheme as proposed for this site cannot be carried out, or is not advisable at this moment, it is preferable to acquire the property and proceed with the development of the complete scheme as, and when, circumstances may permit.

A suitable Hall for training being the first necessity, the Drill Hall portion of the scheme is therefore the one that presses just now, and, being a one-story building only, could be proceeded with, while the Headquarters could be left in abeyance until a future date without in any way prejudicing the carrying out of the complete scheme, and it is believed that with the growth of the Mohawk Road quarter of the Western District the desirability of completion in the sense proposed would make itself manifest.

A recommendation to the Council in this sense is put to the Meeting and carried by a majority of four to one, Major Clarke being of opinion that the growth of the Settlement to the North East places the Mohawk Road site too far from the centre to make it desirable within a measurable period.

3. *Municipal Compound*.—It is recalled that at the Ratepayers' Meeting it was said on behalf of the Volunteers that if accommodation such as they advocated could be furnished within the central compound it would be acceptable, but they agreed with the Chairman's opinion, expressed at that Meeting, that the Ratepayers would be hardly likely to sanction such valuable land being used for this purpose.

The plans for Headquarters and Drill Hall on this site are carefully compared with the requirements named by the officers, and it is found that the stabling is insufficient, the size of the Drill Hall inadequate, and the offices and quarters suggestive of encroachment in view of other Municipal requirements.

In the event, however, of the Council being in a position to revise the plans submitted so as to provide the accommodation which the officers consider indispensable for present and future needs, they would not feel justified in opposing this site, although it is situated in the midst of traffic, and is of little use to the mounted branch of the Corps, and not well suited for stables. In revising the plans the following points are noted :—

- 1.—The Drill Hall should be 200' × 100', and ground floor only.
- 2.—The frontage on the road should be the width, and not the length, of the building.
- 3.—The offices and quarters should not be part of the general Municipal offices.
- 4.—The block should be detached with a suitable compound for horsing the guns, etc.
- 5.—The plans submitted should shew not only the proposed S.V.C. buildings but the lay-out of the whole compound.

A resolution in this sense is put to the Board, as an alternative to No. 2, and as an alternative only it is passed unanimously, Major Clarke, however, recording his decided preference for this site No. 3.

The cost, or difficulty, of acquiring the sites is not gone into, except in a general way, it being assumed that these questions are not included in the present reference to the officers. It is noted, however, that the estimate for land and buildings on the Mohawk Road site comes within the amount mentioned to the Ratepayers, while the cost of buildings alone on the Soochow Foreshore, or Municipal compound, is estimated at about £15,600 more than on the Mohawk site.

It is understood that this extra cost is due to the Drill Hall in schemes Nos. 1 and 3 being built over, and the additional amount would, therefore, be sunk in concrete and steel instead of in land.

A. A. S. BARNES,	<i>Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, President of Board.</i>	
B. A. CLARKE,	<i>Major</i>	
T. E. TRUEMAN,	<i>Major</i>	} <i>Members.</i>
G. E. STEWART,	<i>Captain</i>	
H. W. PILCHER,	<i>Captain</i>	
LESLIE J. CUBITT,	<i>Captain</i>	

The balance of opinion on the Council's part is in favour of the Soochow Creek foreshore, for the reason that it is the most convenient rallying point for the whole Corps, as the following figures compiled by the Commandant demonstrate. The residences of the active members of the Corps and the points of mean residence for each District are :—

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Men</i>	<i>Point of Mean Residence.</i>
Central	130	Nanking Road, between Honan and Kiangse Roads.
Northern	282	Corner of Haining Road and Park Lane.
Eastern	60	300 yards south of the Gaol.
Western	139	Medhurst Road, between Avenue & Bubbling Well Roads,
French Settlement and Native City	43	Corner of Avenue Paul Brunat and Rue Amiral Bayle.

The point of mean residence of the whole Corps of 654 active members is in the North Soochow Road between the Shanse and Honan Roads.

The matter thus at the end of the year remains one for further discussion.

THE MUNICIPAL CHALLENGE CUP.

This trophy, which is competed for by individual members of the Corps at the Annual Rifle Meeting, was established by the Council in 1870, and the conditions then laid down for the competition were as follows :—

1. To be shot for with Snider Rifles issued by the Council.
2. The range to be 400, 500 and 600 yards.
3. Any enrolled volunteer appearing on the Muster Rolls on the day of the closing of the entries to be entitled to compete.
4. To be won two years in succession by the same man before it becomes his absolute property. In the event of the successful competitor at any one meeting failing to secure it, the Council will present him with a prize in evidence of his having on one occasion been a holder of the Challenge Cup.
5. To be shot for at the Autumn Meeting in each year.
6. To be called the Municipal Challenge Cup.
7. The value of the Cup to be Tls. 100.
8. All other points to be settled by the Volunteers themselves.

In December 1871, the value of the Cup was increased to £100, and from time to time modifications of the original conditions have been made, tending to enhance the character of the competition.

The Challenge Cup has been won outright upon three occasions: by Captain W. Bright in 1886, by Private F. Dumfries in 1901 and by Gunner H. E. McCann in 1903.

Upon the occasion of its replacement in 1904, the opportunity was taken to change the condition of absolute ownership to three consecutive wins or four wins in all.

In 1908 the Commandant reported that the conditions were in need of alteration to render them more in accordance with present-day ideas of championship matches, and thus a higher test of skill than heretofore. Colonel Watson pointed out that the cup is the most valuable trophy which is competed for by individuals at the Corps Meeting, and as such should be won by steady and accurate shooting under varying conditions rather than by bull's-eye target shooting only. The revised conditions which he proposed were approved as follows :—

To be shot for at the Autumn Prize Meeting and won three times consecutively or four times in all before becoming the absolute property of any holder. In the event of the successful competitor at one meeting failing to win the cup when it is next competed for the Council will present him with an extra prize, value Tls. 50, in evidence of his having been a holder of the cup.

(1.) 200 yards (Snap Shooting in Attack).—Head target one foot high. Exposed seven times for three seconds each time. Five rounds. Competitors may aim or fire at any time during or between exposures; they will forfeit any rounds unfired. About thirty seconds will elapse between exposures. Each hit will be signalled by raising a disc, but the position of the hits will not be shown. Misses and ricochets will not be signalled. Scoring—Five points for direct hits only.

(2.) 500 yards (Rapid firing).—Second-class figure target as per Musketry Regulations as amended by A. O. February 1907. Target 6-ft. square. Colour—Lower half regulation shade of brown, upper half white. Scoring 24-in. ring bull's-eye 4 points, 40-in. ring inner 3 points, 46-in. ring magpie 2 points, remainder of target outer 1 point. Rings to be invisible to the firer. Direct hits only count. Two compulsory sighting shots, which will be signalled, after which forty-five seconds allowed for each firer. Rounds unlimited. The magazine for the purpose of the competition for 1908 will be charged with seven rounds whether the Lee-Enfield or the short magazine Lee-Enfield Mark III rifle is used. The timing will be reckoned from the command "Fire." After the magazine is emptied the remainder of the rounds, which may be placed in the bandolier, pouch or on the ground, will be used by single loading. The score will be signalled or telephoned to the firing point when each competitor has fired.

(3.) 800 yards (Sighting).—First-class target with Bisley bull's-eye, inner and magpie. Five rounds. Direct hits but not misses or ricochets will be signalled. Position of hits will be shown by spotting discs. Targets will be exposed five times for twenty-seconds each time, and forty-five seconds will be allowed after all signalling is finished before the next exposure. Rounds not fired will be forfeited. Scoring Bisley. No sighting shots.

In August of this year a report by the Commandant was submitted relating to a request by the Corps Musketry Board that the conditions revert to those formerly in force. Colonel Barnes made no definite recommendation in the matter, and the Council was guided by the earlier opinion expressed by Colonel Watson, and by the view that this valuable trophy should be held by the best and most up-to-date marksman in the Corps. It appeared desirable that the conditions be varied and improved from year to year, in accordance with musketry developments at home. The Chairman's speech at the Annual Prize-giving in 1908 had been to this effect; and it was decided that for the current year the conditions should be the same as in 1908, while a general expression of the Council's views on the subject was communicated in reply to the Commandant.

The following is a list of the winners of the Municipal Challenge Cup since it was established :—

1870 Captain P. Maclean	1891 Driver Bourke
1871 Sergeant J. J. Tucker	1892 Gunner Horley
1872 Private D. Glass	1893 Gunner Kelly
1873 Private R. Dunman	1894 Gunner J. Macdonald
1874 Private F. Carnie	1895 Private Daldy
1875 Private J. Hall	1896 Sergeant Macdonald
1876 Private O. M. Wyatt	1897 Corporal Lambe
1877 Sergeant D. Glass	1898 (<i>no competition</i>)
1878 Sergeant J. J. Tucker	1899 Private F. Dumfries
1879 Corporal A. B. Rex	1900 (<i>no competition</i>)
1880 Sergeant J. Vincent	1901 Private F. Dumfries
1881 Private C. J. Holliday	(<i>won outright</i>)
1882 Private W. Buchanan	1902 Gunner H. E. McCann
1883 Captain G. Lanning	1903 Gunner H. E. McCann
1884 Sergeant W. D. Little	(<i>won outright</i>)
1885 Captain W. Bright	1904 Lce.-Corporal J. Christie
1886 Captain W. Bright	1905 Private W. O. Lancaster
(<i>won outright</i>)	1906 Private C. Richards
1887 Lieutenant W. Lamond	1907 Col.-Sergeant W. Brand
1888 Private J. H. B. Allen	1908 Sergeant H. W. Daldy
1889 Sergeant A. R. Bowman	1909 Private F. Large
1890 Gunner Charters	

FIRE BRIGADE.

PERSONNEL.

The strength of the Brigade on December 31 is as follows, a total of 67.

Chief Engineer.—	G. S. V. Bidwell.
[Departmental Engineer.—	H. D. S. Parkhill.]
[Assistant Departmental Engineer.—	H. Lent.]

Mih-ho-loong Company.

Foreman W. A. Kirchstein,
 1st Assistant G. A. Turner,
 2nd " V. M. Grayburn,
 Secretary R. W. Skinner,
 and 13 Firemen.

Deluge Company.

Foreman A. W. Macphail,
 1st Assistant J. Quin,
 2nd " F. Richardson,
 Secretary E. B. Heaton-Smith,
 and 14 Firemen.

Hongkew Company.

Foreman A. E. Fenton,
 1st Assistant C. W. O. Mayne,
 2nd " T. Hutchison,
 Secretary J. E. R. Harris,
 and 10 Firemen.

Victoria Company.

Foreman A. Tilbrook,
 1st Assistant H. P. Dudley,
 2nd " L. P. de C. Dowdall,
 Secretary H. W. Griffiths,
 and 11 Firemen.

In addition to the foregoing there are 7 Bell Tower Watchmen and a native staff of 77 mafoos, engineers, etc.

The winners of the Company Cups for the best attendance at fires during the year ending August 31, 1909, were as follows :—

Mih-ho-loong Company	E. Durlach.
Hongkew Company	A. E. Fenton.
Deluge Company	W. D. B. Miller.
Victoria Company	C. W. T. Elsworth.

The following became entitled to the Long Service Medal, which was presented to them at the Annual Parade and Inspection held on November 20 :—

W. E. Keay,	Mih-ho-loong Company.
G. A. Turner,	Mih-ho-loong Company.
G. R. Fawcett,	Hongkew Company.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

There has been a slight decrease in the total number of calls on the Brigade for the year as compared with the preceding year, but there has been a marked decrease under the heading of foreign buildings.

Five fires occurring within the Settlement limits have been classed as large, of which only one, Messrs. Bracco & Co.'s godown at the corner of Szechuen and Sungkiang Roads, was in a foreign building.

The Brigade was summoned to six large fires outside the limits of the Settlement including two at Pootung. The fire in Messrs. Mackenzie & Co.'s godown, Pootung, was the most destructive fire attended by the Brigade during the year. Owing to the nature and storage of the contents, it proved most difficult to handle. This fire was another instance where godowns are packed in such a way that every window is blocked with merchandise, and the only means of penetrating into the building is by the main entrance. When a fire has once obtained a good hold in such a building it is impossible to attack it from the packed floors, and the Brigade's efforts are of little use until the roof collapses, and an effective and sufficient volume of water can be poured on the blaze.

Two false alarms only are recorded, but the Brigade attended quite a number of small fires which only required the services of part of it.

The large steamer "Fire King" attended all calls, and in a number of instances proved of great service, especially at the fire off the North Honan Road extension, where, owing to the absence of hydrants, water had to be taken from a creek in the neighbourhood.

In the early part of the year the Council rented seven rooms on the second floor of the building at the corner of the Museum and Hongkong Roads, for the use of the Victoria Company. A mess has been run by the Company in the quarters with every success, and has greatly increased the efficiency of this Station.

The building of the Sinza Station was commenced this year and is now nearing completion. The Station is a large one and in many respects superior to the Central. Owing to the small ground space available the yard is rather small for our requirements.

The quarters, both foreign and native, in the Hongkew Station have proved for some years past to be insufficient to meet the needs of that important district. The Council has therefore approved a scheme for adding to the present quarters, and the work will be started early in the coming year.

The Annual Parade and Inspection by the Council was held on the Public Recreation Ground on November 20. On the same date the annual competition for the Fire Insurance Companies' Challenge Shield took place and resulted in a win for the Deluge Company.

For the motor-driven hose tender, for which provision was made in the Budget, 21 tenders were obtained from Europe and America, that of Messrs. John Morris & Sons, Ltd., being accepted for a 55/60 H.P. vehicle at a cost of £750. In regard to the firm's alternative tender for a waggon of 25/30 H.P. it was considered that the larger carrying capacity and staying power with the greater weight and simplicity of working of the larger waggon were strong arguments in favour of its purchase. The Council, while recording the view that increased speed is not among the requirements, authorised acceptance of the higher tender accordingly, and the purchase in addition of a powerful acetylene search-light. Messrs. Preece & Cardew undertook the work of inspection previous to shipment. This machine, with its large accommodation, will carry a number of men and a large quantity of hose, thus permitting the necessary amount of gear to be held in reserve in the event of a second call on the Brigade.

A horse drawn hose waggon has been constructed in the workshop. The waggon has been arranged on the "flaked hose" system and is intended for the use of the Coolie Corps. The waggon is capable of carrying 15 lengths of ordinary service hose, and will also be used as a coal tender for the steamers. Both single and double harness are provided.

The water service throughout the year has been satisfactory. The new Sinza Tower has increased the pressure in the mains considerably. Since the installation of the four double hydrants on trial no additional hydrants of this style have been erected in the Settlement. During the past few years many large buildings have been erected in the Central District, but no increase in the number of hydrants has been made. As suggested in my last year's report, I think it advisable that these double hydrants should be installed in all quarters where big buildings are situated, especially between the Honan Road and the Bund, in order to give a sufficient supply of water to the engines which are now used much more than formerly.

I am sorry to have to record the death of Mr. G. R. Fawcett, one of the oldest members of the Hongkew Company, which took place at the end of the year. He was accorded a Fireman's Funeral.

G. S. V. BIDWELL,
Chief Engineer.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT.

<i>Central Station.</i>			
Steam Engines	2	Horses	2
Motor Chemical Engine	1	Ponies	6
Hose Tender and Escape		<i>Victoria Station.</i>	
Hand Escape	1	Steam Engine	1
Hook and Ladder Truck	1	Motor Turntable Escape	1
Hose Reels (Pony)	5	Hose Reels (Pony)	3
" (Hand)	1	Fire Hose	2,000 feet
Coffee Van	1	Horses	2
Fire Hose	3,350 feet	Ponies	4
Horses	2	<i>Nanking Road Postoon.</i>	
Ponies	9	Steam Fire Float	1
<i>Hongkew Station.</i>		Fire Hose	1,225 feet
Steam Engine	1	<i>Chief Engineer's Residence.</i>	
Hand Escape	1	Petrol Motor Car	1
Hook and Ladder Trucks	2	<i>Workshop.</i>	
Hose Reels (Pony)	3	Steam Fire Engine	1
Fire Hose	1,500 feet	Hook and Ladder Truck	1
		Hose Reel (Pony)	1
		New Fire Hose in Stock	926 feet

SUMMARY OF FIRES.

Total Calls 111.

DIVIDED INTO FIRE BRIGADE DISTRICTS.

Calls	No. 1	2	3	4	7	8	Outside Limits	Total
Bell	17	22	11	24	16	1	6	97
Telephone	1	4	2	2		1	2	12
Messenger			1	1				2
Total	18	26	14	27	16	2	8	111

DIVIDED INTO MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

Calls	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	River and Pootung	Outside Limits	Total
Bell	35	26	13	16	1	6	97
Telephone	4	4	1		1	2	12
Messenger	2						2
Total	41	30	14	16	2	8	111

CLASS OF BUILDINGS.

	Foreign	Chinese	Semi- Foreign	River Craft	Pootung	False Alarms	Total
Inside Limits	14	80	4	1	2	2	103
Outside Limits		8					8
Total	14	88	4	1	2	2	111

CLASS OF FIRES.

	Large	Medium	Small	False Alarms	Total
Inside Limits	5	30	66	2	103
Outside Limits	4	1	1		6
Pootung	2				2
Total	11	31	67	2	111

FIRES IN NATIVE HOUSES.

The following public notice was issued in the native newspapers in the autumn, directed against carelessness on the part of Chinese in the matter of simple precautions against fire.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION. No. 1990.

[Translation.]

It is hereby notified that in these approaching winter months the number of fires in native premises is again on the increase. They originate in many cases from acts of incendiarism, such as the throwing of ignited material into houses by bad characters. The public is therefore warned against the danger of storing straw, fuel or other easily inflammable articles, in kitchens and small rooms adjoining; and as a precaution against the throwing of ignited material through windows or broken window-panes, landlords and tenants of native dwellings are advised to affix wooden shutters or doors fitted inside the windows of such rooms, with a wooden cross bar or bolts, to be carefully closed at night.

In view of possible negligence on the part of servants, native householders are reminded of their responsibility for ensuring that windows easily accessible from without are effectually closed at night, and due care should be exercised to this end.

By order.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 1, 1909.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Now that a Monthly Police Report, which includes all matters considered to be of public interest, appears in the Municipal Gazette, there is less matter for comment in the Annual Report. In some instances, however, it has been considered advisable to amplify certain points already remarked upon, and to review questions of major importance.

Strength.—The total strength on December 31, 1909, was 1,672, of whom 975 were Chinese, 468 Sikhs, and 229 Foreigners. The disposition of the latter was as under :—

Superintendents	8
Inspectors	14
Sub-Inspectors	12
Sergeants	81
Constables	114

Proportion of sick.—The percentage of men absent from duty on account of ill-health was, of the Foreign Branch 6.03 %/, Sikhs 9.58 %/, Chinese 4.29 %/.

Proportion on day and night duty.—Under the existing system about 40 %/ of the number available for duty on the streets is required for night duty—from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. The remaining 60 %/ is detailed for duty in four reliefs from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Area.—The Shanghai Settlement now extends over an area of 5,584 acres, and stretches in greatest length from east to west a distance of nearly 8 miles, *viz.* from Bubbling Well Police Station to "The Point." The average breadth of the Settlement from north to south is $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Population.—The whole of the above area with the exception of that portion east of Wayside Police Station and west of Yates Road and Carter Road may be described as densely populated. How crowded few residents can have any conception who have not penetrated the network of alleyways adjacent to the main streets, in which much of the Police work is done, and where by far the larger proportion of the Chinese live.

The usual figures for estimated population in the Settlement are, Foreigners about 15,000, Natives about 530,000, but for good reasons I am inclined to believe that the native population is very much underestimated.

Be this as it may there is little doubt that the number of Chinese who habitually work and earn their living within Settlement limits, though they may not actually reside there, much more nearly approaches three-quarters of a million souls, and it is this number with which the Police are concerned.

Rateable value.—The mean rateable value of the central area of the Settlement, *i.e.* only that portion of it bounded by the Hongkew Creek on the east and the Defence Creek on the west, for the year 1908-1909 was Tls. 9,307,472, or about £1,100,000 sterling. But of the enormous actual value of property, Foreign and Chinese, public and private, in charge of the Police in this Settlement it is impossible to form any estimate.

Duties of Police.—Table B gives some idea of the multifarious duties which devolve upon the Police, and which are yearly increasing in volume and in number. Western methods and appliances for the prosecution of crime are rapidly being adopted in this Settlement.

Alterations to Stations and New Stations.—During the year 1909 the following alterations and additions to Stations were completed :—

(1.) *Wayside Police Station, Foreign and Indian Quarters.*—The contract was signed in September 1908, but the Indian block was not commenced till January 1909. The Foreign quarters were ready for occupation in August 1909, and Indian quarters ready a month later.

(2.) *Western Police Dépôt, Gordon Road.*—Foreign Training Dépôt and Foreign quarters for an Inspector and Sub-Inspector, consisting of a pair of semi-detached villas. Work was commenced on both buildings in October 1908, and the premises were ready for occupation in September 1909.

(3.) *Hongkew Police Station, Foreign Quarters and Charge Room.*—This building was finished in January of this year. The boundary walls to the inner compound have been raised, and iron gates fixed, making the inner compound completely shut in. The old charge room has been converted into two cells for foreigners. Sanitary improvements were also made. On completion of the Foreign block, the two kitchens formerly used by the Constables and Sergeants were converted into one, and large louvres constructed in the roof, improving light and ventilation. Work was completed in July 1909.

An entirely new Police District was formed in November 1909, when a Sub-Station was established at the Western Dépôt under the name of Gordon Road District.

The following works, which were taken in hand in 1909, were still in progress at the end of this year.

New Workshops at Gaol.—Estimated cost Tls. 18,000. Work commenced on September 17, 1909. Building will be ready for occupation about the end of April 1910.

Police Boxes.—During the year fixed Police Boxes were erected at the following places:—Junction of Pakhoi and Chekiang Roads (Louza District); Taku and Mohawk Roads (Sinza District); and Hanbury and Yuen Fong Roads (Hongkew District). At these Police Boxes reports of larcenies, fires, burglaries, or any other occurrences can be received at any hour of the day and night, and can be forwarded at once either to the Police Station of the district concerned or to Headquarters. Three other Police Boxes are in course of erection at Sungkiang Road (between Shantung and Fokien Roads (Louza); Kaifeng and North Thibet Roads (Western Hongkew); and Range and Woosung Roads (Hongkew).

Annual Inspection.—The Annual Inspection of the Force took place on April 26.

BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

Foreign.—During the year 1909, 30 Constables joined the Force and 20 left it. Out of the latter number 12 resigned and 8 were dismissed for misconduct.

The discipline of this branch has steadily improved. Considering the youth of many of the Constables and the altogether unusual temptations with which they are surrounded in Shanghai, the behaviour of the Foreign Branch will compare favourably with any European Force. The institution of the training school for foreign recruits should be of considerable help in this direction. Hitherto a recruit upon joining the Force has had only a perfunctory grounding in the duties of a Police Constable. No really systematic and thorough training could be given except under such conditions as are now available at the Gordon Road Training School. One of the chief difficulties connected with the start in life of a Police recruit in Shanghai has been his entire want of knowledge of the various trials and difficulties which every man in the Force has to face and overcome if he is to become a self-respecting, upright servant of the public. Under the superintendence of a Sub-Inspector, fully qualified for the task, every effort is now made to point out to the recruit the ideal at which he should aim. The career of many a promising young man has been irreparably damaged during his first year's service in Shanghai, and in some cases not entirely by his own fault. It is to remove this disability and to afford every possible assistance to a Police recruit on joining the Force that the Council has established the Gordon Road Training School.

At the beginning of the year a system was authorised by which badges are to be granted for specially meritorious service, consisting of a small silver decoration to be worn on the arm, carrying a remuneration of Tls. 2 per mensem or Tls. 3 if repeated a second time.

The following table drawn up by the Municipal Surgeons shows the withdrawals from duty caused by men sick and on sick or convalescent leave :—

(1.) *Visits paid by members of the Force to the Consulting Room :—*

Jan. 47; Feb. 54; March 60; April 47; May 81; June 80 = 369
July 90; Aug. 109; Sept. 90; Oct. 66; Nov. 49; Dec. 74 = 478

847

(2.) *Chief diseases treated in Hospital during the year :—*

a. Venereal diseases	causing a loss of 447 days	} Not including subsequent convalescence.
b. Diarrhoea and Dysentery	" " 389 "	
c. Typhoid Fever	" " 263 "	
d. Injuries	" " 126 "	
e. Painful feet and Whitlow	" " 86 "	

Total number of days lost :—

Jan. to June 584 } For the year 1,767.
July to Dec. 1,183 }

(3.) *Venereal diseases treated during the year :—*

a. Gonorrhoea	30 cases.
b. Syphilis	9 "
c. Soft Chancre and Bubo	14 "

(4.) *Other diseases receiving outdoor treatment :—*

a. Diarrhoea	45 cases.	f. Diseases of the ears and nose	15 cases.
b. Carious teeth	20 "	g. Cuts and sprains	15 "
c. Skin diseases	20 "	h. Malaria	5 "
d. Boils	10 "		
e. Inflammation of the eyes	12 "		

(5.) Anæsthetics administered and operations performed : 27 cases.

(6.) Invalided home : One case of Phthisis.

Sikh.—The discipline of this branch of the Force cannot, I regret to say, be considered to have been satisfactory during the latter part of the past year. In the monthly Police Report for November last I have dealt in detail with what I believe to be the main cause of the trouble. At the same time, firm and severe sentences are necessary in dealing with Orientals in Shanghai. Upon the return of the Judge of the Supreme Court to Shanghai, a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour followed by the deportation of six Sikh Police to their native country at once brought the men to their senses, and discipline at present is normal.

The following tables shew the different classes of crime dealt with during the year. The worst feature is the number of cases of insolence and insubordination. Formerly this offence was punished with instant dismissal from the Force, but most of these cases are those of men who deliberately attempted to get dismissed in order to proceed forthwith to America.

Drunk on duty.		Drunk simple.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on natives.	Insolent and insubordinate conduct.	Minor offences dealt with by fine.
1908	28	37	nil	11	8	85
1909	34	40	14	13	28	54
Gaol						
1909	5	19	2	32	13	75

Since August last the recruiting of Sikhs has been practically at a standstill. The craze to go to America has such a hold on the minds of Sikhs in Shanghai that men arriving from India with a view to enlisting in the Police are dissuaded from doing so by their comrades already in employment. The recruiting question is acute if the strength of this branch of the Force is to be kept up. It will be remembered that in 1907 some 150 recruits were obtained in India. These were by no means satisfactory, a considerable percentage having to be returned to India medically unfit within 12 months of enlistment. The Indian Army Medical Officer detailed to select these recruits was entirely responsible for this state of affairs, and there can be no reflection on the officer sent from Shanghai to recruit the men, who I regret to say did not receive the assistance he had every right to expect.

Local recruiting is not satisfactory, and it is difficult to suggest a remedy unless arrangements can be made with the Indian Government whereby officers commanding certain Sikh regiments would agree to offer time-expired men direct appointments in this Police Force. This I consider the best solution so far as this Force is concerned.

The introduction of Punjabi Mussulmen into the Force should not be lightly considered. Suitable men are not to be obtained by local recruiting and the opinions of various Police officers who are in charge of Mahomedan Police in the Far East are not altogether in favour of enlisting this class of man. So far as local experience goes, the Mahomedans employed in the Municipal Gaol are as satisfactory as the Sikhs, but service in the Gaol is unpopular owing to the uninteresting and somewhat arduous nature of the work in comparison to Police duties or the duties of the ordinary watchman.

The following table gives the strength of the Sikh branch to date :—

Dismissed.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died or deserted.	Enlisted in India.	Enlisted locally.	Strength of Force.
1908 23	9	18	2	nil	71	{ 416 Jan. 1 435 Dec. 31
1909 35	41	23	1	nil	45	{ 435 Jan. 1 380 Dec. 31
Gaol 1909 31	18	8	1	nil	49	{ 98 Jan. 1 88 Dec. 31

The difficulty of obtaining a suitable Granthi has not yet been overcome. Two preachers from India acted as Granthis up to October and filled this difficult position most satisfactorily. Their teachings were, however, too strict for certain influential watchmen on the Sikh Committee, and the two men who had gratuitously given their services to the Sikh Community for 18 months were ignominiously dismissed by the Gurdwara Committee. This clearly indicates the class of men that a Granthi has to deal with in Shanghai. Because these preachers adhered to the strict principles of their religion and preached against drink, etc., they were informed that their services were no longer required. So far as the Police is concerned every effort is made to keep their religion before the men, but it is quite impossible to influence those watchmen who are not inclined to be influenced, and who, unfortunately, carry a certain amount of weight with the rest of the Sikh community in Shanghai.

The report on the health of the Sikh Branch appears elsewhere. The percentage of men invalided is still high, and during the trouble in October there were a number of malingerers, one of whom was imprisoned with hard labour on this account. The Sikh and Mahomedan population of the Settlement is estimated roughly at about 800 as against 900 last year. A large number of watchmen have migrated to America.

The Sikh and Mahomedan watchmen have been a constant source of trouble more especially during the last six months. It should be remembered that these people are extremely credulous and in many ways simple-minded. The whole Indian community at one time became quite unbalanced by the news of, to them, fabulous wealth obtainable in America. Letters arrived every mail telling of high salaries and urging men already in good employment here to leave Shanghai at all costs and come to Vancouver or other places in the Spring.

The supervision of Indian watchmen by the Police has been considerably developed during the year, but the class of man obtainable in Shanghai is against satisfactory results. A large percentage of men in good employment left for America towards the end of the year and their places have had to be filled by an even less desirable class. The number of watchmen employed under Police supervision remains about the same as last year, *viz.* 120, but no less than 284 men have passed through the books during the year. The following table shews details :—

At present under supervision.	Resigned.	Dismissed for misconduct.	Temporarily employed.	Total.
120	26	93	45	284

Chinese.—The work of reorganising this Branch has proceeded steadily throughout the year. Broadly speaking it has consisted in the enlistment only of the best men procurable, their systematic training before drafting them to stations for duty, and the elimination of the inefficient and undesirable. The authorised establishment of the uniform branch is 910 men and this has always been maintained without any difficulty.

On the contrary, some hundreds of applicants for service have been turned away and at the present time there is a long waiting list of good men who have been examined and passed by the doctor but for whom there are no vacancies. Out of the full number of men some 40 are always at the Training Dépôt, the remaining 870 being on full duty in the streets. During the year six additional men have been enlisted for duty as warders in the Gaol. This is experimental only, and it is still too early to say whether the use of Chinese Gaol Warders will be continued.

As a whole the men have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner. There has been no serious crime of any kind, and of over three thousand reports against the men that have come before the Assistant Superintendent for Chinese, fully 95 % were minor offences adequately punished by extra drill. The others were chiefly charges of assault, extortion and the like brought by Chinese residents of the Settlement, and while a proportion of them turn out to be well grounded there are some that have been conclusively proved to be malicious. In all such cases, where a conviction is reasonably certain, the men are sent to the Mixed Court to be dealt with.

It is a well known fact that the Chinese can sleep almost anywhere and at any time. Sleeping on duty by Chinese Constables is therefore a particular disability which has to be contended with. This is especially so in winter when men on night duty on bridges, confined as they are to a few square yards of ground during their seven consecutive hours tour of duty, are sometimes numbed into a state of drowsy torpor. To supply them with overcoats might mitigate but would not overcome this difficulty. It would also add very materially to the cost of their uniform. Last winter the experiment of sending hot tea round to men on night duty had the effect of decreasing this form of offence by nearly 50 %.

Individually there have been many cases of excellent work during the year in the way of prevention and detection of crime, the capture of thieves and burglars and the extinguishing of fires. In attempting to arrest some armed thieves Chinese Constable No. 664 was stabbed to death by one of them on January 21, 1909. As the men are summarily punished for faults committed so they are summarily rewarded for good work done. Such rewards take the form of advancement in their present classes or promotion to higher ones and are greatly appreciated. All rewards and all severe punishments are published in Chinese the same day as they occur and thereby tend to act as incentives or deterrents to the remainder of the men.

While the general health of the men has been good, the number on the sick list has often been excessive. This has been due partly to the attention all Chinese pay to trifling ailments and partly to the rather unsatisfactory system of hospital attendance that has hitherto obtained. The new Municipal Hospital for Chinese Police off the Hannen Road was opened on November 1, and this, chiefly owing to the trouble and expense entailed in reaching it from the more distant Stations, has already had the effect of very largely decreasing the number of non-effectives.

Here follows table shewing comparative strength of the whole Chinese Branch of the Force on December 31, 1908 and 1909.

Branch.	Strength on 31-12-08.	Enlisted or engaged.	Transferred from other Branch.	Dismissed.	Invalided.	Other Causes.	Resigned.	Died.	Killed on duty.	Transferred to other Branch.	Strength on 31-12-09.
Uniform	903	114	6	56	17		14	12	1	7	916
Detective	60		7	1				1		6	59
Clerical and Teaching	38	16			1	3	10				40
Subordinate	118	10		1		2	2				123
Totals	1,119	140	13	58	18	5	26	13	1	13	1,138

Mounted Branch, Personnel—On December 31 this Branch consisted of :—

- 1 Sub-Inspector,
- 1 Foreign Sergeant,
- 1 Foreign Constable,
- 2 Sikh Sergeants,
- 15 Sikh Constables,

Stud— 24 China Ponies.
3 Horses

During the year 1909 the following casualties have occurred :—

Destroyed unfit for further work	9
Died	3

These casualties have been replaced at no cost to the ratepayers by the kindness of various ladies and gentlemen who have been good enough to present horses or ponies for Police use.

The following well known ponies are now passing the rest of their life in peace and comfort, doing regular quiet work and receiving the treatment they have well earned :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>By whom Presented.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
"The Broker"	R. Macgregor, Esq.	13- 1-03
"Brevity"	R. Macgregor, Esq.	15- 3-05
"Algerine"	H. J. Craig, Esq.	14- 6-05
"Benedick"	G. Pappier, Esq.	24- 4-07
"Hokoku"	Mrs. F. Gove	27- 6-07
"Heather King"	G. H. Potts, Esq.	14-11-07
"Hetland"	D. Landale, Esq.	14-11-07
"White Blaze"	H. J. Craig, Esq.	26-11-07
"Boyne"	W. R. Lemarchand, Esq.	22- 1-08
"Kinneil"	A. W. Burkill, Esq.	16- 5-08
"Ca Canny"	K. E. Brand, Esq.	11-11-08
"Controller"	G. D. Coutts, Esq.	7-12-08
"Jolly Boy"	W. L. Merriman, Esq.	22-12-08
"Comanche"	N. L. Sparke, Esq.	5- 3-09
"Feltham"	P. A. Crosthwaite, Esq.	27- 3-09
"Liability"	F. Cumming, Esq.	8- 5-09
"Ottawa"	H. J. Craig, Esq.	10- 5-09
"Antæus"	E. Moller, Esq.	11- 5-09
"Patrol"	H. E. Gulland, Esq.	21- 7-09
"Manchu King"	D. Landale, Esq.	10-10-09
"Brockton"	C. Bennett, Esq.	17-11-09
"Glorious Rose"	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	17-11-09

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.

The actual strength of this branch at the end of the year 1909 was :—

Europeans.—

- 1 Chief Detective Inspector (in charge).
- 1 Detective Inspector.
- 3 Detective Sub-Inspectors.
- 8 Detective Sergeants.
- 2 Detective Constables.
- 6 Plain Clothes Constables.

Japanese.—

- 3 Detective-Interpreters.

Chinese.—

- 5 Detective Sergeants.
- 54 Detective Constables (including 1 detached on special service).

This does not include the native office staff which consists of 2 clerks and translators, 1 chief clerk and 3 assistants in charge of native records, and 1 compositor with 2 assistants.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced during the year, more particularly perhaps in connection with the native branch, in obtaining from the uniform Police recruits to fill the vacancies which have arisen. Although the work has its attractions and is not uninteresting, the very considerable risk which a detective runs of finding himself in serious trouble as the result of honestly doing his duty deters many suitable men who would otherwise do so from offering themselves as candidates.

That there are very few cases of serious crime amongst the native population in which the perpetrators have to be scheduled as undiscovered, is probably the best commentary on the work of the native detectives. Six cases of murder have to be recorded in connection with which four arrests were made. In one case the murderer made post mortem arrangements from which it was inferred that he had committed suicide. In another the crime was of a political character, the victim being a suspected spy and traitor to a certain class of student reformers of which his murderer was a member.

The difficulties connected with the Paoshan boundary have in no way decreased. Many hundreds of criminals who have been and who are from time to time sentenced by the Mixed Courts of the Foreign and French Settlements to expulsion from the sphere of their respective jurisdictions, find a haven of refuge in the country through which pass the North Szechuen and North Honan Road extensions. There in the day-time they may be seen lounging in groups; in the night-time, singly or in twos and threes, bent on the commission of crime, they cross into the Settlement at some part or other of the wide stretch of the Northern boundary returning before dawn to their haunts with the booty which they have gathered. This booty they can dispose of without fear in pawnshops outside limits whereon are imposed none of the Police conditions which in other places save them to a great extent from becoming receptacles of stolen property. In West Paoshan there is a congregation of huts which in a year have nearly doubled themselves in number. Their inhabitants appear not to be of the class of Chinese whose presence in the Settlement is desirable, judging by those of their number who are known to the Police as visitors. These consist of bands of dirty and ragged but by no means badly nourished youths in their teens who roam the alleyways and make a speciality of stealing water-meter dials and other articles of small bulk from the streets of the Settlement.

Three rather serious charges were brought and sustained against Sikhs. One of these was a case of manslaughter, one of rape and another of unnatural offence.

The male undesirables, commonly known as pimps, belonging to the Yangtszepoo Road and Broadway, remain with us still, and are a public scandal to residents or passers-by, especially in Broadway East. There is I fear every probability of their continuing to do so until provision is made for their expulsion in the shape of legislative enactments such as those which exist in many of the countries from which they come.

An incessant Police campaign has been carried on against them and seventeen have been expelled from the Settlement during the year, in addition, in some cases, to other punishment. Enquiries into the past lives of many of these men disclose careers of crime which can hardly be credited. This they always bear in mind. Quarrels amongst themselves, unless there is a prospect of serious consequences, are almost invariably hushed up. Fearful of attracting Police attention they shun observation as much as possible, preferring darkness to light. Beyond an occasional attempt to steal from or swindle a native shopkeeper they wage no war on the residents of the Settlement. None the less they are a blot upon its reputation, which should be finally and quickly done away with.

The cargo overseers, of whom there are 27, have done their work well. None of the goods entrusted to their care were stolen from any of the jetties or wharves during the year. This is a highly creditable record, creditable to the men themselves and to the European detectives charged with their supervision.

A great number of anonymous letters were received and enquired into. A very small proportion of these contained information of any value. The majority were clearly written with the object of paying off old scores. So much did some of these letters impress the department with the apparent stamp of truth, that they occasionally succeeded in their design, namely to cause the Police to visit the house of an enemy and so humiliate him in the eyes of his neighbours. This truly Chinese method of "scoring off" an enemy had also one other effect, that of giving the Police as much trouble as possible.

A photographic and finger-print record was taken of 99 foreigners of 8 different nationalities in addition to 6 who had no consular protection and who were tried in the Mixed Court.

The printing office printed 715 descriptive circulars of 17 persons wanted, 2 of whom were foreigners and 15 natives.

There were 2,864 reports of property stolen or lost, received at the different stations. The following table shows the number reported in each district, compared with the figures for 1908, together with the number of cases which were successfully investigated.

Station.	Reports received.		Reports in which enquiries were made with successful results.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Central	634	614	270	278
Louza	666	612	270	279
Hongkew	511	556	257	340
Harbin Road	65	65	35	51
West Hongkew	399	333	147	170
Sinza	320	250	126	84
Wayside	164	137	42	84
Bubbling Well	147	150	69	84
Yangtszepoo	121	142	38	52
Depôt		5		3
Total	3,027	2,864	1,254	1,425

The following return gives some idea of the multifarious duties which devolve upon this branch of the service, and which are yearly increasing in volume and number. Western methods and appliances for the prosecution of crime are rapidly being adopted in the Settlement.

	Foreigners.	Chinese.
Persons apprehended on warrants not applied for by the Police, but issued by Courts at the instance of Consular Authorities, Native Officials and private individuals	27	185
Persons served with summonses not applied for by the Police but issued by Courts at the instance of Consular Authorities, Native Officials and private individuals	2	675
Persons handed over to the Authorities of other places for criminal offences		21
Persons received from the Authorities of other places for criminal offences		22
Orders received from the Mixed Court and executed		1,166
Miscellaneous enquiries made for Government, Consular Authorities, etc., not involving the arrest of any person	185	56
Police who received rewards from Judicial Authorities	1	4
Persons identified	29	1,773
Prisoners identified as having been in custody for felony more than once	15	1,254
Persons prosecuted and expelled from the Settlement without other punishment by Court or Consular order	17	79
Persons prosecuted and expelled from the Settlement with other punishment by Court or Consular order	9	874
Unknown bodies photographed and subsequently identified		1
Persons arrested on warrants issued by officers commanding men-of-war in harbour	9	

GAOL.

Convicts and Reformatory Boys.

	Boys.	Adults.	Total.
In Gaol, January 1, 1909	22	904	926
Admitted during the year	64	1,095	1,159
Recaptured during the year		12	12
Total passing through the Gaol	86	2,011	2,097
Discharged, time expired	55	1,133	1,188
" on Doctor's recommendation		35	35
" by order of Court	2	6	8
Died	1	70	71
Transferred to Hospital for treatment		14	14
Returned to Police Stations		2	2
Escaped from Gaol gangs		16	16
Total discharged during 1909	58	1,276	1,334
Total in Gaol, January 1, 1910	28	735	763

Localities Claimed by those Admitted.

Shanghai	3	101	104
Pootung	5	94	99
Ningpo	17	189	206
Soochow	6	102	108
Kiangpei	12	102	114
Other places	21	519	540
Total admitted	64	1,107	1,171

The convicts received at the Gaol were a somewhat more unwholesome lot than usual, and a great many were suffering from skin diseases. There were altogether 526 convicts admitted to the Infirmary for treatment during 1909. The conduct of the convicts has, speaking generally, not been good. To some extent this is accounted for by the behaviour of those working outside the Gaol who bring in tobacco, cigarettes, matches, etc., and this has been the cause of a great deal of trouble. So long, however, as convicts are employed on outside work this will continue. Severe punishment appears to have no effect upon the conduct of these men.

Buildings.—The need for new buildings is daily felt by the Gaol Staff, and I have to submit the following information thereon.

Laundry, Drying and Disinfection Rooms are necessities for the Gaol, as they ensure the early and proper washing, drying and disinfection of new committals and of convicts' clothing. They also make for a healthier condition generally.

Bath-room.—The present bath-room was not intended for the large number of convicts accommodated during recent years and the hot water system is altogether inadequate and unreliable.

Clothing Store.—A roomy, well lighted and ventilated clothing store above the ground floor is urgently required. At present all possible space in the original clothing store and reception rooms is utilised for storing convicts' private clothing. This causes these rooms to be very over-crowded, and prevents the proper reception of prisoners. One of the towers in the outer wall is used at present for the storage of the weekly change of clothing as well as for that not actually in use.

Cookhouse.—As it was long ago decided to install a second boiler in the cookhouse, which installation was deferred owing to lack of room in the present building, it was later decided to amalgamate this with the above requirements in a building to be erected in the gaol extension.

Cell Block.—To accommodate 500 convicts. As now located, 3 in one cell, this arrangement militates against health, cleanliness and discipline; nor is it possible to make any distinction between grades of crime with the present buildings such as they are.

Reformatory.—The cell block containing three rows of ten cells, formerly used for females, is now used for 30 boys in the top row of cells and about 35, more often a larger number, in the two lower rows.

That the boys have to be located in the same building as adults is to be deprecated, and although everything possible is done to dissociate them from the ordinary prison life, the surroundings are apt to nullify these endeavours. While experience teaches that there is little hope of reclaiming adult prisoners, the Borstal System employed in Great Britain in respect to boys has proved highly satisfactory.

The possible reclaiming of boys sent to the Reformatory is, I consider, a legitimate enterprise for Gaol Administration, and with the erection of a suitable Reformatory this object would be considerably advanced.

Quarters for Indian Warders.—Although the number of these warders is considerably below the estimated strength, there are now 27 located in Chinese houses outside the Gaol. These are the usual native houses and it is not possible to keep them in as clean and sanitary a condition as is desired. In order to keep the warders warm it has been necessary to supplement the coal stoves with an extra issue of blankets. The fact of the quarters being outside the Gaol operates against discipline.

Drying Room.—For the Gaol Staff it is suggested that a small lean-to building to be used as a drying room would suffice. At present the warders' wet uniforms have to be dried in their sleeping rooms. This drying room should be adapted to the use of Foreign and Indian warders.

Remission of Sentences.—The system of reduced sentences earned by good conduct marks is in process of adoption. Good results have been experienced in Europe by such a system and it is hoped that it may be equally effective here. It must however be remembered that convicts let out on remission of sentence are, in England at any rate, ticket-of-leave men, i.e. are bound under penalties to report to the Police at regular intervals. No such regulations can be enforced in Shanghai; it is therefore unwise to expect too much from the system, in the way of diminution of crime, at any rate at first.

Labour.—During the year Carpentry work has considerably developed. A quantity of teak and other furniture has been made, including wardrobes, dressing-tables, tiled washstands, tables, sideboards, chests of drawers, coal boxes, coal scoops, smoking cabinets, occasional tables, travelling trunks, mosquito houses, Police batons, etc. In addition to general carpentry, a limited amount of carved wood work was also done by a convict who was in for a short period only. With the completion of the shop now in course of construction, where more space and dry quarters will be afforded, and with the provision of a proper outfit of tools and other necessities, I see no reason why the carpenters' shop should not be further developed, undertaking the manufacture of furniture for the whole of the Police Department and later on, perhaps, for other branches of the Municipal service. Lack of interest by convicts in their work has militated against good production, for it is found that they usually perform their work in the roughest and easiest manner possible. This has to some extent been unavoidable on account of the limited foreign supervision, but it is anticipated that by the re-arrangement of the staff and the appointment of extra foreign Warders in accordance with the Estimates for 1910 a considerable improvement will follow.

The chairmaking industry discontinued in 1907, was restarted in 1908, and during 1909 provided a fair level of steady employment. There has been no cessation of this labour except on account of delay in receiving material, and it speaks well for the hold it has obtained that the demand has continued all through the winter, and that orders are still being completed. There is a steady demand for special shapes; more than 100 of one kind alone having been supplied during the year. About one quarter of the whole output has been made to order, from special designs.

Clothing and Tailoring has been maintained at its usual level and has been supplemented by the dyeing of cloth for making convicts' clothing. Formerly Nankeen Cloth (Native) was used, but poor results were obtained as to material and colour. American Pepperill Drill has now been substituted, giving better wear and a fast dye. It is hoped that in the new workshop building extra accommodation will be available for the extension of this form of labour.

Although the prices of mats and matting were considerably reduced at the beginning of the year there has been no appreciable increase in the amount sold. Time alone can show whether this will be remedied by the renting of a show window in Nanking Road on the premises of Tai Chong & Co.

Basket and Ropemaking.—The work has altogether ceased so far as our largest customers, the Public Works Department, is concerned. That Department has reduced its prices so that it is impossible to accept their orders. A little work is still done to supply Gaol needs and those of the Health Department.

Feather-stripping, is quite a new industry and, although not a paying one, it serves to supply light employment for the aged and infirm.

In the Smithy, besides general work, the manufacture of iron bedsteads for the Police Department has been carried out with success. In the latter half of the year a great deal of steel and iron work and tube frames for reinforced concrete were completed for the Concrete-ware Dépôt and the new Gaol Workshop. The usual buckets, pans, tins, fire-irons, and refuse bins were made for the Health Department and for public sale.

CASUAL WARD.

The desirability of instituting a Casual Ward has been under consideration by the various philanthropic Societies. It has been suggested that it take the shape of a work shelter where foreigners in return for work done would obtain supper, bed, and breakfast, so that the old plea of being unable to get work would in the case of casuals be untrue. It has further been suggested that an Infirmary might be included in the scheme, when those admissible cases which cause so much trouble in the Free Ward of the General Hospital could be accommodated. It is also suggested that one married Foreign Superintendent and one or two Chinese could take charge of the whole scheme.

The institution of some such ward would possibly be of value to the community, but, in my opinion, the existence of any scheme of this kind must be preceded by the provision of the necessary legal powers to compel casuals to work in return for board and lodging.

The class of casual from whom Shanghai is at present suffering is in most cases not the kind of man who will work so long as he can subsist by begging or living on the charity of others.

The records of most of the undesirables who would be forced to become inmates of any such ward are well known to the Police. From these records there can be little confidence in the anxiety of such men to do voluntary work even if it was provided for them. On the other hand, a few really desirable cases might benefit. Such a building as a Casual Ward is most unlikely to be of any service to the community if it is run on the lines of a Charitable Institution. It can only meet the desired end if behind those in charge of it legal powers are provided which can force the class under discussion to be sent there to work, instead of preying on the charity of the community.

TRAFFIC.

The Royal Commission on London Traffic, which has lately been occupied in endeavouring to grapple with this vast problem, has laid down as an axiom that there is "No finality in the question of the best means of locomotion and transport for great cities." With this statement I venture to say few people acquainted with the subject will disagree, and though Shanghai may not be a great city it has its own peculiar traffic difficulties and these are such as are not to be met with in any other city in the world.

The Royal Commissioners then continue to discuss the question of street traffic in all its various relations, and so appropriate are many of their findings to existing conditions in Shanghai that it may be of interest to examine closely one or two of the most important.

"The chief difficulty," continues the report, "in the way of improving means of locomotion is the narrowness of the streets and the fact that they were not originally laid out in a regular plan. If," say the Commissioners, "the streets were of sufficient width and had been laid out on a regular plan the congestion of vehicular traffic would practically disappear. There is great delay and congestion in this traffic and great difficulty in conveying passenger traffic each morning and evening into and out of any large city."

If the name Shanghai is substituted for that of London, every word of the above statement may be considered applicable to local conditions.

In referring to tramways the report of the Royal Commissioners remarks "Upon the peculiar disability of the tramcar service compared to any other class of vehicle, owing to the fact that the latter traffic is so much more flexible. The advantage of this being that in cases of emergency such as the closing of a street on account of fires, etc., it admits of the diversion of traffic from one route to another. Tramway lines in a roadway are moreover always objectionable, and the breakdown of a single tramcar or of any other vehicle on the line stops the whole service. On the other hand, where streets have ample width and the conditions are otherwise favourable the tramway has no rival for the safe, convenient and cheap transport of large numbers of people."

The question of what the width of streets should be in which tramways are allowed to run is a matter of general interest, and the figures are therefore here quoted which the Commissioners have laid down for an average width. "The Advisory Board of Engineers do not make any definite recommendations as to the minimum width of streets in which tramways would be admissible. On some important routes they consider a width of 48 feet between the kerbs or 80 feet from house to house is necessary, and they think that a width of 100 feet from house to house should be ultimately provided. On streets with a width of 60 feet where the traffic would not be so heavy the Advisory Board of Engineers contemplate the construction of two tramway tracks, while the London County Council aim at a minimum width of 33 feet between the kerbs."

With regard to the working of a Municipal Tramway system, some pertinent remarks are offered by the Royal Commissioners, and these it may not be out of place to quote in this report.

"While they think it reasonable," say the Commissioners, "that some profit should be derived from the tramways for the benefit of the Municipality, it does not follow that the greatest advantage will be gained by the task of operating being undertaken by the Municipality. In other countries where the working of municipally owned tramways is left to operating companies it is claimed that such methods yield better financial results to Municipalities and avoid difficulties."

They further express the opinion that if tramways are worked by Municipalities "They should be worked on sound financial principles with ample provision for depreciation and repayment of capital or discharge of debt." And they think that any profit "Should preferentially be applied to necessary tramway developments and to street improvements."

One other point which refers to heavy and noisy traffic is so fully and fairly dealt with by the Royal Commissioners that no apology is needed for quoting their remarks *in extenso*.

"In considering this matter and what regulations may be enforced to abate the annoyance and injury, it is desirable in the first place to point out a distinction between the different classes of streets. A person taking a house upon a main line of traffic must in justice be prepared to tolerate the noise of such traffic in whatever reasonable manner it may develop. A person, on the other hand, who for reasons of health or the necessities of occupation takes a house off the line of such main traffic has a just ground of complaint when the main traffic is diverted to pass his front door for no reason except the profits of private enterprise. The rights of the millions of people who benefit by the increased speed and area of public motor traffic (omnibuses and tramcars) may fairly be regarded as outweighing the increased disturbance within reason of those who have elected to reside or carry on business in main thoroughfares. It is, on the other hand, a condition of civilized life in a city that a citizen to whom comparative quiet is essential shall know that by residing in certain places he will be assured of it. This recommendation if acted upon will at once remove many grounds of just complaint while in no way infringing private rights or handicapping commercial enterprise."

Finally, one of the present difficulties with regard to the smooth running of our local tramway system and also one of the main objections to it from the point of view of certain residents and owners of frontages is that it has established what are practically termini at more than one point on busy streets. As an example, reference need only be made to two localities. One, the junction of the Avenue and Carter Roads. The other, a point opposite the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shanghai Club on the Bund. At both these points the dislocation of vehicular traffic is to a large extent caused by the use of these places as local termini, and the regulation of traffic in a systematic and orthodox manner is rendered very much more difficult.

In another portion of the Royal Commissioners' Report it is pointed out that "Railways and tramways can with advantage be worked so as to supplement each other and provide a comprehensive system

of locomotion." I am of opinion that some such combination between the tramway and rickshaw services might be made with considerable advantage to this Settlement. At the present time the severe competition between the two can be to the advantage of neither.

Under the heading of "Standing of vehicles at the sides of the streets" the Commissioners observe upon the inconvenience and impediment to locomotion resulting in the practice of vehicles standing at the sides of streets either universally or in particular streets. They then continue "If there is any doubt about the law it should be made clear that the use of the streets by frontagers shall only be such as is reasonable, having regard to the convenient use of the streets for general purposes. For example, where the business is of such a nature that the owner practically converts the street opposite his place of business into a private yard to the serious inconvenience of the general public, we think he might not unreasonably be required to provide a suitable place for loading and unloading; in regard to future buildings, these should be made compulsory."

In Shanghai the standing of vehicles at the sides of streets beyond a necessary period to allow of owners entering or alighting is not allowed, owing to the extreme narrowness of most of our roadways. Nor is using of the street by frontagers for its conversion into a private yard. At the same time, in certain streets and opposite certain frontages, considerable inconvenience and dislocation of traffic arises from this very practice.

During the year reference has been made in various Police reports to the congestion of traffic in the streets of this Settlement, particularly in that main artery the Nanking Road. It is less than a decade since traffic in Shanghai required comparatively little handling, but year by year the regulation of it has grown in importance in common with other work, and at the present time is no small factor in the duties of the Force. With the advent of tramcars and the almost daily increase of vehicles propelled by mechanical means, traffic regulation becomes every year more difficult and complicated. It may here be mentioned that the latter vehicles have in six years advanced in numbers from 5 to 157, inclusive of Fire Brigade motors.

The diversion of empty vehicles on to less important routes has helped to relieve the congestion in the main roads. The urgent need of wider thoroughfares to supply the demand for traffic requirements becomes daily more pressing. A large proportion of accidents to persons on the road is attributable to insufficient footpath accommodation.

Some idea of the volume of traffic in Shanghai may be obtained by studying a census—taken by the Public Works Department—of traffic passing east to west and north to south at the junction of the Nanking and Kiangse Roads between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on April 7, 1909. The number of vehicles was found to total 20,447, and of pedestrians 60,038. Considering that the space area at this corner contains only about 148 square yards, it is remarkable that comparatively few accidents occur.

The number of men employed in the regulation of traffic in the business part of the Settlement, including Central, Louza and Hongkew districts, are :—

Foreigners	14
Sikhs	96
Chinese	102

The latter figure includes 43 Chinese on ricksha duty.

A more satisfactory manner of supervising the affixing of licence plates to public carriages was introduced during 1909. By this arrangement owners are obliged to attend with their carriages at Hongkew Station for the purpose of having their licence numbers affixed by the Police. This innovation, *viz.* having the licence number painted on the off side of both lamps for purposes of identification has rendered the control of public mafos a much simpler matter.

Foreign motor drivers' certificates were issued to 139 persons, and 95 native chauffeur certificates were granted. Of the latter, 5 were suspended or cancelled for various offences. There were 11 prosecutions for furious and reckless driving, resulting in fines or imprisonment for the offenders. A new and extended form of certificate for Chinese motor car drivers was introduced in November. This change was made to cope with an unsatisfactory state of affairs which existed both from the point of view of car owners and of the Police. The former suffered from the demand for drivers being far in excess of the supply of qualified men, which led to a good deal of high-handed action and abuses of other kinds on the part of would-be drivers. The Police were at a disadvantage owing to the absence of any definite rules printed on the certificates, as is the case with most other forms of licence, rendering prosecutions difficult. Under the new system, drivers have to pass a practical examination on the car for which the certificate

is desired, and the latter is issued only in respect of that car. In addition to the man's photo, name and address, owner's name and address, and make and number of the car, the certificate contains, in English and Chinese, the conditions under which it is issued and all the Police Traffic Regulations that apply to motor car drivers. Duplicates of all certificates and the photos of the men to whom they are issued are kept in an album by the Police, and all warnings, convictions, dismissals and the reason therefor, employer's remarks as to character, ability, etc., and other similar notes are also entered therein so far as is possible. Thus a fairly consecutive record is maintained of each man's career as a driver. To make it complete, however, the co-operation of all car owners is essential, and great assistance would be afforded if the latter would notify the Police of all cases of cessation of, or dismissal from employment with reasons therefor and any other remarks as to character, ability, etc., they care to make. The Assistant Superintendent of Police for Chinese is in charge of the examination of Chinese drivers and the issue of certificates, and to him all communications on the matter should be addressed.

The ricscha inspection staff, consisting of 1 Foreign Sergeant and 6 Chinese Constables, are daily employed in examining ricschas as to their fitness for licences for the ensuing quarter, and do useful work. During the last few months improvement may have been noticed in these vehicles. Upwards of 1,000 of the old pattern have been condemned, and ricschas of the improved low style with rubber tyres have replaced them. These apparently find favour both with the public and ricscha owners, as they are gradually but surely ousting the old kind.

Licences to the number of 27,559 were confiscated, and 17,004 suspended for breach of licence conditions, making a total of 44,563 dealt with during the year.

The weight of opinion of the Traffic Staff, with which I myself concur, is that the dangerous condition of the Nanking Road is to a very large extent to be accounted for by the disinclination of some ratepayers to have the present macadamised portion of that thoroughfare wood-paved. It is well known that the road surface plays a main part in attracting traffic. Traffic follows the line of least resistance, and if one street is better paved than another or allows of freer movement it will speedily attract traffic. The same is equally true of portions of a street. All traffic, speaking generally, should keep to its own side of the road, and consequently it is of the utmost importance that the sides of a street should offer a better surface, i.e. less resistance to traffic than the centre. In many parts of Shanghai this is not the case, for, owing partly to excessive camber and in the Nanking Road and the Bund to the fact that the centre of the road is wood-paved and the sides macadamised, all vehicular traffic endeavours to take advantage of the centre of the road, thereby contravening the very first principle of street traffic.

Most of the density of the traffic in Shanghai is caused by the relative inefficiency of the vehicles used for the transport of passengers and goods. Stated in terms of efficiency for passenger transport the comparative value of the chief vehicles in use in the streets of Shanghai is as follows:—

<i>Vehicle.</i>	<i>Capacity.</i>
Tram Car	32 (with trailer) 72.
Motor Car	4 to 7.
Horse-drawn Carriage	3.
Ricscha	1.

These figures are only approximate, but the ratio of efficiency of the tram has not been over-estimated and amounts in practice to 10 times that of any other means of transporting passengers in Shanghai. If, therefore, the trams were to attract most of the traffic at present carried by other means the capacity of the roads where they run would be largely increased. If, on the other hand, the tramcars fail to attract a considerable portion of the passenger traffic and so fail to diminish the number of ricschas and carriages, they themselves become merely a further hindrance to all vehicular traffic.

In the transport of goods there is great room for improvement. So far as vehicles are concerned such traffic is almost entirely confined to wheelbarrows and handcarts, both of which in their present form are a dangerous and inefficient means of transport. The chief trouble—obstruction—is caused by over-loading, which as is well known is a characteristic trait of the Chinese. The one idea of the coolie is to get as much as possible on to his handcart or wheelbarrow and then to trust to luck. The handcart is so heavily loaded that it frequently sticks on one side of the rise on any of our bridges, and as often takes charge and runs away on the other; the result from the traffic point of view being alternate obstruction and furious driving.

The same may be said of the wheelbarrow. It usually carries so much that the slightest touch upsets it, nor is it possible for a wheelbarrow to stop in time to avoid a collision with a faster vehicle.

As far as Shanghai is concerned a large proportion of traffic accidents are directly attributable to the fact that the whole onus for the regulation of traffic is thrown upon the Police. The ideal usually aimed at is that to a very great extent vehicular traffic should regulate itself by mutual concession on the part of all drivers of vehicles. The average driver here has however been taught to rely entirely on the Police on traffic duty for immunity from accidents, with the result, in the case of many mafoos who are allowed to drive in this Settlement, that they very rarely slow down at crossings but trust to the traffic Police stationed there to keep them a clear road. It is hardly fair, nor is it possible in the present overcrowded condition of the streets of Shanghai, to impose upon the Police the responsibility for the recklessness of others. A single mistake on the part of a constable on point duty, or the failure to obey traffic signals on the part of any mafoos, chauffeur, or ricscha coolie and an accident is in many cases inevitable. Again, where traffic has to be regulated the regulations should at least be impartial. The various currents of traffic should be stopped alternately as soon as congestion in one street exceeds that of another. There are perhaps half a dozen points only where such a regulation may at certain times of the day be necessary, and these are situated principally at the crossings in the Maloo. To work the traffic properly the whole of the Nanking Road current should be held up alternately as is done in the Kiangse and other side roads. But experience goes to prove that any such action on the part of the Police on traffic duty would not meet with the general approval of the public. At the same time, it is impossible for the Police to act impartially and to meet the wishes of riders in the various classes of vehicles unless this is done.

I beg to submit herewith the following recommendations which it is hoped may have some effect in decreasing the congestion of traffic in the main arteries of this Settlement.

(a.) The Nanking Road should be wood-paved throughout its entire length, and the earliest opportunity taken to widen the road in its narrowest parts from the Kiangse Road to the Bund.

(b.) The rest of the Bund roadway should be wood-paved and the kerbs raised throughout to reduce the camber to the minimum possible. A strip of road or portion of the pathway should be paved with granite somewhere on the east side of the Bund to accommodate goods' traffic.

(c.) In all main streets such as the Broadway and the East Seward Road it is advisable that the road space occupied by the tramways should be made less attractive to ordinary traffic than the rest of the road. Paving either with granite chips or sets is likely to effect this object. That is provided the sides are properly maintained Macadam.

Street Accidents.—The number of accidents which occurred in the streets during 1909 by which persons were killed was 7, as compared with 8 in 1908.

The number of accidents which occurred in the streets during 1909 by which persons were injured was 315, as compared with 296 in 1908.

Information as to vehicles causing these accidents is given in table C.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASUALTIES 1908-1909.

	1908.				1909.			
	Foreigners.		Chinese.		Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.
Tram Cars	5		114	5			127	3
Motor Cars	2		28	3			37	1
Carriages	7		74		2		85	1
Fire Truck							1	1
Carts			20				26	1
Bicycles			4				5	
Runaway Ponies	3		8		3		13	
Ricschas	3		28				17	
TOTAL	20		276	8	5		310	7

THE MIXED COURT.

The inadequacy of accommodation and staff referred to in last year's report have been met to some extent by provision during the year of a third Court Room, and though the efforts to obtain the appointment of a fourth Magistrate have so far proved fruitless the Chinese Authorities have at last recognised the necessity of providing a more or less responsible official to take charge of the female and civil prisoners at the Court (*see* Report for 1908). Unfortunately the first incumbent selected for this post, who has also acted on occasions as an extra Magistrate, is not of a stamp to inspire confidence.

Further waiting-room accommodation has also been provided at the Court, thus leaving the Police Office free for Police work.

The staff of Foreign Assessors has been increased by the appointment of a permanent British Assistant Assessor, and two American Assessors are now regularly on duty. These with the two German Assessors bring the complement of Foreign Assessors for Police cases up to six. It is to be hoped that this strengthening of the Foreign personnel of the Bench will enable the necessary pressure to be brought to bear on the Chinese Authorities to secure the many improvements in the Court's equipment and procedure which are still required.

New features introduced during the year have been the keeping of identification records of convicted criminals, and the keeping and filing of the native charge sheets formerly filed with the Magistrate.

Some improvement is noticeable in the sanitation of, and discipline in the cells and House of Detention for Males.

There are still many complaints received of extortion and other irregularities against the Wardresses in spite of the fact that the entire staff was changed once during the year. These complaints have been gone into and where found to have foundation have been brought to the notice of the Court. Three Mixed Court runners and three runners' seconds were convicted for extortion and other irregularities. One Wardress was convicted of having connived at the escape of a female prisoner sentenced to three years' imprisonment. I have pleasure in reporting that the relations between the Mixed Court Magistrates and the Police staff have been satisfactory. The only exception being the series of serious obstructions in June by Head Gaoler Hsieh who, during the temporary absence of Magistrate Li, acted as Assistant Magistrate. Latterly Mr. Hsieh has shown himself less obstructive and has given the Police some assistance.

Mixed Court fines fall below the year's estimate, owing to the reduced amount for which richas are now bailed and the fact that heavy fines in cases of negligence in allowing outbreaks of fires have been rare.

At the suggestion of the Police a number of juvenile offenders have been soundly birched by their parents during the last two months of the year. This I consider has more effect than short periods of detention in the Reformatory.

The death has to be recorded with regret, on January 31, of Mr. MacLean, who was German Assessor at the Mixed Court from June 27, 1908.

NATIVE INQUESTS.

The system under which inquests have been conducted on bodies of Chinese dying by misadventure under suspicious circumstances or from other than natural causes, has been far from satisfactory.

On a death occurring it has been the procedure for years for the Police to notify the District Tipao, whose duty it is in turn to proceed himself to the City and request the attendance of the City Magistrate. The latter may or may not attend in accordance with the nature of the case. Young children are considered of no importance and the petition of relatives against an inquest is always a strong point in favour of dispensing with the usual formalities.

During 1908 efforts were made to regularise the procedure by insisting upon inquests being held in every case where death occurred under the circumstances mentioned above, and for a time some success rewarded these efforts. In February, however, of the year under review, a case occurred which brought to light a state of affairs which has already been made public in the "Gazette." It was then ascertained that on every occasion the Magistrate held an inquest the Tipao himself had to pay \$10, which went in expenses to Yamên runners,

chair-bearers and others. Simply to report a case involved an expenditure of several dollars for the petition and for its entry into the Yamèn. As a result it was to the interests of the Tipao to refrain from reporting cases of minor importance to the Magistrate, as the former received no pay for his office, and on frequent occasions had been compelled to pawn his own private effects to pay the necessary expenses. Representations made at the time and again in November have had no effect.

It is a very essential part of good administration that public inquests, although often pure formalities, should be held in all cases of death occurring by misadventure of which the Police have cognisance, and not until the present system in vogue is changed and proper inquests held in the presence and under the supervision of a Foreign Consular Assessor, can the state of affairs be considered satisfactory.

OPIMUM.

During 1909 the remainder of the opium shops in this Settlement was closed in accordance with the mandate of the ratepayers given to the Council at the last Annual Meeting.

So far as can be ascertained the action of this community in thus ranging itself directly upon the side of the Chinese Authorities in their endeavour to eradicate the vice of opium smoking has had a powerful moral effect. There are, however, reasons for supposing that the consumption of the drug privately and in lodging-houses has increased. This was to be expected and the risk had to be run. No one who has any knowledge of the question is likely to maintain as a fact that opium smoking in China is entirely going to cease for many years to come. The Ratepayers can, however, face the Chinese Authorities with a clear conscience, having done everything in their power to assist in rooting out the evil which was undoubtedly sapping the physical strength and moral nature of many millions of Chinese.

SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES.

The year just concluded has unfortunately not passed without a certain amount of friction between the Municipal Police and the Chinese Authorities regarding questions connected with Settlement boundaries. For the most part the incidents were of minor importance and such as are bound to happen under present local conditions. Under similar conditions in any part of the world it is difficult to see how friction could be avoided.

With the Police of two distinct nationalities standing face to face across a boundary, which throughout a large portion of its length is in no way marked by any natural feature, misunderstandings are almost certain to arise. And this with every intention to avoid trouble. The stupidity or even excessive zeal of some petty official or Police Constable may at any moment give rise to such misunderstanding. Once started, and local conditions being what they are, serious trouble might at any time ensue.

I am glad to be able to say that so far as concerns the minor officials in charge of petty police stations on the borders of the Settlement their conduct has usually been civil and of a nature to try and smooth over difficulties. I regret that I am unable to say the same of higher Chinese officials whose aim it would seem to have been to hinder mutual understanding at almost any cost.

FIRES.

The following table of fires requires but little comment.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF FIRES, 1907-1909.

Month.	1907.												1908.												1909.																							
	Number of fires reported (not including those Out of Limits).												Number of fires reported (not including those Out of Limits).												Number of fires reported (not including those Out of Limits).																							
	General Alarm rung.			Extinguished by Fire Brigade.			Extinguished by Police and Innates.			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted.			Number of cases in which Convictions were obtained for arson, culpable negligence, or storing inflammable material in excess of quantity allowed by Municipal Regulations.			Number of cases in which the contents of the premises were insured on which the fire originated.			Number of cases in which the contents of the premises were not insured on which the fire originated.			Number of fires reported (not including those Out of Limits).			General Alarm rung.			Extinguished by Fire Brigade.			Extinguished by Police and Innates.			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted.			Number of cases in which Convictions were obtained for arson, culpable negligence, or storing inflammable material in excess of quantity allowed by Municipal Regulations.			Number of cases in which the contents of the premises were insured on which the fire originated.			Number of cases in which the contents of the premises were not insured on which the fire originated.					
January	37	25	21	16	7	5	27	10	23	11	10	13	8	8	16	7	23	9	9	14	4	4	14	9	22	9	11	11	4	4	13	9	34	13	10	24	7	7	21	13	17	5	3	14	2	2	13	4
February	20	14	8	12	2	0	8	12	34	16	13	21	6	6	14	20	16	8	7	9	6	6	8	8	32	17	14	18	2	0	19	13	20	10	9	11	4	4	11	9	20	10	7	13	3	3	7	13
March	23	12	13	15	6	4	17	11	28	11	11	17	2	1	16	12	37	15	10	27	8	7	15	22	28	12	13	15	6	4	17	11	28	11	11	17	2	1	16	12	37	15	10	27	8	7	15	22
April	28	13	11	17	7	7	16	12	13	4	4	9	5	3	6	7	18	9	7	11	7	5	8	10	28	13	11	17	7	7	16	12	13	4	4	9	5	3	6	7	18	9	7	11	7	5	8	10
May	14	6	7	7	6	6	5	9	14	5	7	7	2	2	8	6	15	4	3	12	2	4	6	9	14	6	7	7	6	6	5	9	14	5	7	7	2	2	8	6	15	4	3	12	2	4	6	9
June	23	10	11	12	8	8	6	17	19	4	6	13	3	3	6	13	13	6	4	9	7	4	5	8	19	7	8	11	5	5	5	14	14	5	6	13	3	3	6	13	13	6	4	9	7	4	5	8
July	19	7	8	11	5	5	5	14	14	5	6	8	3	3	7	7	14	3	3	11	6	8	8	6	17	6	10	7	7	7	5	12	15	4	4	11	5	10	5	17	5	5	12	3	3	7	10	
August	17	6	10	7	7	7	5	12	15	4	4	11	6	5	10	5	17	5	5	12	3	3	7	10	14	5	8	6	2	2	3	11	24	13	12	12	4	4	11	13	25	3	1	24	2	2	8	17
September	14	5	8	6	2	2	3	11	24	13	12	12	4	4	11	13	25	3	1	24	2	2	8	17	28	8	10	18	2	2	6	22	27	14	16	11	4	4	12	15	21	11	6	15	3	3	10	11
October	28	8	10	18	2	2	6	22	27	14	16	11	4	4	12	15	21	11	6	15	3	3	10	11	28	8	10	18	2	2	6	22	27	14	16	11	4	4	12	15	21	11	6	15	3	3	10	11
November	28	8	10	18	2	2	6	22	27	14	16	11	4	4	12	15	21	11	6	15	3	3	10	11	28	8	10	18	2	2	6	22	27	14	16	11	4	4	12	15	21	11	6	15	3	3	10	11
December	28	8	10	18	2	2	6	22	27	14	16	11	4	4	12	15	21	11	6	15	3	3	10	11	28	8	10	18	2	2	6	22	27	14	16	11	4	4	12	15	21	11	6	15	3	3	10	11
Total	282	132	132	150	58	50	130	152	265	110	108	157	84	50	138	127	236	88	65	171	53	51	109	127	282	132	132	150	58	50	130	152	265	110	108	157	84	50	138	127	236	88	65	171	53	51	109	127

Compared with preceding years the number of fires which have occurred during 1909 contrasts favourably. It may safely be said that there are distinct signs which serve to show how the Chinese are being slowly educated to understand the value of early efforts at coping with an incipient outbreak. Prompt action on the part of the Police in the various districts in making use of the Station hose has also nipped in the bud a large proportion of the two hundred and thirty-six fires reported. Some of these would in all probability have become serious conflagrations.

C. D. BRUCE, COLONEL,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

I.—GENERAL RETURN OF THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

	Foreigners.	Chinese.	
Persons apprehended	743	87,624	
Persons discharged by Magistrates	20	661	
Persons summarily convicted	470	46,683	
Persons committed for trial or sent to higher Courts	15	36	
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts	6	16	
Persons acquitted from higher Courts	10	2	
Criminal offences reported to Police within Settlement limits	52	3,401	
Persons apprehended for criminal offences... ..	80	4,801	
Persons apprehended for divers other offences	443	64,375	
Persons apprehended for felony or larceny... ..	68	5,479	
Persons acquitted by higher Courts of felony or larceny... ..	9	2	
Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny	48	4,784	
Persons discharged for felony or larceny	10	371	
Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny	42	3,089	
Value of property reported stolen or lost within Settlement limits			\$311,490.03
Value of property recovered			\$185,059.97
Net loss			\$126,430.06
Number of Police commended by Judicial Authorities in criminal cases	1		
Persons handed over to Authorities of other places for criminal offences	3	140	
Persons received from Authorities of other places for criminal offences	1	72	
Persons apprehended by Criminal Investigation Branch for criminal offences	75	3,524	
Persons reported missing within Settlement limits	9	604	
Persons found and restored to relatives or friends		208	
Persons found by friends or returned home	9	160	
Suicides committed	3	32	
Suicides attempted and prevented by Police, etc.	2	58	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and convicted	15	108	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and dismissed	3		
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and convicted	1	990	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and dismissed		12	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and convicted	362	31,724	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and dismissed	35	266	
Doors and/or windows found open or insecurely fastened	69	551	
Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves	66	68	
Persons conveyed by prison van	nil.	1,367	
Police attending Courts, Inquests, etc.	2,853	9,076	1,643 Sikhs
Persons escorted through the Settlement to and from other places	5	357	200 soldiers
Police engaged in such service	7	116	
Runaway horses and/or ponies stopped			46
Accidents reported within Settlement limits			601
Accidents where persons were injured			328
Accidents where death ensued		23	
Dogs seized by Police			1,295
Dogs shot by Police			566
Dogs sent to Kennels			1,197
Dogs restored to owners			61
Dogs escaped or died			14
Dogs killed and afterwards certified to be suffering from rabies			1
Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from rabies			9
Cases reported in which persons have been bitten by dogs certified to be } suffering from rabies			
Ditto not suspected to be suffering from rabies	11	30	

III.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(a.) <i>Offences against the person :—</i>													
Assault	3	2	1	9	4	8	4	8	10	2	3	1	55
Breach of King's Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	1	12
Miscellaneous	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	12
(b.) <i>Offences against rights of property :—</i>													
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Fraud	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Larceny	11	5	7	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	41
Malicious Injury	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Obtaining goods or money by false pretences	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Robbery	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unlawful possession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Uttering counterfeit coins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Civil offences	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
(c.) <i>Acts injurious to the public :—</i>													
Arms and firearms, unlawful carrying and discharging	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6
Absentees and deserters	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	14
Vagrancy	3	7	6	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	4	...	27
Disorderly and improper conduct	14	13	11	11	15	28	15	15	9	12	10	7	160
Public gambling	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
Returning after expulsion or deportation	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	7
Soliciting prostitution	6	2	2	5	...	...	...	1	4	7	8	...	35
Miscellaneous cases	6	2	...	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	20
Evading license :—													
Aerated water factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Dog	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Liquor	...	4	4	3	1	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	19
Restaurant	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Breach of license conditions :—													
Dog	6	6	6	11	8	9	9	6	8	15	8	5	97
Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Total	50	46	43	53	39	74	41	42	45	55	41	22	551

IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT.

Total 53,569

V.—RETURN OF SENTENCES INFLICTED BY THE MIXED COURT.

SENTENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Imprisonment	381	339	417	453	449	447	419	438	407	440	408	460	5,063
Cangue	4	7	12	17	8	5	6	1	—	1	5	3	69
Expulsion or deportation	7	9	25	7	3	1	4	2	4	7	5	5	79
Fined	271	339	311	432	332	338	376	503	370	345	311	227	4,174
Imprisonment and cangue	5	3	13	11	10	9	3	2	3	5	4	2	72
" " expulsion	75	78	114	62	87	61	82	51	52	45	67	65	839
" " fined	1	—	1	6	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	14
" " cangue and expulsion	—	—	2	13	4	2	1	—	1	8	3	1	35
Cangue and fined	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bail forfeited	2619	2755	3111	3819	2785	2964	3551	3623	3045	3651	3166	4132	39,221
Remanded	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Cautioned	23	23	31	28	42	22	30	56	28	31	20	21	355
Dismissed	67	46	52	56	87	69	62	100	68	44	79	66	795
Released on security	43	58	46	56	54	65	65	57	73	52	42	58	669
Left to Court	55	19	51	54	41	28	42	33	36	40	29	52	510
Handed to parents or guardians	10	12	20	29	20	29	28	23	16	15	6	17	225
Sent to Native Authorities	8	12	15	22	15	16	16	8	7	9	7	15	150
Charge withdrawn	—	—	—	1	7	6	2	—	2	—	2	—	20
Handed to French Police	1	—	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	13
Summons or Warrant withdrawn	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Sent to French Mixed Court	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	—	16
Detained in Court (stray children)	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	3	1	3	2	—	25
Handed to Philanthropic Institutions	42	46	84	84	126	118	121	88	106	101	89	84	1,089
Miscellaneous	1	6	9	17	4	3	1	2	5	2	5	10	73
Total	53,569												

VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1900-1909 inclusive.

OFFENCES.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Arson	8	2	8	2	8	17	—	82	28	15
Assault	682	464	428	609	464	505	739	858	704	807
Burglary and housebreaking	162	186	149	127	183	169	196	317	362	310
Coining	—	4	—	5	19	10	—	2	1	4
Cruelty to animals	52	62	79	53	32	31	33	56	54	73
Cutting and wounding	58	36	31	42	61	40	74	44	34	37
Disorderly & improper conduct including drunkenness, fight- ing and creating disturbance	607	428	402	344	365	439	692	1,195	1,941	2,403
Embezzlement	15	19	15	32	29	18	22	32	20	81
Forgery	14	5	14	10	6	1	6	2	4	5
Fraud	79	93	88	99	63	114	123	197	87	131
Furious riding or driving	377	356	406	460	290	162	152	143	195	198
Gambling	317	281	182	269	132	334	467	566	456	480
Kidnapping	83	52	88	117	116	116	156	288	310	331
Larceny from person, dwellings, etc.	3,008	2,773	3,098	2,798	2,788	2,447	2,773	3,626	3,857	3,554
Loitering	49	92	72	73	71	93	162	247	285	243
Manslaughter	2	3	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	13
Misdemeanour	1,851	1,682	2,032	1,709	1,694	2,747	3,015	5,472	5,774	4,475
Murder	3	4	3	7	21	10	21	35	13	26
Nuisance, including firing crackers & burning joss-paper	12,159	14,010	21,466	19,269	21,529	19,285	21,433	19,526	22,725	18,376
Obstruction	5,559	7,628	12,382	14,119	14,478	15,743	20,132	19,128	19,111	20,675
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	70	1	18	—	24	5	—	20	98	141
Property, receiving stolen	115	119	94	110	111	51	—	91	113	142
Possession, unlawful	141	151	162	217	186	100	112	236	323	415
Rape	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	9	10
Returning from deportation	99	112	94	51	20	3	10	56	147	253
Rioting and destroying property	73	19	15	16	24	4	27	1	—	—
Robbery	7	3	7	1	10	2	95	138	56	97
Squeezing	284	172	188	167	107	12	153	112	156	135
Suicide, attempted	28	20	24	28	12	2	42	42	30	63
Uttering	23	21	21	14	28	21	15	16	27	32
Wilful damage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	8	44
Total	25,221	28,795	41,567	40,748	42,824	42,685	50,722	52,565	56,928	53,569

VII.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.		Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.		Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.				
January	7	1	390	391	May	6	2	272	274	September	2	1	220	221	
"	14	5	374	379	"	13	3	274	277	"	9	3	225	228	
"	21	2	331	333	"	20	7	288	295	"	16	4	224	228	
"	28	1	327	328	"	27	2	280	282	"	23	1	271	272	
February	4	1	333	334	June	3	4	271	275	"	30	2	242	244	
"	11	1	313	314	"	10	2	237	239	October	7	2	258	260	
"	18	2	311	313	"	17	...	215	215	"	14	1	235	236	
"	25	...	340	340	"	24	7	252	259	"	21	...	242	242	
March	4	2	319	321	July	1	2	241	243	"	28	...	217	217	
"	11	1	285	286	"	8	1	229	230	November	4	2	224	226	
"	18	...	276	276	"	15	4	239	243	"	11	3	223	226	
"	25	1	302	303	"	22	3	240	243	"	18	1	198	199	
April	1	5	285	290	"	29	2	247	249	"	25	...	218	218	
"	8	1	292	293	August	5	5	243	248	December	2	4	223	227	
"	15	3	337	340	"	12	2	258	260	"	9	1	205	206	
"	22	...	333	333	"	19	2	232	234	"	16	...	204	204	
"	29	3	268	271	"	26	4	247	251	"	23	3	240	243	
										"	30	1	217	218	
												Total	111	13,867	13,978

Weekly average 268.

VIII.—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords ...	28	4	32	Bridles, complete ...	20	4	24
Wheley Revolvers ...	56	10	66	Brushes, Flat ...	11	4	15
Wheley Revolvers, R.I.C. Model ...	37	...	37	Brushes, Dandy ...	7	4	11
Martini-Metford Carbines ...	508	65	573	Buckets, Lance ... pairs	17	1	18
Martini-Metford Bayonets ...	506	67	573	Burnishers ...	20	28	48
New Pattern Service Rifle ...	57	33	90	Belts, Sam Browne ...	20	6	26
New Pattern Bayonets ...	49	46	95	Chaff-cutters ...	4	...	4
Pull-throughs ...	565	23	588	Chain Shoulder Straps ...	20	16	36
Slings ...	565	134	699	Clippers, Horse ...	5	...	5
Frogs ...	565	208	773	Curry Combs ...	11	1	12
Pouches ...	565	113	678	Gauntlets ... pairs	20	20	40
Waist Belts ...	565	548	1,113	Lances ...	17	25	43
Lee-Metford Ammunition ...	25,173	156	25,329	Muzzles ...	3	2	5
Revolver Ammunition ...	2,253	235	2,488	Rope, Head ...	20	13	33
				Rugs, Stable ...	32	1	33
				Saddles, complete ...	20	3	23
				Stirrups, Leathers ...	20	3	23
				Swords ...	20	21	41
				Sword Knots ...	20	9	29
				Spurs, Jack ...	20	12	32

MIXED COURT.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

It has often been pointed out that the absence of defined and codified procedure at the Mixed Court is a central defect in the local administration of justice. Upon attentive consideration it will be found that therein lies the origin of almost all the cases calling for the Council's intervention which have occurred during recent years. Against the irregular action of native plaintiffs, of City runners, and of petty yamens beyond the Settlement boundary, there is no really effective remedy except recognised procedure for general observance. The justice attainable by native residents rests upon the precarious basis of a gradual growth of custom, and only when this is clearly enunciated and codified can adherence become a matter of course. Until adequate rules are formally placed on record there can be slight hope that litigants or local officials, much less their underlings, will entertain either confidence or respect towards an authority which affords little of the certitude of a Foreign Court of Justice, and little of the latitude of a Native Yamen, but is found to remain with the disabilities of both and the advantages of neither.

The existing code, declared by H.M. Minister in 1869 to be in force for one year, remains the basis of the Court's work. Numberless applications for its revision have been put forward from time to time, chief among which was the joint effort of a Special Committee of the Council and a Committee of the Local Bar in 1898. The constitution then proposed, with a covering letter to H.M. Consul General, may be found on page 68 *et seq.* of the Report for 1898. There are too the amended Rules drawn up in 1905, which are less exhaustive and involve less drastic changes than the former code. These were re-printed in the Report for 1907, page 27.

No advance towards the end to be attained has taken place during the year.

The following correspondence on the subject of defining the jurisdiction of the Foreign and French Courts is here included for record :—

Shanghai, December 13, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessor's letter of July 1, 1902, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter dated November 15 from Mr. L. Ratard, the then Consul-General for France, suggesting certain additions to the "provisional rules, defining the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts of the French and International Settlement," adopted in 1902.

Before communicating with the local Chinese Authorities in that connexion and referring the matter to the Ministers at Peking for their approval I am directed to request the Council to let us have its views on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Consul-General for France to the Senior Consul, dated November 15, 1909.

M. LE DOYEN AND DEAR COLLEAGUE,—Certain differences of opinion have occurred as to the respective duties of the Police of the Foreign Settlement and the French Police in mixed criminal cases, and the Superintendents of both Forces have investigated as to what would be the best mode of action, in full conformity with the code of provisional rules as to the jurisdiction of the two Mixed Courts adopted by the Consular Body on June 20, 1902. They have decided, with one accord, upon the following text to which they already conform in practice, but I shall be obliged to you if you will be good enough to submit it for the approval of the Consular Body, in order that by virtue of this approval it may become an integral part of the provisional rules, and subsequent difficulties may be avoided :—

"In any criminal case, and when the person charged is Chinese, the Police within the sphere of supervision wherein the crime has been committed, shall conduct the prosecution before the competent Court, and remains charged with the execution of the sentence, provided the Court does not decide otherwise."

This text could be inserted in continuation of Article IV of the provisional rules aforementioned.

My attention has further been recently drawn to the conflict which might result when the same Chinese is sued civilly and commercially by two foreigners, one of whom is French, while the other is of other nationality. This case not having been provided for in the rules of 1902, the Magistrates and Assessors in the Mixed Courts have generally observed the following custom : The Chinese defendant is arrested, if there is reason for so doing, and in every case judged by that Court which has first been approached, and thereafter transferred before the other Court. The penalties inflicted are undergone in the same order. In the matter of bankruptcy, as it is to the interest of the concerned that the proceedings take

place before the same Court, the arrangement of the whole bankruptcy has been left to that Court wherein the foreign plaintiffs held the greater total of liabilities.

Nevertheless in the absence of fixed and written rule, a certain variation in the observance of custom has taken place. It has happened that one of the Courts has issued a summons or warrant against a person in respect to whom the other Court has already received a prior claim, not, up to that time, followed by a similar order; or again it has happened that the Assessor at the time of countersignature of an order issued against a Chinese employed by a person within his jurisdiction, has perceived that this person has ground himself for action against the Chinese in question; and that he has therefore refused to give priority to the order already issued by his foreign colleague. In order to guard against these divergencies, I have the honour to propose that you submit for the approval of the Consular Body the following text which could be inserted in the provisional rules of 1902 in continuation of Article III:—

"If two or more claims are made against the same Chinese defendant under such circumstances that in accordance with the preceding paragraphs (a, b, c, d), each of the two Courts would be competent for one of these requests, priority shall be given both in respect to the judgment and in respect to the eventual execution of the penalty, to the Court which shall first issue a summons or a warrant against the Chinese aforesaid and obtain the countersignature of the Senior Consul thereto.

"The Chinese defendant immediately after having been judged by the Court having priority, shall be sent before the other Court to be judged there. The penalties, if there be any, shall be undergone, following the same order of priority.

"But in case of bankruptcy, the Court competent to decide as to the debt or debts forming the higher total shall remain likewise charged with all questions in respect to the bankruptcy in so far as concerns the other creditors."

I am, etc.

L. RATARD.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 4, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 13, on the subject of certain additions to the Provisional Rules defining the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts, suggested by the late Consul-General for France.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to point out that Mr. Ratard's proposals, as to which Police Force shall undertake prosecutions in certain circumstances, are based upon obvious necessity, since it is clear that the collection of evidence and the arraignment of a prisoner charged with a crime committed in either Settlement cannot be undertaken by the Police of the neighbouring Settlement. The Heads of the respective Forces have realized this condition of affairs, and, as Mr. Ratard states, they mutually conform to the arrangement which it is proposed to lay down. In one particular, however, the Consul-General is incorrect, *viz.* in his statement that differences of opinion have occurred, for, so far as the Council is aware, there has from the outset been complete unanimity.

In comment upon the suggestion to add a clause to the Provisional Rules of 1902, I have the honour to state that the Council would deprecate so doing for two reasons:—

1. From the letter of my predecessor of July 3, 1902, the Consular Body may recall that the Council did not concur with the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the Code, and accepted them only upon the understanding that measures were being taken to make radical alterations in the existing Mixed Court Regulations. Since 1902, the Council has continuously done what was possible in furtherance of the scheme for the new code then under discussion. I may venture to draw the attention of the Consular Body to pages 26 and 27 of the Annual Municipal Report for the year 1907, in which the Council's views as to the necessity for a revised code are summarised. To add further elaboration to the existing complicated and inadequate rules and regulations, when no practical object is to be attained, appears to the Council wholly undesirable.

2. The Consular Body will realize that a definition as to which of two foreign Police Forces shall conduct any prosecution is a matter with which the native authorities cannot be held to have any concern, and that a minor point, already satisfactorily arranged between the heads of the two Forces, should be submitted to the native authorities appears to be at least injudicious.

With regard to the arrangements proposed in respect to what are known as civil suits, the Council has little direct concern, but I have the honour to point out that the use of the terms "Civil" and "Criminal" adds to rather than simplifies existing confused procedure, for, as the Consular Body is aware, the division is one which a Chinese Magistrate has the greatest difficulty in comprehending.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, February 5, 1910.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your reply of January 4 in regard to the respective jurisdiction of the two Mixed Courts, wherein you show no difference of opinion with the views expressed by Mr. Ratard and you confirm the fact that the heads of both Police forces already conform to the arrangement which is now laid down.

We agree that it would not be advisable for the present to submit these arrangements to the native authorities.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

PROCEDURE FOR ARRESTS.

Among the omissions from the Rules for the Mixed Court of 1869 is that of any provision for the arrest of natives within Settlement limits. The present *modus operandi* is based upon arrangements concluded in correspondence with the local native officials, and relies for its authoritative Police supervision upon the vote of the Ratepayers of May 16, 1902.

The Resolution on the subject then passed was proposed by Mr. W. V. Drummond, who said :—

" I think that I shall be doing my duty as a ratepayer if I put to the meeting a resolution asking you to do exactly what the Chairman has asked you to do, namely, to express your approval of the action of the Council up to the present time : and, secondly, to say that you will express an earnest hope that the Council will take all the steps within its power to take care that this rule shall be made and upheld, and that no native shall be conveyed beyond the limits of this Settlement for trial anywhere else, unless he has had a fair chance, at the Mixed Court of this Settlement, of defending himself : lastly, that there shall be no exception in favour of the French Mixed Court in respect to this rule."

In seconding the Resolution Mr. E. J. Hogg said :—

" Our claim is that in this International Settlement, the Council shall have the power and the right to see that the proper steps are taken so that natives of this Settlement shall be treated as provided for by the Senior Consul in 1898—that accused Chinese, before being taken outside the limits of the Settlement, should be brought before the Mixed Court to ascertain who is the competent judge."

The text of the Resolution, which was carried unanimously, was as follows :—

" That this meeting is satisfied with and approves the action of the Municipal Council in regard to the matter now under discussion, and further desires to express an earnest hope that the Council will use its strongest efforts to prevent the arrest and forcible removal of native residents of the International Settlement beyond the limits of the Settlement without a preliminary enquiry at the Mixed Court of the International Settlement, in all cases without any exception."

Such was the decision of the Ratepayers more than seven years ago, and in giving effect thereto the Council has been unflinching. The devices for evading Police vigilance are varied, and are therefore met by varied courses of action. The correspondence relating to three prominent instances is, as is customary, included in this Report.

Case of Chiu Shen-cho.—Towards the end of 1908, Chiu Shen-cho, the proprietor of a flour hong in the Canton Road, was decoyed beyond Settlement limits and imprisoned by the City Authorities. Without appearance of the concerned or hearing of the case against him in Court, an arbitrary native order was issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate for the seizure of his books. To avoid the possibility of further irregular or unauthorised action, the safe containing this indispensable evidence was held in the Central Police Station. Had this not been done, the repeated representations of the Council and of the Consular Body would perhaps not have availed to put an end to the prisoner's long confinement, and to obtain his return to the Settlement for the necessary *prima facie* hearing of his case in the Court.

The man was surrendered in response to the repeated demands of the Consular Body after thirteen months' captivity, and his case, a purely civil one, is now under remand.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 16, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Consular Body the contents of the following Police Report :—

" Mr. Figueiredo of Figueiredo Bros. reported that Chiu Shen-cho, Manager of Shun Ching & Co., No. 120 Canton Road, having been asked to see the manager of a native bank on the Chinese Bund to which he was heavily indebted, was, after going there, given into the custody of native runners from the Chihsen's yamen, who are now detaining him in a teashop in the City. Mr. Figueiredo visited him there and ascertained from him that he was being detained at the instance of the native bank."

It is clear that if a native resident, knowing that he owes money or is in other trouble, and not induced by runners or other native underlings, but deceived by private persons, goes of his own free will to a place far beyond the sphere of the Settlement's protection, his subsequent arrest is, in itself, not a matter for complaint ; and it would be without purpose to request the Consular Body to occupy itself with the probably fruitless task of pressing for his release.

On the other hand, knowledge that their prisoner is a resident of the Settlement would have deterred the yamen in question from making this arrest, if there had ever been willingness on the part of the native authorities to co-operate in the Council's efforts to preserve the measure of regularity in local procedure already attained, and to diminish where possible the evils which result from haphazard methods.

Where willingness to persevere in working to this end is on one side only, causes of petty friction will never be lacking, and the difficulties which have latterly been experienced on the Settlement's boundaries are thus easily explained. This, therefore, is the aspect of the incident which, in the Council's opinion, ought not to be lost sight of, and I trust that the Consular Body in informing the Taotai of the facts will bring these views to his notice.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 9, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letter of November 16, on the subject of the recent detention in the native city of a native resident of the Settlement.

It was not the Council's intention again to allude to this matter. The Police, however, have now received for execution an order issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate, a translation of which I enclose, directing his runners to co-operate with those of the City Magistrate, and with the tipao, in seizing the books in the flour hong in Canton Road, of which the arrested native was the owner.

In your letter dated May 23, 1906, as to the closure of the Yangtzepoo Paper Mill, you informed the Council of the Consular Body's agreement in the view that such orders, in their wording, should make mention of the Police assistance without which they would be inoperative in the Settlement, and that you had written to the Taotai in this sense. The Council trusts that you will now again be good enough to inform the Taotai of the Consular Body's views on this point.

A further obstacle to the execution of this order lies in the fact that no hearing in the Mixed Court has yet taken place, and the matter is thus not officially within its knowledge; nor is it known to the Police that there is a *prima facie* case against the defendant.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of an order by the Mixed Court Magistrate, dated December 1, 1908.

This is to notify the runner Wang Tao that the City Magistrate has written to the effect that Chen Shan-chih, proprietor of the Yuan-yuan native bank, has petitioned, accusing Chiu Shun-cho, proprietor of the Jen Cheng flour hong in the Canton Road, of owing his bank the sum of Tls. 73,000 on current accounts, and these, in spite of several requests, having not been settled, he therefore seized him asking for trial of the case. The man was accordingly brought to the City Magistrate's Yamen and handed to his runner after a hearing of the case. Chen Shan-chih now states, however, that there is talk of the burning of Shun-cho's account books, which are kept in an iron safe in the flour hong, and therefore requests that steps be taken in order that the books may be brought to the Yamen.

On receipt of this the Mixed Court Magistrate therefore directs the runner in question, in accordance with this order, to proceed, with the co-operation of the local tipao, together with the City Magistrate's runner and tipao, to the Canton Road to take the books from the Jen Cheng flour hong and report his action within one day, so that they may be sent into the City. The runner shall not practise the least extortion or delay, or punishment will result. Let action be prompt.

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, dated December 25, 1908.

The Magistrate has to state that he has recently received a despatch from the Taotai to the following effect—"With reference to the failure of the Yuan Yuan Bank, which owes large amounts both to officials and merchants, the Taotai, finding that it is owed monies by a shop in Chefoo, proposes to depute someone to proceed there to settle the matter. As a result also of a petition to the same end, a letter was prepared by the Taotai's office addressed to the Chefoo Customs Taotai, asking him to give the necessary directions, and this document was sent to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for dispatch. The Taotai has now received a letter from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Southern Branch Office, to the effect that, in connexion with the settlement of these accounts certain books are necessary as evidence, which are in the Shun Ching Hong situated in the English Settlement; that the City Magistrate addressed the Mixed Court Magistrate, asking for co-operative action in their seizure, but that the Police did not permit the Accountant of the Shun Ching Hong, named Huang Tun-fu, to hand over the keys of the safe to the Chamber of Commerce for this purpose; that yesterday, just when preparations were being made for Chu and Huang Tun-fu both to proceed to Chefoo, Huang Tun-fu was unexpectedly arrested by Police of the English Settlement; that on going to the Police Station it was found that Huang was accused by, and arrested at the instance of, Chiu Lan-ting, the brother of Chiu Shun-cho, charged with secretly taking away the keys; that although he was later released on the security of Messrs. Melchers & Co., it is specified in the security bond that on the following day he should hand over the keys to the Police; that the Police are now urgently pressing for them to be handed over, but that if they are in fact handed over, it is much to be feared that obstacles of other kinds will arise. The Chamber therefore handed these keys to the Taotai requesting him to send them to the Mixed Court Magistrate who would direct runners to co-operate with the Police, and, under the superintendence of the Accountant of the Yuan Yuan Bank, proceed to the Shun Ching Hong and, taking out the account books therein deposited, would hand them to the Mixed Court for dispatch to the Taotai who would then, after due consideration, hand them over to the Chamber.

"On receipt of this communication the Taotai directs the Mixed Court Magistrate to take note and proceed accordingly."

On receipt of this dispatch, and its enclosure of the 13 keys in question, the Mixed Court Magistrate besides directing runners to open the safe and take away the books, now addresses a special letter trusting that the Captain-Superintendent will take note and promptly give directions for detectives and Police to be deputed to co-operate with the Court's runners;

and with the superintendence of the Accountant of the Yuan Yuan Bank proceed to the Shun Ching Hong, open the safe, take out the account books deposited therein, count their number and hand them over to the runners, to be brought to the Court in order that they may be sent to the Taotai's yamen for his consideration, and for their issue to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, thus greatly obliging. With compliments.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 19, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 25, addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, on the subject of the failure of the Yuan Yuan Bank, which is stated to involve the seizure of the account books of the Shun Ching Hong at No. 190 Canton Road, and requesting the co-operation of the Police in opening the safe belonging to the hong in question with the keys which were forwarded to you through the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Taotai.

In reply, I am directed to point out that the arrest of Chiu Chun-cho, the Manager of this hong, and a resident of the Settlement, was effected by a ruse of which it is clear the City Authorities must have been aware when they detained him.

This point was the subject of representations to the Consular Body as early as November 16, and, on December 9, upon learning of the issue of an order for the seizure of the books in question, the Council again addressed the Consular Body, pointing out the difficulty of taking any such action until a *prima facie* hearing of the case against Chiu Shun-cho had been held in the Mixed Court.

Such hearing would be in accordance with the requirements of routine procedure, and, in its absence, the Council regrets that the request contained in your letter cannot be complied with.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

PAO YI, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 19, 1909.

SIR,—In continuation of my letters of November 16 and December 9, on the subject of the detention in the City Magistrate's yamen of Chiu Shun-cho, I have the honour to hand you, herein enclosed, copies of a letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate and the Council's reply thereto, wherefrom it will be seen that circumstances have furnished the opportunity for insisting upon the *prima facie* hearing of the case in the Mixed Court to which this resident in the Settlement is entitled.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, January 26, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Consular Body, to transmit you, enclosed, for your consideration and reply, copy and translation of a letter from the Taotai, as regards the case of Chiu Shun-cho, and to state, in reply to your letter of the 19th instant, that we are insisting again upon the *prima facie* hearing of the case in the Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang, to the Senior Consul, dated December 1908.

In reply to the Senior Consul's letter to the effect that the Municipal Council reports stating that a Chinese resident named Chiu Shen-cho, Manager of the Shun Ching hong in the Canton Road, having been enticed to Nantou for an interview with the manager of a native bank, was arrested and detained by runners from the Magistrate's Yamen; the Taotai has to state that in compliance with instructions issued to the City Magistrate a report has been presented by him as follows:—

"On November 2 the agent of the Yuan Yuan Bank seized Chiu Shen-cho and, bringing him to the Magistrate's Yamen, accused him of owing Tls. 73,000 odd; this man was not arrested by the Magistrate's runners; the Magistrate has received a letter on the subject from the Mixed Court, to which he has replied, and has again examined the head of the Yuan Yuan Bank who stated in evidence that he seized Chiu Shen-cho when the latter came to his bank in order to discuss matters; and that when it was found that the Tls. 73,000 which was owed rested on nothing, the bank's general

"agent was then ordered to take him to the Magistrate's Yamén; and that there were certainly no runners on the spot. "Chiu Shen-cho has himself, with his own hand, declared in writing that he was not brought up by runners belonging to "the Magistrate's Yamén. There was, therefore, assuredly no breach of rule on this occasion."

The Taotai accordingly finds that Chiu Shen-cho, owing a sum of money to this bank, was seized and taken to the Magistrate's Yamén; and that since he was not arrested by the Magistrate's runners it is unnecessary further to discuss the matter.

The Yuan Yuan Bank is indebted to Chinese and foreign officials and merchants in amounts totalling some hundreds of thousands of taels and the market is thus considerably agitated. The various creditors are incessant in their demands for payment with the result that the Taotai has already directed runners to arrest the Manager, Chen Shan-chih and hand him over to the Magistrate for examination; and this matter must, of course, be settled together with that of Chiu Shen-cho with a view to early payment, and for protection of the market.

The Taotai has, accordingly, to reply to the Senior Consul and begs him to take note.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 23, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letters of November 16, December 9 and January 19, and to the reply of the Consular Body dated January 26, relating to the detention in the City of Chiu Shen-cho, Manager of the Shun Ching Co., No. 120 Canton Road, a native resident of this Settlement.

From your letter it was noted with satisfaction that a *prima facie* hearing at the Mixed Court was consistently being demanded, but, observing the Taotai's remark in his dispatch to yourself, to the effect that he regards discussion of the matter as unnecessary, and since it appears, from inquiries which have been made by other native merchants interested that no steps have yet been taken to dispose of the case, the Council ventures to express the hope that a further dispatch may be addressed to the Taotai making plain the fact that the Consular Body will not submit to the irregularity which has been perpetrated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 4, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letter of March 23 last, and previous correspondence, on the subject of the detention of Chiu Shen-cho in the City Magistrate's Yamén, without previous hearing in the Mixed Court.

A petition from the native resident in question again begs for assistance in obtaining a hearing at the Court and again reminds the Council that he is languishing in indefinite confinement; which has already lasted for the space of nine months. The efforts made by the Consular Body to obtain assent to the necessary hearing have, so far as I am aware, resulted only in one evasive reply from the Taotai as to the manner of effecting the arrest in the first place, a point which though unsatisfactory has, from the outset, been regarded as secondary in importance to that of maintaining the regularity of Mixed Court procedure in this case.

When the Council first commented on the case in November last there was every reason to hope that a settlement would follow promptly, and the prisoner regain his liberty. The delay which has ensued, and the attempt made through the Mixed Court Magistrate and the Chamber of Commerce, to obtain possession of the accounts of the Shun Ching Hong in Canton Road, coupled with evident unwillingness to allow of an open preliminary inquiry before the constituted Court in the Settlement, point to a wish conceived from the beginning, to confine action to the City Yamén in order to avoid the publicity which compliance with the routine procedure ensures. The prisoner's petition is further evidence of the need for this hearing, for if he had no confidence that it would procure him the advantage of strict justice and directly benefit his case, he would improbably persevere in seeking for observance of the formality.

I have the honour, therefore, to express the hope that the Consular Body will continue to require compliance with its request, and I trust that you will courteously keep the Council informed of the course of the negotiations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 30, 1909.

SIR,—In continuation of Mr. Landale's letter of August 4, I have now the honour to inform you that the native Chiu Shen-cho was on August 14 re-tried in the City Yamen and given 200 blows, the Police reports of the hearing being corroborated by accounts in the vernacular newspapers.

The Council having taken up this case of irregular detention, and having received assurances of the support of the Consular Body therein, view with concern the very evident intention on the part of native authorities to pay no heed to the representations which have been made.

While therefore it does not appear that any effective means can be devised in this instance for upholding the established rule whereby residents in the Settlement are entitled to a hearing in the Mixed Court before being committed for trial elsewhere, I feel it a duty to transmit for the information of yourself and your colleagues such facts in the case as come within the Council's knowledge.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
O. MEUSER,
Acting Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, December 16, 1909.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the Taotai deputed his interpreter yesterday to tell me that he had directed the City Magistrate to send Chiu Shen-cho to the Mixed Court within two days.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Case of Chang Kung.—Of irregular action in the Settlement none is so dangerous and subversive of the rights of native residents as attempts which are occasionally made to conduct detective investigations secretly and without the knowledge or co-operation of the Municipal Police. The Council was fully supported in this case by the American Consul General, and the Mixed Court Assessor Mr. Hamilton Butler, and the correspondence records an unwilling recognition of the irregularity, described by the Taotai as a 'breach of courtesy.'

Council Room, Shanghai, December 29, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice an incident described in the enclosed copies of Police Reports, with reference to which correspondence has recently passed between the Captain-Superintendent of Police and your Consular Assessor at the Mixed Court. Therefrom it appears that an emissary of the Viceroy named Mi Chan-Yuan, describing himself as a Major General, has been conducting detective investigations in the Settlement, both personally and through his assistants, independently of the Police, in order to discover and apprehend an alleged revolutionary named Chang Kung *alias* Wan Ping.

From the statement which the emissary made to the Police it is to be noted that he was in the Settlement for the admitted purpose of conducting investigations, and himself saw the prisoner in a native theatre in Hoopoh Road on December 12 or 13. On December 15 a warrant for his arrest was received by the Police from the Mixed Court. In continuation, however, of the independent unauthorized procedure so far pursued, the assistants of this emissary, one of whom was a soldier, sought to effect the arrest of the accused, and were induced to desist only when the altercation attracted the notice of an Indian policeman.

I am confident of your support in the view that irregular action of this kind should upon discovery be the subject of energetic protest, for it may expose innocent native residents to considerable danger, and unless it is firmly checked the Settlement may come to be regarded as a convenient field for the practice of those grave abuses which the Council has unceasingly endeavoured to prevent.

I have therefore to express the hope that before decision by the Court as to whether the case against the prisoner warrants his eventual transfer to the Native Authorities, you will take such action as will secure clear acknowledgment that their conduct on this occasion constitutes a departure from the principle whereby all police and detective duties in the Settlement are performed by the Municipal Police and by no other means.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

C. DENBY, Esq.,
American Consul-General.

Statement made by the Viceroy's emissary, Mi Chan Yuan, dated December 16, 1908.

My name is Mi Chan Yuan and I hold the rank of a Major General under the Viceroy of Nanking. On November 28 I was ordered by the Viceroy to effect the arrest of Chang Kung, who was supposed to be in hiding in Shanghai. I sent five of my subordinates to Shanghai to look for this man, and on December 5 I received a letter from one of my seconds, Chen Kwei Hsi, who stated that he had seen Chang Kung in a Foochow Road lodging house.

I did not believe him and came to Shanghai myself to investigate.

I myself saw Chang Kung in the Hoopoh Road theatre on December 12, and next day I requested the Taotai to issue a warrant for his arrest, which I understand was done.

I then instructed my second, Chen Kwei Hsi, to call a policeman and arrest Chang Kung on sight, which he did this morning.

Police Report dated December 16, 1908.

I.P.C. 265 states: At 10.45 a.m. on December 16 I was on duty at the corner of Nanking and Shansue Roads when I saw some Chinese quarrelling. On enquiring what the trouble was, I was informed by a man who was holding another man by the hands that the latter was a loafer, and on request of the former I took the man into custody and conveyed him to Louza Police Station.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 23, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of December 29, on the subject of the performance of unauthorised detective work in the Settlement by the Native Authorities in connexion with the case of Chang Kung, the revolutionary, I have the honour to inform you that from a report of the proceedings in the Mixed Court on January 19, the Council observes that it was stated in the judgment that an admission of the irregularity committed has been made by the Native Authorities.

I have therefore the honour to enquire whether this admission was of a sufficiently formal character to justify the expectation that similar action of the kind will not be repeated in the future, for if this is the result of the representations which you have been good enough to make, the Council's object in drawing attention to the matter has been fully attained.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

C. DENBY, Esq.,
American Consul-General.

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE.

The accused in this case is charged by the Viceregal Authorities at Nanking with being a leader of insurgents or rebels (t'ou fei mu) and with having led a riot in Chin-hua Prefecture, Chekiang, last year, and his extradition to Nanking has been requested.

The accused was arrested on the 16th ultimo and arraigned before the Mixed Court on the following day, and the Court held that before his extradition to Nanking could be effected a preliminary hearing must be held by the Mixed Court to determine (a) the identity of the prisoner and (b) whether or not the character of residence within the Settlement was such as to entitle him to be tried before the Mixed Court, should the charges against him be found to be well laid and to be such as come within the jurisdiction of this Court; and on the 12th instant the prisoner, defended by Counsel, was arraigned for trial and the charges against him thoroughly examined by the Court. Two witnesses from Chekiang, sent by the Governor of that province, testified that they had known the accused for years; that he was the man mentioned in the warrant issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate at the instance of the Shanghai Taotai acting under the instructions from the Viceroy; that he had been the ringleader in a riot in Chin-hua Prefecture, Chekiang, last year and that he had fled from the Province when he learned that a warrant for his arrest had been issued.

The accused, upon examination by the Court, denied that he was the person mentioned in the Mixed Court warrant and, further, that he was engaged in the riot in Chin-hua Prefecture.

He stated that he was a student and that during the last few years he had continued his studies in Japan, returning occasionally to his native place in Chekiang for his holidays; that his object in having in his possession the mass of revolutionary and anarchistic literature and illustrations found in his quarters in Ningpo Road and produced before the Court was for the improvement of his mind, but that this improvement had not progressed to a point where he felt called upon to select a vocation in life; and that he had arrived in Shanghai on December 2, on his way from Japan to his native place. No witnesses or evidence other than the statements of the accused were presented to the Court in his defence.

The Court therefore finds that the prisoner is Chang Kung, the accused mentioned in the Mixed Court warrant and the person wanted by the Viceroy of Liangkiang, and no other; and that the charges against him of being a leader of a riot which occurred in Chin-hua Prefecture, Chekiang, in the 33rd year of the present reign, are well laid; and, further, that the said Chang Kung was at the time of this riot and still is a resident of Chekiang and in no sense a resident of this Settlement and in any way entitled to be tried before this Court on a charge laid in connection with an act committed without the Settlement, and that his surrender to the Nanking Authorities is, therefore, in order and proper.

The Court, therefore, orders that the prisoner Chang Kung be delivered to the Viceregal Authorities, together with all the literature and illustrations and all other properties and belongings found in the prisoner's quarters in Shanghai or upon his person and now in the possession of the Police.

The Magistrate and the Assessor are of one mind in the matter of the identity of the accused in this case, of the soundness of the charges laid against him, and of the propriety of surrendering him to extra-settlement Authorities to be dealt with as may by them be deemed just and fitting; but in view of the conduct of the Viceregal Authorities in sending into the Settlement emissaries to function therein as detectives, independent of and unknown to the Municipal Authorities, constituting as it did a departure from the principle whereby all police and detective duties are performed by the Municipal Police and no other, the Assessor felt constrained to delay the surrender of the prisoner to the Chinese Authorities until an admission had been secured from those authorities that their conduct on this occasion was irregular and in violation of the principle above enunciated, and an assurance that a repetition of this conduct would not occur in the future. Such admission and assurance having now been received the prisoner will be surrendered to the Chinese Authorities.

Shanghai, January 27, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, enquiring the nature of the admission received from the Chinese Authorities of the irregularity involved in their action in sending into the Settlement detectives to function therein without the authorization of the Municipal Authorities, in connection with the case of Chang Kung, and to inform you that before the case was disposed of and the prisoner surrendered by the American Assessor to the Chinese Authorities, I had received from the Taotai a definite verbal statement to the effect that he recognized the irregularity involved in the matter and that he would place this admission on record in a formal despatch to myself. When this despatch was received, however, it was found to be unsatisfactory, and I instructed the American Assessor to secure from the Mixed Court Magistrate further assurances before the prisoner was surrendered, and before he concurred in the order of the Court to hand the prisoner over to the Nanking Authorities. Mr. Butler obtained from the Magistrate a promise that the Taotai's attention would again be called to the action of the Viceroy in sending his emissaries into the Settlement to function therein without the knowledge and co-operation of the Municipal Police, and that the Taotai would be asked to again address myself on the subject in a despatch which would be to the point and would be an acceptable admission that the Viceroy's action had been irregular and an assurance that similar action would not again be taken by the Chinese Authorities. On the strength of this promise, the case was concluded and the prisoner surrendered, and I am now in receipt of a despatch from the Taotai, dated the 29th day of the 12th moon, in which he states "that at the time of their arrival in Shanghai, the detectives in question were not fully acquainted with the regulations of the International Settlement, but that their action in not first reporting themselves to the Municipal Police (before searching for Chang Kung) constituted a serious breach of courtesy and he had issued instructions that all native detectives functioning within the Settlement in the future must do so strictly in accordance with the regulations of the Settlement."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHAS. DENBY,
American Consul-General.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Case of Ng Ah-dau.—In this case, one of deliberate arrest and capture within the Settlement, after detention in the City for five months, during which the victim was subjected to very severe treatment, it became necessary for the three Assessors, with the authority of the Consular Body, to proceed to the City Magistrate's Yamen for its discussion. As a result of this unprecedented step the man was transferred thence on the night of January 12, 1910, to the Taotai's Yamen, and by the latter official he was tried on the following morning and released on security.

The correspondence in this case alone is sufficient to prove the need for watchfulness and active intervention in order to prevent misunderstanding of the liberties of native residents, and of the functions of the constituted Court which should be the principal safeguard of their privileges.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 28, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on August 22 at 9.30 a.m. certain runners from the City Magistrate's Yamen with others entered the Settlement, and, in the Markham Road, arrested a rice-dealer named Ng Ah-dau, who is also a tipao, and took him across the Soochow Creek to the native yamen in that locality.

The Police unfortunately were unaware of the incident in time to prevent the man's removal, and they have not been able to secure his return upon application at the yamen.

In drawing the attention of the Consular Body to this instance of the growing tendency to disregard the established rights of residents in the Foreign Settlement, I venture to express the hope that the Consular Body will point out to the native authorities that when, as seems inevitable if this policy is continued, an incident such as the present gives rise to difficulties of a serious character in the neighbourhood of the Boundary, the responsibility therefor will rest entirely with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
OTTO MEUSER,
Acting Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, September 22, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of August 28, bringing to our notice a case of illegal arrest by native runners, I have the honour to inform you that I am this day addressing the Taotai on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 9, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of August 28 and your reply of September 22, on the subject of an irregular arrest by native runners in the Markham Road, I have the honour to inform you that recent Police reports throw further light upon the treatment of the prisoner in the City Magistrate's Yamén.

It now appears that on October 29 the prisoner sent for his cousin to visit him in the City and informed him that, intimidated by the pressure put upon him, he had finally signed an admission that his arrest took place beyond the boundary. He added that he was threatened with the infliction of two thousand blows if his brother did not come forward in three days, but with great fortitude requested that he remain in the Settlement. He also asked that there be no further Police intervention on his behalf, having suffered too much torture already. In confirmation of his statement I have the honour to enclose copy of the judgment of the City Magistrate issued on the same day, which omits mention of the infliction of blows but threatens the barbarity of public hanging in a cage.

I have already had the honour to allude to the fact that the prisoner was in the first place retained in the custody of a native yamén in Chapel before his conveyance to the City. The urgent Police representations made at the time were well understood and supported by a Mixed Court summons but were wholly disregarded by the Authorities in control of the Chapel Constabulary. The Council now relies upon the efforts of the Consular Body to obtain release of the concerned, though realizing from past experience that protest and argument, far from aiding the unfortunate man, may result in adding to the tortures which he is stated to have undergone. But even at this risk I do not hesitate to inform you of the full circumstances, for, in the Council's opinion, they result in the first place from an unshaken intention to continue disregarding the privileges of native residents, and to maintain the friction caused by Police Officers under the control of the Chapel administration neighbouring the Northern Boundary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of judgment by the City Magistrate, dated October 29, 1909.

From examination in Court it is found that the tipao Ng Ah-dau has actually ventured to cause his brother by stealth to conspire with foreigners in making the false statement that the Magistrate's runners made an arrest inside the Settlement. After repeated hearings he finally acknowledges that he was arrested in the Chinese Settlement by the Magistrate's runners passing on the road. This tipao having been daring and false in his conduct should properly be punished severely. Since he is willing to hand his brother over for investigation he is leniently allowed the limit of three days within which to do so. If he disobeys he will be awarded the penalty of standing in a cage in punishment.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 4, 1910.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of November 9, I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Consular Body the further developments which have taken place in the case of the Tipao Ng Ah-dau who was wrongfully seized by native runners in the Markham Road on August 22. I enclose for the information of your colleagues and yourself translations of (a) a statement by the man's cousin, (b) an order by the City Magistrate dated December 16, (c) the same Magistrate's judgment delivered on December 18, and (d) a further statement by another relative as to the brutal treatment recently meted out to this unfortunate man.

It will be within your knowledge that the Police have succeeded in arresting two of the native runners concerned in the arrest, and that the case against them in the Mixed Court is under remand pending production of the tipao himself as the principal witness.

The evidence of wilful breach of the rule under which no resident in this Settlement may be removed therefrom except after hearing at the Mixed Court is complete, and this fact, together with the refusal on the part of the local native authorities to make proper restitution, and their barbarous treatment of the man, justify, in the Council's opinion, a personal visit to the City by representatives of the Consular Body, and firm insistence upon his prompt release.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Statement by Oen Ling-sun.

On December 17 at 10 a.m. I went to the Yamén of the City Magistrate to visit my cousin Ng Ah-dau. I saw him where he was detained in the civil cells and he had leg irons on. He appeared to be very sick and he told me that he had received 2,000 blows on the day previous, because the Magistrate had received a letter from the Municipal Council of Shanghai or the Assessor of the International Mixed Court, demanding his release.

I saw the marks of the blows on his legs and the beating had apparently been very severe.

I again visited him on December 19 and he told me that he had received another 2,000 blows by order of the Magistrate who had seen in the newspapers that two loafers had been charged at the Mixed Court for illegally arresting him (Ng).

The Magistrate on this occasion got very angry, threw down his chair and told Ng that he would kill him if the foreigners again interfered.

I visit Ng every day and he is very ill and being attended by the Yamén doctor.

Attached are two copies of the judgment delivered by the City Magistrate. I obtained them from the Yamén.

Marked by OEU LING-SUN,
unable to write.

Translation of judgment by the City Magistrate, dated December 18, 1909.

The wife of this disreputable tipao has raised an agitation through the Municipal Police and made a false accusation against the City Magistrate's runners, and thereby obtained the arrest of certain persons, thus placing the City Magistrate in difficulties. To-day in the newspaper further evidence as to this improper arrest is inserted in the newspaper in the hope of resisting local authority. The influence of this disreputable tipao is considerable. But hereafter, and whenever there is conduct of this kind, he will be brought up and dealt two thousand blows till the blood flows, with no leniency.

Translation of Order by the City Magistrate, dated December 16, 1909.

I have this day had a personal interview at the Taotai's Yamén with the interpreter Chen, and it appears that representations have been made by foreigners in favour of the disreputable tipao in question. It is further stated that the last letter addressed to His Honour the Taotai was to the effect that 2,000 blows were dealt by the City Magistrate to the tipao in question, and it was added that should further letters be written there was fear that the concerned would be further punished.

There has been no punishment and beating such as this inflicted. The influence of this tipao is so extensive that he is able to cause foreigners to protect him, but in further venturing to fabricate false statements, he certainly shows audacity of an immeasurable degree, such that it is not possible to do otherwise than inflict 2,000 blows upon him; and if hereafter he again fabricates idle statements and false letters, and recklessly inserts announcements in the newspapers in order to induce sympathy and so forth, he shall every time be punished with 2,000 blows. Records of the cases of former defendants shall be sought out and presented to me as a basis for investigation and action in this case.

Statement by Ng Ching-kwei—Coolie, 389 Cho Dah Yih.

On December 31, at 3 p.m., I went to the City Magistrate's yamén to see my cousin Ng Ah-dau who is still detained there and who is very sick.

At 9 a.m. Ng was brought out to be tried by the City Magistrate and I followed him to the Court. The Magistrate told Ng that he had received a letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate in which it is stated that a certain Consul and the Municipal Council had demanded his release. The Magistrate said "I told you at the previous trial that if any letter was received demanding your release I would give you 2,000 blows more and I will give you them now." He then ordered his lictors to give him 2,000 blows. Ng after receiving 900 became insensible and the Magistrate ordered the lictors to cease beating him. He was carried to his cell. I accompanied him there and poured cold water over his face which revived him. He has been now so much beaten that the bones of his thighs are exposed. I saw them myself. I left there at 8 p.m. in the morning on January 1.

Marked by NG CHING-KWEI,
unable to write.

Translation of Order issued by the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang, permitting Ng Ah-dau to find security.

[From the Sincanpao of January 15, 1910.]

In the case of the arrest of Ng Ah-dau by the Magistrate's runners a personal statement has been received from the Consular officials that the man was captured by encroaching upon the Settlement at Markham Road; and that such cases have hitherto been tried by the Mixed Court. On the other hand the Shanghai District Magistrate, Tien, reports in person that this arrest was effected outside the Settlement at Cho Dae Ka.

Both parties argued and discussed this matter in the Magistrate's Yamén until 9 o'clock, without arriving at a conclusion. I therefore have myself brought up and examined the concerned, and he makes a statement that he was taken at the door of the Yu Yuen Silk Filature, which is in disagreement with the original evidence. Hence an investigation in detail shall be awaited. Since the views of the Magistrate Tien and the Consular Officials are at variance, it is unsuitable that Ng Ah-dau shall be sent back to him for imprisonment. Moreover, he has been in prison a long while, and on inspection he bears the appearance of very grave disease. Further there are no cells at this office. He shall therefore present satisfactory security, and for the present undergo medical treatment, the time limit of one month being fixed

wherein he shall come up for hearing and further judgment. If there be an unfinished suit against him this tipao being a servant of the officials should, to begin with, come up as and when he is summoned, and can by no means proceed as an unconcerned person. If he ventures to exceed the time limit and disobeys, the guarantor shall be held responsible. These are the orders issued.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 24, 1910.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of January 4, on the subject of the case of the Tipao Ng Ah-dau, I have the honour to express the Council's most cordial appreciation of the action of the Consular Body, and in particular that of the three Assessors at the Mixed Court, which brought about the liberation of the man on security on January 13.

I have now to forward, herein enclosed, for the information of your colleagues and yourself, copies of certificates by Drs. W. B. Billinghamurst, P. Krieg and A. Stanley as to the man's condition, and of a statement made by him to the Police after his release.

These documents I have the honour to suggest may suitably be incorporated with the file of the case and despatched for perusal by the representatives of the Treaty Powers, so that, with their assent, the illegal, barbarous and cruel action of the Magistrate Tien Pao-jung may be brought to the notice of the Higher Chinese Authorities in Peking.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, January 13, 1910.

Ng Ah-dau, aged 34, stated that he had been in custody since August 1909, that he had been frequently beaten across the thighs with the bamboo, that he had been frequently beaten across the jaw on either side with a leather strap and that his legs had been damaged by shackles.

Injuries found.—On the posterior aspect of both thighs a few inches below the nates were seen large superficial septic ulcers covered with scabs, beneath which a purulent granulating surface could be recognized. The skin and deeper tissues over the greater part of the posterior aspect of the thighs were infiltrated and inflamed. These ulcers, and the condition of the tissues around, could have resulted from neglect of wounds caused by the bamboo.

No evidence of violence was found on the face or legs, or on any other part of the body.

General condition.—The man was found to be subnormal and in a very poor condition. He showed evidence of old pleurisy on the right side, probably tubercular in origin. He was found to be wasted and in a highly nervous condition, without any sign of organic disease in the nervous system. His mouth and naso-pharynx showed signs of sepsis and neglect, and he had chronic conjunctivitis with a pterygium on the left corner. The urinary system showed no signs of disease.

W. B. BILLINGHURST, M.A., M.B.

Shanghai, January 13, 1910.

The examination to-day of the Chinese Ng Ah-dau shows a rather weak, badly nourished anæmical creature with a slight conjunctivitis on the eye, a weak chest; and especially the right upper part of the lungs gives symptoms of a weakness at this spot. The action of the heart is very weak and also the pulse is rather small. The urine has traces of albumen. On the posterior part of his legs are ulcerations and wounds from the previous punishments, with a big induration all round the wounds. The bones underneath the ulcerations are not affected. The general appearance of the patient in regard to his health is rather poor, but it is to be hoped that with some care and good nourishment he will recover again.

DR. PAUL KRIEG.

Shanghai, January 13, 1910.

I examined at 4.45 p.m. to-day in Chief Detective Inspector Armstrong's office a man who gave his name as Ng Ah-dau, recently released from the city yamen.

He was a man of medium height and of spare build. Age about 35. Slight pannus in both eyes. He was somewhat emaciated. There were no physical signs of disease of the internal organs, save some diminished entry of air into the right base of the lungs. The skin was healthy and comparatively clean, except for some slight roughness of the ankles said to be caused by 'irons'; but the back of both thighs was ulcerated and raw over an area about 4 inches by 3 inches, obviously due to blows with 'the bamboo.' He walked with some difficulty on account of the soreness of the thighs.

He said that for four days after the blows he was unable to eat and his condition does not negative this statement. The mental condition appeared to be normal. The first and second fingers of each hand were deeply stained by cigarette smoking.

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Statement made by the Tipao Ng Ah-Dau (吳阿挑).

I am 34 years of age, and was born at Cho-Dae-Koh (叉袋角), near the Markham Road, where I have lived all my life, and my father and mother also. My mother is still alive, and the house in which I live No. 380 belongs to the family. I also own a rice shop No. 495. About 11 mow of ground altogether belong to us. The rice shop and dwelling house stand on a portion of this ground and the rest is not built on. The whole property is situated within the Settlement. It was included when the last Settlement Extension took place. I have one brother and two sisters; the brother is employed in a foreign hong selling cigarettes; the sisters are both married and living in Shanghai. In the 31st year of Kuanghsu I was tipao for the South 12th Tu of the 27th Pao in the Settlement. I commenced my duty as tipao in the 3rd moon of that year and finished in the 3rd moon of the 32nd year of Kuanghsu. Since then I have had no connexions with Chinese officials. On the 7th day of the 7th moon of this year (August 22, 1909) about 9.30 a.m. I left my rice shop at No. 495 Cho-Dae-Koh to go to a house in Sinza District in my private ricsa. Having gone only a short way in the direction of Markham Road near the door of the Yu Yuen Cotton Mill in that road I met eight men who called on me to stop. I did so and two of them whom I know as Tsang Ts Zien (章子泉) and Oo Zun (安生) said that two men were waiting for me to come to the north of the creek in order to see a piece of land. I replied that I had nothing to do with land on the north side of the creek whereupon the eight men rushed at me and pulled me away from the ricsa by my queue. I struggled and cried out for assistance. No one came. They showed a warrant and said they were runners from the City Magistrate's Yamen and that I was wanted on a charge of retaining a fangtan, the complainant being Tsang Seu Ching (張秀卿). They dragged me to the creek where a boat was in waiting. I was bundled on board and the boatman rowed us over to the Paoshan side, where we were met by two men whom I know to be City runners and whose names are Ting Shi Tsang (丁顯章) and Yih Ah Nyi (葉阿二). While being placed on board I saw a native policeman coming towards us from the Markham Road, but he was too late. The boat pushed off before he arrived. I was taken to the Paoshan Central Police Office and without any question was immediately locked up, and two armed constables were placed in front of my cell. I obtained rice and vegetables from the Station cook about 11.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. No one spoke to me until the evening at about eleven o'clock. Then an armed policeman opened the door and told me to come, for I was to be taken to the City Yamen. An escort of about 30 armed men and 4 troopers escorted me to the launch which was lying at the new Markham Road Bridge. The troopers then went back and the others were crowded on board the launch which steamed away to the Chinese Bund, where we disembarked and met four of the yamen runners who had arrested me. I was handcuffed when taken from the Paoshan cells, and the handcuffs were still on my wrists when landed. The Paoshan Police escort treated me as a dangerous robber forming in front, in rear, and on both sides of me with rifles and fixed bayonets. I was ordered to march in the centre and in this way arrived at the City Magistrate's Yamen when I was handed over to the runners and locked up. Two days later I was brought before City Magistrate Tien (田) who said "I have sent for you several times and you have not come. You were then arrested and taken to the Paoshan Police Station. Your brother has gone to the Settlement Police and falsely reported that you were illegally arrested with a view to provoking trouble with the Paoshan Police." Then he ordered his runners to give me 2,000 blows. They only gave 700 blows as I had promised them money to lay on lightly, and I gave them \$24. The Magistrate stopped them when they had given me 700 blows as my legs were bleeding very much. He ordered the runners to take me back to the cell and put irons on my ankles. Next day the two runners, Ting Shi Tsang (丁顯章) and Yih Ah Nyi (葉阿二) asked me for \$200, saying that if I gave them this amount they would try and help me, but I gave them no money because I did not believe that they would help me. About 10 days later I was again brought before the Magistrate, and the complainant whose name was on the warrant, Tsang Sih Ching (張秀卿), was there. He told the Magistrate that his wife had mortgaged a fangtan without his knowledge, that I had stamped the fangtan as being genuine and that he wanted the fangtan back. The Magistrate asked me to produce it. I replied that the fangtan was not in my possession; that it had been mortgaged to a woman named Sung Zia Sz (陳謝氏) for \$1,500; that it could not be obtained unless the money was returned; and that I was not the middleman, and in the 7th moon of the 31st year of Kuanghsu stamped the paper only. Then the Magistrate ordered his runner to give me 200 slaps on the face. I again promised money if beaten lightly and subsequently paid \$12 to the runners. They struck me with a piece of leather a hundred times on each cheek. I was then taken back to my cell, and some twenty days afterwards, I do not remember the exact date, was brought before the Magistrate once more. He said that I must produce my brother who made a false report to the Police of the Foreign Settlement and also asked when I could produce the fangtan. I said that my brother was employed by a foreign firm, and that I thought he could not appear but that I would send for him. I was not beaten on this occasion, but was ten days afterwards again brought up for trial and asked about my brother. I told the Magistrate that my brother refused to come, but he said he must come, and sent me back to the cell. The same occurred on two later occasions. I was only asked if my brother was coming, but was not beaten. About the 4th of the 11th moon I was again taken into the Magistrate's Court. He said that Chen the Taotai's interpreter, told him that the British Consul had asked that I should be released, and added that I was the cause of this foreign interference. He ordered his runners to give me 2,000 blows. This time I received the full 2,000. I paid \$12 to have the blows given as lightly as possible, but when the runners had finished I was in a very bad condition. I was taken back to the cell and brought again before the Magistrate on the 6th day of the 11th moon. The Magistrate addressing me said that he had seen from the newspapers that two loafers were taken and charged with illegally arresting me, and, adding that I had bribed witnesses to testify falsely against these men, ordered that I should again receive 2,000 blows. The blows were administered in full and I paid \$12 to the runners on this occasion also.

On the 19th day of the 11th moon I was again brought into Court. The Magistrate said that he had received a letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate stating that the Municipal Authorities were asking for my release. He also said that I had best try and induce the foreigners to lay a complaint against him with the Wai Wu Pu and obtain his punishment. "But" he added, angrily throwing his chair down on the floor "the night before I leave the Yamen I will kill you." The runners were then ordered to administer 2,000 blows. After receiving 900 blows I became unconscious and upon recovery found myself in the cell. I asked a runner who was there how many blows I had received and he said 900, and that the Magistrate had told them to stop because he saw that I had fainted. This was the last trial and the last beating.

I was taken from the Magistrate's to the Taotai's Yamen on the night that the Assessor came, and was kept there until the following morning. I was then brought before the Taotai and the Magistrate sitting together. This was about 8.30 a.m. The Taotai asked me where I was arrested and I said near the gate of the Yu Yuen Cotton Mill. He asked me if it was inside or outside the Settlement. I said inside. Then he asked me if I could find someone in the native city to secure my appearance when called on. I replied that I could not find security in the City, but he said "You must try to find someone." I was then taken away and my friends subsequently found a shopkeeper living on the Chinese Bund who went security for my appearance.

About mid-day a blacksmith was called in who took away my fetters and I was told that I could go.

Marked by NG AH DAU.

Witness to signature
J. MACDONALD,
Detective Sergeant.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

In continuation of the articles on this subject in the two preceding Reports it has to be recorded that no change has taken place in the conditions of which complaint was made. The Shanghai Mixed Court, alone among local Chinese tribunals, continues to be formally precluded from the use of the bamboo, with most unfortunate results upon the criminality of the Settlement and upon the number of convicts in Municipal custody. It is not therefore out of place to recount how this anomalous position has arisen.

In 1904 the Viceroy at Nanking and others memorialised the Throne as to the need for sweeping reform in legal and judicial procedure, whereupon Law Revision became at once, and appears to have permanently remained, one of the great movements to be seen perpetually on paper, but nowhere in practice. Special Commissioners were appointed, and, in one of their chief memorials, dated April 24, 1905, proposed the abolition of torture, and mooted also the substitution of fines for corporal punishment. On the following day an Imperial Edict was issued formally denouncing torture, and the use of the bamboo for conducting interrogations:—

Imperial Edict of April 25, 1905.

"Our Imperial sanction has already been issued of the articles of the report presented yesterday by Wu Ting-fang and Shen Chia-pen in comment upon a memorial proposing adoption of a humane attitude with reference to torture and imprisonment, wherein it was requested that collective punishments and interrogation by torture be prohibited, and wherein a change of the procedure with reference to the bamboo was requested, together with inspection and reform of prisons and so forth.

"In laying down this law, however, the object is that its working should be as satisfactory as possible. The law alone is not enough without its execution, a point which depends entirely upon conscientious action by all grades of officials and energy in removing the obstacles to direct intercourse between themselves and the people. By this alone can good government and equity in litigation result.

"It is said that in districts and departments of all provinces, it is the habit cruelly and wantonly to use torture, or in a single case to involve and implicate several persons without trying them forthwith, giving play at will to the abuses of official servants, who select and blackmail the possessors of fat purses, imprison them, and then maltreat them in various ways. These practices are worthy of detestation, and the general observance of the new rule is approved as now fixed by the memorial in question, of which the end in view is humane practice in judicial proceedings. Justice must gain and the people's desires be fulfilled thereby.

"By this special edict therefore former exhortations are renewed and the viceroys and governors concerned are commanded strictly to direct their subordinates conscientiously to take steps in accordance, to make true efforts to comply, and to bear it in mind as occasion arises. If with apparent compliance there is any clandestine disobedience, and if these malpractices are continued, severe denunciation without favour will follow. All therefore shall seek to do away with the evils under which the people labour, and exercise the greatest care in judicial proceedings, thus corresponding with the humane motives of the Throne in its desire to be sparing of punishment. Let all take note of this universal edict."

This Edict is clearly not in direct prohibition of the use of the bamboo inflicted in a regular manner as a punishment, for it merely contains a passing reference thereto. But from the first of the dead letter

pronouncements of the High Authorities and the Throne, recording the general abolition of torture and other judicial abuses throughout the Empire, a curious confusion has been observable, as to the difference between beating to elicit information, or torture, and the necessary penalty of the bamboo regularly administered after trial. This is apparent from the terms of a memorial published in the press later in the same year, which virtually dictates the effect and application of the Edict.

Memorial as to putting into effect "a prohibition of torture and of the bamboo, with the special object of making use of the Mixed Court of the Settlement of Shanghai in putting the law into practice," dated June 3, 1905.

The Law Revision High Commissioners humbly memorialise as to the prevention of the use of torture in trials for light crimes and the substitution of fine for the use of bamboo as to which orders issued to various provinces have not been put into practice with energy. For this reason the new rule is again, with deference, formulated and the Imperial Decree is sought directing obedience, with a view to good government and equity in litigation.

The Commission was in receipt of the Throne's commands to amend the laws with the chief object of gaining withdrawal of the privilege of extra-territoriality. From the first the punishments inflicted in all western nations have been considered with a view to effecting uniformity between China and Foreign Countries in this respect, and in order to attain the end of controlling foreigners. Hence it is that on April 24 of this year when we received the command to make a reply to the Memorial of the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, and others upon the subject of revision of the Laws we proposed a change in the procedure as to blows and the substitution of fine therefor. It was proposed also that for crimes below the degree of banishment the use of torture should not be permitted. This received the Imperial sanction upon April 25, moreover an Imperial Edict was received in the following terms:—

[Here the Edict cited above is reproduced in full].

This edict was generally received with great deference and respect, and all subordinate judicial yamens should obey the rule thus laid down. The Commission, however, hears that in the provincial departments and districts, although many have made real effort to put it into force, there are still not a few who, with apparent compliance unite secret disobedience and regard it as a dead letter. It is thus frequently stated for instance that in the Mixed Court of Shanghai torture and the bamboo are in use, and the statement is so generally made that it cannot be groundless.

An expansion of local conditions, natural in a locality where Chinese and foreigners dwell together, has become noticeable since the opening of Shanghai as a treaty port. In the time of Tung Chih, the Mixed Court was established for the special purpose of controlling litigation within the Settlement and it is but rational that any Mixed Court Magistrate must be well acquainted with Chinese and foreign law. Upon this occasion the abolition of corporal punishment is in consonance with Chinese and foreign law and should be on that account extended and made as effectual as possible for the sake of administrative uniformity. It is inadvisable that this Court should still continue in the old course and retain this custom, and its action therein is obviously retrograde.

The Commission considers legislation to be of considerable moment to the Country's status, and the scope of legislation depends upon its strict observance. Shanghai is an integral part of the Country, and the officials of the Mixed Court are officials of the Country. The Country's officials carry out the canons of the law of the realm upon which no one who has regard to public justice ventures to encroach. When, moreover, the new law has been fixed it should mould the entire Country. While therefore this law must be put into practice throughout the realm, the present is the most opportune moment for first experimentally practising judicial procedure in the various treaty ports, as a foundation and starting point. It is, moreover, entirely beyond reason that Shanghai which is the chief of all the ports should actually be the first to obstruct. The high provincial officials have evidently entertained no intention of treating the former order as a dead letter, yet it is to be feared that the official deputed as magistrate is ignorant of foreign relations, and that in obstinately adhering to custom and using the bamboo as his sentiments may dictate, regards the commands of official superiors as a garment which may be cast off at will. If severe denunciation is not the result, the exercise of proper restraint and control will be prejudiced. Although the law has not failed in Shanghai alone this abuse cannot be checked in every province forthwith. A system whereby one case of non-compliance is dealt with severely and another with leniency would present difficulties in its execution. Thus if orders are given in all the provinces for investigation and denunciation accordingly, excuse will certainly be raised as to differences in distance and inequalities as to the time when the orders were received and thus much difficulty will arise. The only course is to adopt a severe attitude with regard to the future and deal leniently with what is passed. It seems fitting therefore that the Commission should request the issue of an Imperial Edict directing Viceroys and Governors of the provinces together with the provincial judges, to give strict directions to subordinate departments and districts to the effect that hereafter in all cases where the crime involved is below that of banishment, the use of torture judicially is disapproved in accordance with a new rule, and that for crimes with respect to which, in accordance with the original law, bamboo would be inflicted, the punishment be now modified to fine, in obedience to the former Imperial Edict; to comply with which genuine effort must now be made. If after apparent compliance there is secret disobedience, and torture is still wantonly used for extracting information, and blows are given at will, the superior of the official concerned should be ordered forthwith to indicate the offender by name and denounce him with unsparing severity. It is requested that directions be given

to the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang to re-organise judicial procedure at the Mixed Court of Shanghai, and to select an official of weight and experience in Chinese and Foreign law who can perform his duties with ease, and without the negligence which is productive of abuses. It is most necessary that the law should be well administered in Shanghai since it is a treaty port of long standing and a place upon which the public gaze is fixed. When therefore the new legal code comes into force it may be extended without obstacle and the recovery of extraterritoriality is the real base of further steps in that direction. We humbly beg for the Imperial perusal, etc., etc.

The Imperial rescript hereon is dated October 15, 1905, as follows:—

"The board concerned is commanded to take note; such is the Imperial will."

Such is the basis for the cessation of this useful punishment only at the Mixed Court and not elsewhere. In order to find proof in this matter of a lack of serious purpose in the direction of reform or humanity it is unnecessary to go so far afield as the Native City or Paoshan. In the Mixed Court itself an instance was furnished in March of the inconsistencies into which the Authorities are consequently led. The bamboo was inflicted in a very irregular manner upon women confined in the cells. The reasons for this treatment as stated by one of the prisoners are credible enough and in the absence of contradiction must be accepted as correct.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 23, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you, herein enclosed, for the information of the Consular Body, copies of two Police Reports which have reference to the infliction of blows upon women confined in the Mixed Court cells, both in the Magistrate's presence and in his absence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

POLICE REPORT.

Mixed Court, Female Cells.

Statement of Prisoner Zung Ong-ze—Sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment September 25, 1908.

The wardresses are angry with me because I reported you about certain prisoners being allowed out from the cells. A prisoner named Koo Wong-ze told me she was the "head-prisoner" and wanted \$5 from me, which she said was to be paid to the wardresses, and I paid her the \$5 on November 10 last. My mother came to see me on January 9 and informed me that some clothing had been stolen from our house, I then asked Koo Wong-ze to return me the \$5 and I told her if she did not do so I would report the matter to you. Koo said you always report things to Mr. Yang, he will soon be dismissed, and then you will have no one to report to. Mr. Yang would have been promoted to a detective, but he will now be dismissed because I have heard he has assaulted a coolie who used to sweep outside the ward, and when he is dismissed you will be fixed. We were quarrelling, and Koo told the wardress that I had given information to the Police about her having been allowed out from cells.

Koo Wong-ze is always allowed out from the cells, she dresses the wardresses' hair and assists them, and wants 20 cents door-fee each time my mother comes to visit me.

The wardress reported to Magistrate Li that we were quarrelling, and he came to the cells with a runner and three other men, and they took me and 5 other women out from the cells and brought us up on the 4th floor to an empty room. I knelt down before the Magistrate and explained that I was not creating a disturbance. He said I will punish you, and he struck me with a bamboo about 150 blows (severe bruises shown) the other man who was with the Magistrate struck me also. Three of the other women were also beaten. We were then chained up in this room, and when the Magistrate had gone the wardress struck me several blows; she said she was ordered by the Magistrate to beat me. We were kept in chains from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. on December 27, and then put back in the cells. We had no midday or evening meal that day.

C. D. BRUCE,
Captain-Superintendent.

POLICE REPORT.

Mixed Court, Female Cells.

Statement by Prisoner Tse Loh-ze.

I was brought to the 4th floor by the wardress about 8 a.m. on January 10, together with five other women. Magistrate Li was there, and ordered a man in uniform to beat me; he gave me about 30 blows with a bamboo, and afterwards chained me up with the others and we were kept in chains until about 8 p.m., and received no food during the day.

Statement by Koo Lok-sze.

I was brought to the 4th floor about 8.30 a.m. on January 10 by Wardress Jau Mai. I was assaulted by a runner, and also by a man in uniform who gave me about 10 blows with a bamboo, and was then chained up with others. We were kept in chains until late that evening without any food. The Magistrate was not present when they assaulted me and chained me up.

Statement by Yang Tsang-sze.

I was brought to the empty rooms on the 4th floor (in company with Zung Ong-sze) by the wardress and a man in uniform. We were brought before Magistrate Li, the man in uniform had orders to beat me, and he gave me about 20 blows with a bamboo, and then chained me up and kept me in chains with the others until 8 p.m. Zung Ong-sze was beaten more severely than we were.

Statement by Tsan Yang-sze.

The two wardresses and a man in uniform brought me out from my cell the same day about 8.30 a.m. They took me to an empty room on the 4th floor where other women were chained up. I was beaten by the man and also by the wardresses and then chained up with the others, and kept without any food until 8 p.m. The Magistrate had gone when they brought me to the 4th floor.

Statement by Lok Tsang-sze.

I was brought out from my cell the same morning, and was beaten with a bamboo by a man in uniform outside the cell. Magistrate Li told him to beat me. I was then locked up in an unoccupied wardress's room next to the cells and kept there until 8 p.m. I was not brought up to the 4th floor, and was not chained up, but I was not given any food that day.

Statement by Wong Sya-mai.

The two wardresses and two men in uniform came into my cell on the 10th inst. about 8.30 a.m. (whilst I was asleep), they pulled me out of bed, and brought me to the 4th floor where other women were chained up. The two wardresses and the warder Ka struck me over a hundred blows with a bamboo and then chained me up with the other women until late that evening. We had no food during the day.

When I had been detained here about a month, a woman named Wong Yang-sze (on the 3rd floor) told me that she was the head-prisoner and that she had been appointed by the Magistrate as such. This woman said I would have to pay her \$10. I told her I had no money then and promised to give her some after three days when my husband would bring me some money. My husband did not bring any money and after the three days had elapsed Wong Yang-sze assaulted me because I had not given her any money. I shouted out for help and the Warder Ka Da-yuen, who is this woman's sweetheart, came into the cells together with the wardress and they both assaulted me. Ka Da-yuen struck me several times with the handle of a floor-mop. I was severely beaten by them and was spitting blood for some time after and my left eye was swollen; they also cut my face (scar on face shown).

They made me pawn some of my clothing, and I later gave the head prisoner, Wong Yang-sze, \$5 and \$5 to the wardress Jau Mai. The wardress wanted \$10, but I told her I could not get any more money.

I was brought to the 4th floor on January 10 where they assaulted me and I believe they brought me there because I did not give them more money. I explained my grievance to the Magistrate, but he only cautioned me to be quiet. The Magistrate did not strike me, but as soon as he left these people assaulted me and put me in chains along with the other women.

Wong Yang-sze is sweetheart to Warder Ka Da-yuen. He always brings her good food and she is allowed out of the cells to the ground floor to the wardresses's quarters, and very often she is not put back to the cells until 12 midnight.

C. D. BRUCE,
Captain-Superintendent.

In the following correspondence eloquent testimony is given by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the regrettable results of this dangerous experiment. The Council took the opportunity in replying to the Consular Body of explaining for the Taotai's information the inference to be drawn from the protest of that influential body of native residents.

Shanghai, March 29, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose copy and rough translation of a letter from the Taotai in which the latter apprises us of and shares the anxiety caused to the Native Chamber of Commerce by the alleged recent increase in the number of highway robberies in the Settlement and I beg to ask for your views thereupon for the information of the Consular Body.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang, to the Senior Consul, dated March 9, 1909.

The Taotai has to state that on March 7 he received a letter from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the following effect:—

"A letter has been presented by Pan Hsiang-sheng, the representative of the silk-rape trade, stating that Wu Lien-ching, Manager of the Hung Yuan silk-rape shop, was going along the Bun Tong Loong, i.e., the Shanse Road, in an alleyway next to the Huang Chuan Mo wine-shop, on February 28 at nightfall, when he suddenly met a bad person who, under the pretext of borrowing money, took away his lamb-skin jacket, and wounded him with a knife in the throat to the depth of about 3 fen, and 3 inches wide, the blood flowing unceasingly and soaking through his fur and wadded garments; then after he had taken away the skin jacket, which already had blood marks on it, and while still attempting to take his fur gown, persons passed by in the road, and on warning by his gang he fled. Wu, suffering great pain, returned to his shop in the Chung Hsing Li and with one of his friends proceeded to the police-station in the Nanking Road where the Inspector seeing that the circumstances were those of a sanguinary case, forthwith sent detectives and police to Shanse Road to discover the criminal; and ordered Wu Lien-ching to the Shantung Road Hospital for treatment. The doctor stated that veins had been cut in two places, whence the unceasing flow of blood; and that since the wound was only a little distant from the windpipe, it would have been difficult to save him, had somewhat more force been used, and it would then have been a question of life and death;—so that in the midst of such unfortunate circumstances he might be considered to have been very fortunate. On the same evening in a pawn-shop in the French Settlement the jacket was discovered, having been pledged for \$2. A jacket thus dripping with fresh blood should not have been received in pledge by this pawn-shop and there must be some complicity. If the criminal could thus easily pledge the article he can also easily be found. The conduct of this pawn-shop is most unsatisfactory.

"During the past year thefts of clothes and knife wounds have been constantly heard of, but the criminals have never been severely dealt with. If the criminal is imprisoned in the foreign gaol for a year or half a year, it is not easy to see how this is sufficient to give warning for the future. The gradual development of the Settlement has resulted in thorns on all sides, and merchants experience sufferings and alarm to an incalculable extent. He therefore begs that a letter be addressed to the Shanghai Taotai begging him to direct the City Magistrate and the Mixed Court to make a strict search for the criminal, take steps to prevent further harm, and tranquillise the people.

"Upon receipt of this letter the Chamber finds that the violent conduct of vagabonds in the Settlement of late who with their followers dispersed everywhere, assemble in bands and steal clothes and money, using knives in the commission of their crimes, is constantly seen and heard of, such as on the night of February 28, when it also appears that an assistant in the Jen Ta house named Lin Cheng-ching had a squirrel-skin coat taken from him in the Koo Ka Loong in Ningpo Road. Shanse, Ningpo and similar roads are crowded with cash-shops, and this complete disregard of law by collecting in bands, carrying knives and holding up passers-by at twilight, just at the time when the people in the streets are crowding against one another and rich men are colliding, causes fear at every step; and not only prevents the residents from living in peace, but causes it to be well-nigh supposed in distant places that the Settlement is a den and retreat of robbers, the wide-spread reputation of which has a bad effect upon the market. Improvement in this respect is in truth indispensable for the preservation of good order, and the Chamber therefore requests that directions be given to the English and Foreign Mixed Courts to advertise rewards for the criminals in this case, and punish them with the extreme rigour of the law. It is further requested that the Municipal Council be warned to institute a thorough search, and that their arrest must be effected, so that they may be punished and this violence be put a stop to, thus protecting the people."

The Taotai finds that the violence of vagabonds in the Settlement is a besetting evil of the place, and that when, in a single day, two cases of robbery occur, knives being carried for the commission of crimes, and wounds inflicted upon the victims, a place frequented by merchants is thus turned into a spot beset with dangers; and this not only prejudices the repute of the Municipal Council's control, but greatly affects the progress of Chinese and foreign merchants. It is therefore most important that severe steps be taken for the arrest of the offenders as a warning to others.

A letter has therefore been addressed to the Mixed Court Magistrates of the French and Foreign Settlements to arrange the arrest of the employees of the pawn-shop who received the blood-covered lamb-skin jacket in pawn, and investigate his case, taking measures for the seizure of the criminal who must positively be captured and punished. A communication has also been addressed to the French Consul-General on the subject, and the Taotai has now accordingly to address this dispatch to the Senior Consul begging him kindly to give directions to the Police to depute several detectives and policemen to assist jointly in carrying out a severe and secret investigation with a view to taking the criminal who must positively be captured.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 14, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 29, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Taotai, which quotes a petition recently presented by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, referring to a recent case of robbery near the Shanse Road and the prevalence of such crimes in the Settlement.

In reply I have the honour, in the first place, to inform you that the circumstances of the case in question appear from Police reports to be somewhat exaggerated. These reports are available for inspection if desired; they show that every effort has been and is continuing to be made to bring the culprits to justice.

In other respects the Council is fully in agreement with the views expressed by the Chamber, and the conclusion which it draws from the frequency of such robberies. It is indeed an undoubted fact that violent crime in the Foreign Settlement, as the Council has so often had occasion to observe, can only be checked by punishment more adequate than the Mixed Court inflicts. Criminals are encouraged to resort here and to commit acts of increasing violence, in the confidence that if captured their treatment will in any case be light as compared with the punishment of the bamboo, and the severities which they would undergo at the hands of the native authorities beyond limits. The statement of the Chamber that the Settlement is coming to be regarded as the den and retreat of robbers is thus unhappily no less than the literal truth; and the Council foresaw this long since as the principal danger of abruptly ceasing, in the Foreign Settlement alone, the infliction of an ancient form of punishment, regarded by the masses as inseparable from the ordinary routine of justice.

Reference to the Council's letters of October 8 and May 23 in the last Annual Report will be sufficient to remind the Consular Body that, as occasion has arisen, the Council has never failed to express these fears, re-echoed now by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce: and I hope that so frank a statement proceeding from so influential and representative a body of native merchants will carry no small weight, and be accepted by your colleagues and yourself with the attention which it certainly merits.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

INQUESTS.

The evils resulting from outgrown and inadequate rules and the need of their proper replacement by a cohesive code, are again clearly shown in the recorded negotiations as to inquests, from which it will be seen that this progressive Settlement is occasionally lacking in the common safeguard of judicial and medical inquiry into the cause of accidental or mysterious death of its native residents.

The correspondence on this subject set forth on page 41 of the Annual Report for 1908, though not recording the reform which it was hoped to effect, appeared to contain a guarantee that as a principle inquests shall invariably take place in all cases of death from misadventure, from sudden or unknown causes, or from suicide. Several cases have nevertheless been reported in which the City Magistrate has evaded the procedure thus laid down, and the correspondence which ensued with reference to three of these is subjoined. It will be seen that the efficient foreign supervision at which the Council aimed is so far promised only when foreign interests are involved.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 22, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of June 29, 1908, on the subject of native inquests, to which up to the present I have received no reply, I have now the honour to enquire whether any steps are possible to put these very necessary judicial enquiries upon a more satisfactory basis.

In October last the text of what purported to be a despatch from the Taotai to yourself appeared in the native press, and a translation of the document was published in the Municipal Gazette of October 29. Therein the Taotai states that the procedure for holding inquests is observed by the Shanghai Magistrate without exception. This, however, is shewn in frequent instances to be far from the case.

Some light has now been thrown on the matter as a result of enquiries made in connexion with the dead body of a native boy, which was found on February 5 in an alleyway leading from Kiukiang Road. I therefore enclose a copy of the Police Report on the case, and have the honour to express the earnest hope that some steps may be taken to remedy the state of affairs which it discloses.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

POLICE REPORT.

On February 5 the dead body of a native boy, aged about six months, was found by Chinese Constable No. 700 in a basket in an alleyway off the Kiukiang Road, and was sent to the Mortuary. The Tipao functioning in the district, Dong Kwei Zien, was informed and requested by the Police to report the case to the City Magistrate in the usual way. He refused to do so, stating that he would get into trouble for reporting such an insignificant case, and would have to pay \$4 to the City runner. He stated that the last time he did so, he suffered severely from a pecuniary point of view and is now at the end of his resources. He said that every time the Magistrate holds an inquest it costs him personally more than \$10 in

"squeezes" paid to yamén runners, chair-bearers and others. To simply report a death involves an expenditure of several dollars for the petition and for entry with it into the yamén. In former times he admits that notwithstanding extortions of this sort he could make a good living owing to his commission on land and other property bought and sold; but since times have been bad he has been reduced to pawning or selling nearly all his private effects. He would give up his office if he could, but nobody can be found to take it; and should he do so without permission and without properly handing it over to his successor, he would be severely punished by the Authorities. Finally, he offers to go willingly to the Mixed Court, and suffer, under foreign supervision, whatever pains and penalties may there be meted out to him; he declines absolutely, however, to face the City Magistrate with the report of a small and insignificant corpse in his hand, for the simple reason that having no funds wherewith to meet the demands he knows would be imposed upon him, his position would be far worse than that which his present non-compliance with orders involves. I have gone rather fully into the matter and have no doubt that what he says is true. In any case a deadlock is reached, and, so far as this particular tipao is concerned, things are likely to remain in that condition.

In the meanwhile the corpse of the child which has brought matters to a head is lying in the Mortuary.

C. D. BRUCE,

Captain-Superintendent of Police.

February 9, 1909.

Shanghai, February 27, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 22, following that of June 29, which induced us to initiate negotiations with the Chinese authorities in order to have the question of native inquests put upon a more satisfactory basis.

In reply to our letter of September 8 the Taotai only admitted that the proposed change in the procedure be followed in case the Chinese concerned is in foreign employ, the text of his letter being similar to that published by the native press, and thereafter by the Municipal Gazette of October 29. I beg to enclose herewith for your information copy of the further letters exchanged on the subject, and we are now addressing the Taotai again, reiterating our suggestion that the procedure for this class of judicial enquiries, be changed in all cases, and supporting it with the facts exposed in your last letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, October 6, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 29, with regard to enquiries to be held in cases of violent or mysterious death, by which you state that the practice proposed by the Consular Body can only be adopted as far as the case is one of a Chinese in the employ of a foreigner.

I beg to let you know in reply, that the Consular Body, while agreeing to your proposal as stated above and thanking you for presenting it, deems it most desirable that you would further agree to an external examination being held in all cases.

The Consular Body express the hope that you will agree to their views, showing thus that you as well as the Consular Body have only in view to assure a most equitable and enlightened administration of justice.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H.E. TS'AI NAI HUANG,
Shanghai Taotai.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang, to the Senior Consul, dated October 24, 1908.

The Taotai has hereby to reply that he is in receipt of the Senior Consul's communication on the subject of inquests, noting that the Taotai has given his consent to the Consular Body's request proposing that as a compromise in procedure, in cases of deaths where the deceased is in the employ of foreigners, each side should depute an official mutually to conduct an inquest; and adding that the Consular Body is exceedingly gratified and impressed at this concession; that, however, the desires of the Consular Body go still further, for they much wish the Taotai also to approve of mutual inquests in cases of death of all kinds, that is to say, either in cases of persons in the employ of foreigners, or in cases wherein foreigners are not affected; and that the Consular Body earnestly hopes for the Taotai's assent to proceed in accordance with this request, in order that in all cases dealt with justice may be preserved, and there may not be the least partiality.

The Taotai on receipt of this communication has to observe that inquests in cases of death of Chinese in the Shanghai Settlement should revert to the Shanghai City Magistrate. In the "Regulations Relating to the Establishment of an Official North of the Yangkingpang,"* there is contained a special section which cannot, to start with, be in the least changed. On receipt nevertheless of the former letter discussing the matter, the Taotai agreed that the procedure with reference to cases of death among foreigners' servants and Chinese, whose services are employed by foreigners, should be somewhat altered, and this was outside the terms of the Treaty and a compromise. Now, however, having received your letter, it is found on consideration to be in disagreement with the standing rules, and the Taotai would have difficulty in assenting thereto. He has therefore to reply accordingly, and trust that the Senior Consul will take note informing the Consular Body in this sense.

* (i.e. The Mixed Court Rules of 1869).

Shanghai, March 25, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of February 27, I have the honour to forward herewith for the Council's information copy of our last letter to the Taotai (March 12) and copy and translation of the latter's reply (March 15) in regard to the question of native inquests.

You will observe that while expressing the earnest desire to put an end to the malpractices in which yamen runners and others are said to indulge, the Taotai persists in refusing to agree to foreign intervention in cases where no foreign employee or servant is concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 12, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the subject of native inquests which was brought into discussion last year.

In regard to the statement contained in your letter of September 29, that the procedure for holding inquests in the Settlement is always observed by the Shanghai City Magistrate without exception, the Municipal Council in a letter dated February 22, points out to the Consular Body that "this is shown in frequent instances to be far from the case and that some light has now been thrown on the matter as a result of inquiries made in connexion with the dead body of a native boy, aged about six months, which was found on February 5 in a basket in an alleyway leading from Kiukiang Road."

From the Police report enclosed in the Council's letter, and which embodies the statements made by the tipao functioning in the district and verified by the Municipal Police, it appears that whenever the case is an insignificant one such as the present, the tipao would get into trouble for reporting it and would have to pay \$4 to the City runner, that every time the magistrate holds an inquest it costs him (the tipao) personally more than \$10 in "squeezes" paid to yamen runners, chair-bearers and others, and that to simply report a death involves an expenditure of several dollars for the petition and for entry with it into the yamen.

The Consular Body is of opinion that in view of remedying to a certain extent this state of affairs, it would be well to extend to all Chinese cases where death is involved the new procedure accepted by you last year in regard to cases where the Chinese is in foreign employ and I am directed to express the hope that you will fall in with our views in this respect and that in the future the examination will be carried out in all cases by an official deputed by you together with an official deputed by the Consular Body, thus putting the matter upon a uniform basis.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H.E. TS'AI NAI-HUANG,
Shanghai Taotai.

Translation of a letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang, to the Senior Consul, dated March 15, 1909.

On March 12 the Taotai was in receipt of the Senior Consul's letter on the subject of inquests, to the effect that the Municipal Council reported that in every case of death the Tipao must give the Magistrate's runners and chair-bearers an irregular fee, to the amount of \$10, and several dollars for presenting the petition; proposing also to request the removal of this abuse, and expressing the view that mutual investigation in all cases would be satisfactory, the Taotai and the Consular Body each deputing an additional official for conducting inquests as cases arise.

The Taotai finds that runners and others are not allowed to raise pretexts for extorting the smallest sum in excess of the wages which they receive. The Tipao is himself a person performing official work, and reporting cases of death for inquests is a duty which he should perform. It is therefore wholly inexplicable how it can be necessary for him to make use of irregular fees. The Magistrate has now been directed to take strict preventive steps, and to carry out a thorough reorganization, forbidding this abuse in future; and if there is any disobedience in spite of this, discovered either through investigation or accusation, severe punishment in accordance with law will follow, without the least lenience.

As to the procedure with reference to cases of death, this examination should properly pertain to local officials, for it is stated in the rules with reference to the establishment of an official for the Mixed Court North of the Yangkingpang, that if cases of death arise, their examination shall revert to the Shanghai City Magistrate for an inquest.

The Taotai has already, in deference to the Senior Consul's request, assented to the proposal that each side depute an official to carry out, with a doctor, a joint inquest on cases of death occurring among Chinese employed by foreigners, and the servants of foreigners. But this was a special concession, and where no foreigner is concerned the procedure must be carried out by the City Magistrate, thus preserving a clear limit and conforming to standing rules. A joint investigation, as requested, in all cases, cannot be assented to, and the Taotai has accordingly to address this dispatch to the Senior Consul, begging him to take note and take action accordingly.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 29, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, notably your letters of February 27 and March 25 of this year and the enclosures therein contained, on the subject of native inquests, I have the honour to inform you that a further case is reported by the Police in which the City Magistrate has declined to hold an inquest on the body of a servant buried in the debris of the kitchen of No. 9 Sungkiang Road, which collapsed on July 24. The reason assigned for this refusal is the objection of the relatives.

The Council has noted with regret the Taotai's refusal of the Consular Body's request that a Foreign Assessor should sit with the Magistrate at the holding of inquests, unless foreign interests are involved. At the same time his admission that inquests as called for under the Mixed Court Rules of 1869 "must be carried out by the City Magistrate" was considered to be in some degree satisfactory. In drawing your attention therefore to the case in point, I have the honour to suggest that it may be possible that the new incumbent of the post of City Magistrate is not fully acquainted with his duties and obligations, and the Council therefore desires that his attention may be called to the matter through the regular official channels.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 9, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to allude to your letter of March 25, and to the correspondence with the Chinese Authorities therein enclosed, on the subject of native inquests.

You will recall the promise made in the Taotai's letter of March 15 that a thorough reorganisation of method would take place, whereby it was hoped that extortion in the matter of inquest fees would cease and that official enquiries would be invariable in all cases of accidental or sudden death.

There have been during the year many instances of little intrinsic importance where the District Magistrate has declined on various pleas to hold inquests in such cases. One, however, of rather more importance, was reported by the Police on October 18, and the following facts are submitted for the information of the Consular Body and such action as may be considered necessary.

On the date named, an aged Chinese woman was violently thrown to the ground and severely injured by a Fire Brigade Truck; she was removed to the Shantung Road Hospital, where she died. The District Magistrate went to the Hospital for the purpose of holding an inquest, but, at the request of the son of the deceased, he decided not to do so, upon the condition that the son made no application to the foreigners concerned. The Tipao of the district stated that during the past two years he had upon ten occasions been under the necessity of pawning his clothing to enable him to pay the City Runners on reporting such cases, adding that for an inquest at the Shantung Road Hospital the fee is \$3, at the Municipal Mortuary, \$5. He also stated parenthetically that he received no wages.

In comment upon this I have the honour to inform the Consular Body that the Council has no reason to withdraw from its views formerly expressed, viz. that inquests, although in many cases purely formalities, are a very necessary part of good administration; that the procedure at present in vogue in the Settlement, even when applied, is unsatisfactory and that it is advisable and necessary to press the Chinese Authorities for proper inquests, to be held in the presence and under the supervision of a Foreign Consular Assessor, in all cases of death by misadventure of which the Police have cognizance.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

LOCATION OF PRISONERS.

A desire on the part of the Magistrate to assign the place where sentenced offenders shall be imprisoned gave rise to the following correspondence in which it was necessary to affirm for the information of the Taotai and the Magistrate, that the Captain-Superintendent, the officer responsible for the safe custody of prisoners, enjoys the widest discretion in respect to the arrangements as to their disposition.

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate, Pao Yi, to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, dated July 20, 1909.

The Magistrate has to state that he has received a rescript from His Honour the Taotai, with reference to the petition of Chen Ah-tsan on the subject of the alleged false accusation of debt and deficit in shop accounts by Chen Kan-ching against his uncle, Chen Ping-kun, who is stated to have received three years' imprisonment in the Foreign Gaol.

The rescript is to the effect that the statements contained in the petition do not agree with the report of the Court proceedings; and inquiries whether, in fact, Lu Ping-kun is or is not Chen Ping-kun; and if the decision of the Court was imprisonment at the Station, with what intention the concerned is actually imprisoned in the Foreign Gaol. The Magistrate is expected thoroughly to investigate these points and reply for consideration.

I therefore addressed a letter to yourself, the Captain-Superintendent, asking for directions that inquiries be made as to whether or not the imprisonment was changed to the Foreign Gaol, and thereafter received your reply stating that judicial powers are in the hands of the Court, but powers of custody are in the hands of the Police. I therefore petitioned in accordance with the circumstances, requesting His Honour the Taotai to consider and give directions in the matter, and have now received his further rescript as follows:—

"The Taotai finds that the Court should forthwith contest the change of imprisonment to the Foreign Gaol in respect to the offender, Chen Ping-kun, who was sentenced to imprisonment in the Police Station; and must not recede in the least from this position.

"The conduct of the detective runner formerly deputed by the Court for duty at the Police Station, in actually not having reported a matter of moment such as this is indeed careless and faulty in respect to important official work, and is a neglect of duty; he should therefore be fined one month's wages as a light punishment; the issue of the pay-order for the third month has accordingly been directed, and the Magistrate is required to take note of its receipt and give orders for trembling compliance."

In the course of giving directions in this sense I received a petition of Chen Ah-tsan requesting that the matter be contested, and besides making a rescript thereto, I have now to address this letter to you and hope you will take note and direct the Police forthwith to imprison Chen Ping-kun as before in the Police Station, in order to correspond with the decision of the Court and prevent the raising of pretexts. Hoping for a reply, I have herewith to send my compliments.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 22, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 20, addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, on the subject of the place of detention of a certain criminal sentenced at the Mixed Court to imprisonment for three years.

In reply thereto, I am to point out that, so far as is possible, all criminals sentenced to imprisonment are incarcerated in the Gaol. The cells at the various Police Stations are limited in extent, and are used only for short sentence prisoners or persons arrested and about to be charged before the Court. In no case is a prisoner held in the Station Cells whose sentence is so long as that in the case in point. It is the Council's intention hereafter, when funds permit, and if the average number of prisoners does not show signs of reduction, to enlarge the accommodation at the Gaol, and still further reduce the number of prisoners at the Stations.

Apart, however, from these considerations, the Council leaves the disposal of sentenced prisoners entirely to the discretion of the Captain-Superintendent, the officer responsible for their safe custody. He in turn is actuated solely by considerations of the good health of the prisoners in his charge, and the economic utilization of their services in detention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

PAO YI, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

In addition to careful organisation of convict labour, in order to ensure that the time of the convicts shall be occupied with useful work satisfactorily performed, it has been found advisable to devise a system of remission of sentence and release of prisoners on "ticket-of-leave" in recognition of good conduct. It was ascertained that the opinion of the Assessors was in support of this scheme, and the reply of the Consular Body to the Council's proposals expressed approval in principle, and stated that its execution would be left to the Magistrate and Assessors.

It is hoped that the arrangement will prove of value in tending to maintain the number of prisoners in custody at one time within reasonable bounds.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 5, 1909.

SIR,—The Council is desirous of establishing a system under which convicts sentenced to two years' imprisonment and over may, by good behaviour, secure some remission of the term.

The proposal follows the lines in force in Europe, which are generally admitted to be conducive to discipline and otherwise calculated to lead to satisfactory results.

The Police suggestions on the subject include provision for reports to be made by the Foreign Warders at the Gaol under the supervision of the 2nd Assistant Superintendent in charge, upon each such long-sentence prisoner. Based upon these reports, it is suggested that marks be assigned, and release expedited, to the maximum extent of one-quarter of the whole term, in accordance with the accompanying code of rules.

The proposal has been submitted to, and approved by, the three foreign assessors who sit in Police cases, and I have now the honour to ask that the Consular Body will sanction the introduction of the scheme.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Proposed Rules with respect to the Release of Convicts.

1.—The term of imprisonment to which each convict is sentenced will be represented by a certain number of marks, calculated at the rate of six marks for each day of his sentence.

2.—His industry will be recorded by marks, and when by industry and good conduct he has gained the number which represents his sentence, he may be discharged.

3.—Marks may be assigned to him at the rate of :—

8 marks per day for steady hard labour and the full performance of his allotted task ;

7 marks per day for a less degree of industry ;

6 marks per day for a fair but moderate day's work.

4.—A convict whose conduct is either indifferent or bad, may be fined a certain number of marks, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and will thus forfeit by misconduct some of the remission he may have earned by industry.

5.—A convict who, by his industry earns eight marks every day and forfeits none for misconduct, obtains, therefore, in every three days as many marks as represent four days of his sentence, and has gained the maximum remission of one-fourth thereof.

6.—On Sunday a convict will be awarded marks according to the degree of his industry during the previous week.

Shanghai, April 17, 1909.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 5, proposing to the sanction of the Consular Body a system under which convicts sentenced to two years' imprisonment and over might, by good behaviour, secure some remission of the term, I have the honour to inform you that while approving—in principle—of this scheme, we have decided to leave its execution to an understanding between the International Mixed Court magistrate and assessors, the several assessors to receive instructions to that effect from their respective Consuls.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, May 21, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of April 17, I have the honour to forward herewith translation of a communication made to the American Assessor by the Mixed Court Magistrate as to the remission of sentences for good conduct of

prisoners. On the suggestion of Mr. Ch. Denby and with the approval of my colleagues I beg to ask that you will comply with the request of the Magistrate that the name of each prisoner so released on a reduced term, and the reason therefor, should be reported to the Mixed Court in order that a record may be kept.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the American Assessor, dated May 10, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch enclosing a translation of a copy of the proposed rules relative to the system under which convicts sentenced to two years' imprisonment and over may by good behaviour secure some remission of the term. After giving the matter careful consideration I wish to express my sympathy with these rules. It is my opinion, however, as these convicts are sentenced by the Chinese Magistrate and the foreign Assessor sitting at the Mixed Court that the Municipal Council should after each prisoner has been released on a reduced term report to the Mixed Court the name of the convict so released with a statement of their reasons for his release in order that a record of the same might be made at the Mixed Court. I mention this as I thought you might be glad to have my opinion in the matter.

Besides informing the Shanghai Taotai of this matter I convey my ideas as above and trust that you will take note of the same and favour me with a reply.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 5, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 21, in further reference to the procedure for the release of prisoners sentenced at the Mixed Court, who, by good behaviour, may earn some remission of their sentence.

In accordance with the Magistrate's request, directions have been given that the name of each prisoner so released, with particulars of the marks he has earned, be reported to the Court in each case for purposes of record.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

ASSESSORS.

The Assessors at the Court at the beginning of the year were as follows:—

American.—Mr. G. HAMILTON BUTLER and Mr. P. HEINTZLEMAN.
British.— Mr. S. BARTON and Mr. W. J. B. FLETCHER. •
German.— Mr. A. MACLEAN and Mr. G. PERNZITSCH.

In April, upon the transfer of Mr. Butler, the Council decided to address the American Association of China on the subject, and the ensuing correspondence took place:—

Council Room, Shanghai, April 17, 1909.

SIR,—The Council has observed an announcement that Mr. Hamilton Butler, at present American Assessor at the Mixed Court, is about to be transferred to Tientsin. This change will be witnessed by my colleagues and myself with regret, for two reasons. Firstly, because Mr. Butler during one year's tenancy of a difficult post has given evidence of a firm realization of his responsibilities, and otherwise, so far as the Council is aware, earned the confidence and respect of those whose interests he represents. And, secondly, because the duties of Assessor, so far as police cases are concerned, cannot, by reason of the complicated and peculiar conditions which obtain at the Mixed Court, be fully grasped without the expenditure of considerable time and study, for which reason it is generally considered advisable that the appointments should be held for a period of not less than three to five years.

I am aware that it may from some standpoints be considered beyond the Council's province to take any official cognizance of matters of this character, but I am impelled to the course of addressing you on the subject in the knowledge that the community generally, and the American section in particular, would view the retention of Mr. Butler's services in Shanghai with very great satisfaction. I have, therefore, the honour to suggest that the influence of your Association may be exerted in the proper quarter towards the end which I have indicated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

MURRAY WARNER, Esq.,
President, The American Association of China.

Shanghai, April 23, 1909.

SIR,—I have to thank you for your esteemed letter of the 17th instant, having reference to the transfer to Tientsin of Mr. Hamilton Butler, American Assessor at the Shanghai Mixed Court.

In sympathy with your suggestions, this Association cabled to the Secretary of State your recommendation of Mr. Butler and urged his retention in Shanghai.

We regret to inform you, however, that the Secretary of State has not been able to accede to our request, having replied, through the American Consul-General, that the transfer of Mr. Butler was necessary for "service reasons."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

MURRAY WARNER,

Chairman, American Association of China.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Mr. F. W. Hadley replaced Mr. Butler on his departure, sitting for the first time on April 20. At the beginning of February Mr. W. B. Hull relieved Mr. Heintzleman, and on September 9 Mr. J. I. Viney replaced Mr. Hull and remains Assistant Assessor.

Mr. J. T. Pratt relieved Mr. Barton, sitting for the first time on June 14. Messrs. Fletcher and O. R. Coales alternately acted as Assistant Assessors during the year and until November 5, from which date Mr. Coales took the post under special appointment.

The Consul-General for Germany notified the Council of the death on January 31 of Mr. MacLean, after a little over six months' duty, and, in recording its deep regret at this lamented occurrence, the Council conveyed an expression of the members' sincere condolences. A letter from Mr. Schirmer dated March 4 informed the Council of his return to Shanghai and that he had resumed the duties of Assessor.

CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.

With the spread of the vernacular press the question of official proclamations loses much of the importance which has attached to it in the past. For with the newspapers without exception officially owned or controlled, as indeed is at present the case, as much unrestricted publicity is obtainable for any proclamation as its author may desire.

Allusion will be found elsewhere in this Report to a proclamation by the Governor of Chekiang on the subject of salt, and, with this exception, only one proclamation open to objection has been brought to the Council's notice. This was drawn up in the interests of an association of tobacco dealers, and was similar in many respects to that relating to hot water shops, to which reference has been made in the two preceding Annual Reports. The document was presented to the Council privately, and is as yet without official seals.

The proclamation directed against the destruction of trees on roads outside the Settlement was re-issued at the request of the Parks Committee, and its text will be found under "Works Matters."

In September there was a recrudescence of boycott agitation. Such movements are generally found to die a natural death so soon as the Native Authorities are formally disassociated therefrom. Hence the necessity for public utterances by proclamation within the Settlement on these subjects. Two proclamations by the Taotai directed against the suggested boycott of Japanese goods and two against the boycott of British shipping to and from Kinkiang were accordingly furnished with requisite seals and posted throughout the Settlement.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

Translation of Proclamation issued by the Shanghai Taotai Tsai Nai-huang, dated September 9, 1909.

It is hereby proclaimed and publicly notified that all the subjects of diplomatic negotiation in the three Eastern Provinces have now been completely and thoroughly discussed by the Board of Foreign Affairs with the Minister for Japan resident at the Court; and the main direction thereof having been already fixed, a peaceful solution of the discussion can follow forthwith.

But it is an extraordinary fact that certain evil persons have availed of the opportunity to come to Shanghai and moot a proposal not to make use of Japanese goods, under the plea of civilized resistance, but in reality in the hope of fanning excitement in order to collect money. The Taotai having previously heard of this, has already strictly enjoined commercial circles on no account to be moved by them; but it was not to be expected that these evil persons have actually ventured, in open view, and with growing daring, to print and issue circulars, and spread them abroad with a malicious and dangerous intent most odious to observe.

At Shanghai, a great port of through trade, while the commerce is extremely large, the number of the vagrant population is most numerous: and since of late in the various Provinces local calamities are of frequent occurrence, the sale of merchandise of all kinds has become stagnated, and the market has already been felt to be in a depressed condition. Thus, if some clamour once more arise, the obstructive and disorderly class of persons would avail of the opportunity to provoke disturbance, and strife of another kind will result, of which the consequent evils cannot be gauged.

While, therefore, the ringleaders of those who printed and issued the circulars will be secretly captured, examined and dealt with most severely, this proclamation is now duly issued for public notification, and hereby commercial circles are expected without exception to take note.

You must know that it is the part of peaceable and good folk to make use of capital to obtain the interest which accrues upon it. To follow good fortune and avoid violence constitutes the conduct of persons of intelligence, and of light and leading. Each individual must carry on his business as usual and must not be duped and deceived by these other people, thus bringing regret upon himself. If there are any cases of lawless and evil persons using violence and compulsion they should be accused, in order to facilitate their arrest and punishment. If any venture, in wilful contravention of this prohibition, to lend their acclamation and co-operation, they will upon discovery be brought up and dealt with in the same way, and without the least leniency. Let none say that it has not been stated beforehand; and let all in deference obey without fail.

Translation of Proclamation issued by the Shanghai Taotai Tsai Nai-huang, dated September 26, 1909.

It is hereby further proclaimed for public information that whereas certain evil-disposed persons in other provinces, making divers wild proposals as to the various matters for negotiation in the three Eastern Provinces, have taken the opportunity to come to Shanghai and print and issue circulars as to the boycott of Japanese goods in the hope of fanning excitement and attaining their own objects in the course of it; a proclamation has already been issued, and is on record, enjoining our Chinese merchants to carry on trade peacefully as usual, and stating that it is not permitted to lend

acclamation in consonance; and action has further been taken privately to effect the capture of the ringleaders in the issue of the circulars, and deal with them severely.

The Taotai now learns that the talk of boycott is still not extinguished, and that there is a wish to issue further circulars—which as they disturb the peace, are odious in the extreme.

In addition, therefore, to making strict and secret search, effecting the capture of the concerned, closing the establishments of such persons as raise these proposals or print circulars, and at once arresting and dealing with them, a further proclamation is now accordingly issued for the clear information of all, and hereby the mercantile community and others are expected one and all to take note.

You must know that the talk of boycotts has the sole effect of destroying amicable relations and doing injury to both sides, with advantage to neither. Care should be taken to listen to no rumours, and since repeated warnings as to such ignorant conduct have on this occasion been issued, any person hereafter still venturing wilfully to disobey, will, so soon as it has been found to be true, be brought up and examined without leniency.

Let it not be said that this has not been stated beforehand, and let all with deference comply.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

Translation of Proclamation issued by the Shanghai Taotai Tsai Nai-huang, dated September 19, 1909.

On September 11, a communication was received from the British Vice-Consul-in-charge, Mr. Barton, to the following effect:—

"There was recently a certain British steamer carrying five bales of cotton yarn to Kiukiang. After its arrival at the port the consignee was about to unload the goods without difficulty, but the Kiukiang Chamber of Commerce, having heard of it, summoned him to the Chamber and instructed him that hereafter he might not ship goods upon British steamers coming to the port. The China Transport Company having noted this action on the part of the Kiukiang Chamber of Commerce, does not venture to ship goods coming to Kiukiang upon British steamers. The Vice-Consul-in-charge is now in receipt of a telegram from the British Minister, resident in Peking, stating that the Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Province of Kiangse directing the boycott of British steamers to be stopped. It is to be observed that since the Kiukiang Chamber of Commerce is established by official permission, the notifications which it promulgates can by no means be in opposition to the instructions of the Chinese Government. This communication is accordingly addressed to the Taotai requesting the issue of a proclamation, publicly notifying the members of the Shanghai commercial community that there must be no unfair conduct in the treatment of British steamers, thus preserving public amity."

The Taotai upon receipt of this, has addressed a communication in reply and has now accordingly to issue a proclamation for the public information.

Hereby all members of the Shanghai commercial community are expected to take note, and from the issue of this proclamation, carefully to abstain from unfair conduct in the treatment of British steamers, thus strengthening amicable relations.

Translation of Proclamation by the Shanghai Taotai Tsai Nai-huang, dated September 26, 1909.

This is again to notify that with reference to the boycott against the loading of cargo by British steamers at Kiukiang in the Province of Kiangse, having formerly been in receipt of a communication from the British Consul-General a proclamation was issued and is on record, ordering our Chinese merchants to use no unfair conduct in the treatment of British steamers.

Contrary to expectation, this movement has reached Shanghai, and it is stated that no goods in this port are loaded upon British merchant ships, which is indeed greatly prejudicial to trade. Hereby, therefore, a strict injunction is again issued in this proclamation, and the commercial community of Shanghai is hereby expected to take note. You must know that with reference to the boycott of British steamers at Kiukiang, H.E. the Governor of Kiangse has already issued a proclamation in strict prohibition, and a telegram has now been received from the Board of Foreign Affairs, directing the uniform issue of strict orders, prohibiting it.

The commerce of China with England at Shanghai is comparatively busier and more flourishing than with other countries, and cargo should be loaded upon British ships as of old. There must be no disregard of the commands of the Government, nor any credence given to the rumours of Kiangse; or from such ignorant conduct punishment will result.

Let it not be said that this was not stated beforehand, and let all in deference comply.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

The conclusion of the Council's note on the "Alhambra" in the Report for 1908 forms a fitting preface to this part of the Report for 1909. The paragraph read:—

"The year closes with the roulette tables in play nightly, and the Council's intention recorded to lay the position and all the facts before the Ratepayers in detail. By this means an expression of public opinion will be obtained as to whether stronger measures are desirable during 1909, or whether public gambling shall continue unmolested."

In accordance with this recorded intention a Resolution was proposed by the Chairman at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in the following terms:—

"That this meeting records its regret that gambling houses are permitted to be open on Municipal roads, being or leading out of the Settlement, and that the Council be hereby authorized to take such steps as are possible either to close them or to apply to them the conditions of licence, now enforced for places of public entertainment within Settlement limits."

This Resolution was carried after some debate without dissentient, and the Council took an early opportunity of laying the matter afresh before the Consular Body, and pressing for definite information as to the course of action which should be adopted in order to comply with the imperative requirements of the public in the matter of terminating public gambling at the institution in question.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 9, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour on behalf of the Council to communicate to the Consular Body, herein enclosed, the text of the recent Resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, on the subject of the public roulette tables which continue open at the "Alhambra" in the Siccawei Road.

The Council was informed in your letter of September 8 that this matter is receiving earnest consideration at the hands of your colleagues and yourself, but the lapse of time since that date justifies the belief that the difficulties which the subject has presented for so many years are still unsurmountable.

I have, therefore, the honour to request that the Council may be informed what steps, if any, may be taken with a view to giving effect to the very strong and unanimous expression of public opinion which the discussion has evoked, and that, if necessary, an official communication on the subject may be addressed to the representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, April 19, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 9 and enclosure, in connexion with Resolution X passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in regard to gambling houses beyond limits.

The Consular Body requests me to answer that it quite sympathizes with your desire to stop gambling on outside Municipal roads, but that it is of opinion that you have not exhausted yet all the means in your power to do that.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Reluctant to authorise Police action without specific and formal Consular authority, the Chairman called at the Spanish Consulate and was courteously informed by the Acting Consul that he was unable to issue the requisite warrant, whereupon a raid upon the premises was directed, and on April 30 the Police removed and destroyed the five roulette wheels then in operation. On May 6 the Captain-Superintendent reported that gambling had been resumed with two borrowed or spare wheels and the final step was taken of closing the Siccawei Road to traffic after nightfall in terms of the following notice:—

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION, No. 1967.

SICCawei ROAD.

Notice is hereby given that the section of the Siccawei Road between the Route de Sayzoong and the Route Ferguson will be closed to public traffic between 8.30 p.m. and 5 o'clock a.m. from this date until further notice. Private residents, and their *bona fide* visitors and guests, in and beyond the section in question, will be permitted to pass the barriers on production of special passes which may be obtained on application at the Central Police Station. The Police have been instructed to enforce this regulation strictly.

By order.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 7, 1909.

The conclusion of the incident may be learnt from the ensuing correspondence with the Spanish Consulate :—

Shanghai, May 1, 1909.

SIR,—It has been reported to me that, on April 30, in the afternoon the Shanghai Municipal Police broke with force into the "Alhambra Gardens," destroyed furniture in several rooms of the house on the said premises, and even took parts of same from these premises.

The above-mentioned facts have been ascertained by me personally; besides, they have been admitted by Colonel Bruce, Captain-Superintendent of your Police, with whom I proceeded to the scene of the outrage.

The "Alhambra Gardens" are the property of a Spanish protégé, Mr. Frank Gordon, and are actually rented by a Spanish subject, Mr. E. G. Hidalgo, and as I refused, under instructions from H.E. the Spanish Minister in Peking, to issue a warrant for closing the "Alhambra Gardens," of which I had the honour of informing you on the morning of April 30 last, the Police of your Municipality had no right whatever to enter the premises, and this all the less as the said premises are beyond the limits of your concession.

I protest therefore most emphatically against this wilful and arbitrary act of your Police and have the honour to draw your most serious attention to the fact that Mr. E. G. Hidalgo will hold your Police responsible for all damage and loss he sustains by the said arbitrary and illegal act.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 12, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 1, in reference to the action of the Police in the matter of the "Alhambra," and, in reply, to state that its contents are noted.

The action of which you complain, as well as the further steps for impeding access to the building, were taken after full consideration, and with the deliberate and unanimous concurrence of myself and my colleagues, but I have the honour to add that the necessity which has arisen is a source of regret to the Council, and that no disrespect or discourtesy to yourself was intended at any stage of these proceedings.

With regard to the alleged destruction of furniture, the Captain-Superintendent reports that, with the exception of five roulette wheels removed and destroyed, only two panes of glass and one padlock were broken while the Police were in the premises.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

Dr. K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

Shanghai, May 12, 1909.

SIR,—On behalf of the Spanish subject, Mr. Hidalgo, proprietor of the Alhambra Gardens, I have the honour to protest against the closing of the Siccawei Road for the avowed purpose of causing prejudice and damage to the establishment of the said Spanish subject.

Mr. Hidalgo requests me to inform you at the same time that indemnity will be claimed through the proper channels.

To avoid further damages I beg to request you to open the Siccawei Road without delay.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 12, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council will re-open the Siccawei Road to public traffic upon receipt of an undertaking under the seal of the Spanish Consulate that public gambling will cease in the "Alhambra" and in other similar houses of entertainment on the road in question under Spanish jurisdiction and control.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

Dr. K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

Shanghai, May 25, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have received a despatch from H.E. the Spanish Minister at Peking to the effect that, H.E. is determined to give his aid to arrive at a settlement in the Alhambra question satisfactory to the Municipal Council on the condition that :—

1. The Municipal Council to address a letter of apology to the local Consulate for Spain declaring that in the action taken against the "Alhambra Gardens" the Municipal Council had no intention to slight the Spanish Authorities.
2. That the Municipal Council will re-instate the "Alhambra" as it was on April 29 or that the Municipal Council will indemnify Mr. Hidalgo for the damages done to him.
3. That the business of the establishment known as the "Alhambra Gardens" will continue till such time when this Consulate will receive an order from the Spanish Legation to close it. Mr. Hidalgo informs me that the cost of the five roulette tables is about Mex. \$5,000, but he will be satisfied by the delivery of five entire roulette tables and he claims \$100 for the damages done to furniture, glass, etc.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 25, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, from which the Council has learnt with the very deepest satisfaction that His Excellency Mr. de Carcer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, will settle the question of the "Alhambra" in accordance with recent expressions of public opinion.

In reply to the conditions which His Excellency imposes, the first calls for an expression of apology on the part of the Council, and I take the opportunity which this communication affords me to express to you the Council's regret for what has taken place, and its assurance that at no part of the proceedings was there any intention to slight the Spanish Authorities either here or in Peking.

As to the second condition, I have the honour to state that the Council will reimburse Mr. Hidalgo to the extent of \$100 for the damage done to the premises, and will defray the invoice cost of the 5 roulette wheels, which were destroyed by the Municipal Police, upon production of the invoices in question and upon receipt of Mr. Hidalgo's assurance that he will neither be a party to nor assist in any proceedings against the Council or its servants in relation to this matter.

Finally, I have the honour to state that the barriers in the Siccawei Road will be removed to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

Dr. K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

Shanghai, June 1, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated May 25, which I submitted to H.E. the Spanish Minister in Peking.

Further I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Hidalgo told me that he is not able to produce the invoices for the five destroyed roulette tables, but I saw from the inventory made at the time when he took over the "Alhambra," that he paid for the five roulette tables the sum of \$2,650. Mr. Hidalgo declares himself satisfied with this amount; further he declared in the same letter, that he will neither be a party to nor assist in any proceedings against the Council or its servants in connection to the raid made on the "Alhambra Gardens."

After receipt of your cheque for \$100 for the damages done to the furniture and for \$2,650 for the roulette tables, I shall report to H.E. the Spanish Minister about the payment of this indemnity.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 5, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 1, to the effect that the cost of the five roulette tables at the "Alhambra," which were recently destroyed by the Police, is \$2,650. I therefore enclose a cheque for Tls. 2,035, being the equivalent of this amount at Exchange 74, with \$100 added for damage to furniture, which I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to hold for transmission to the concerned so soon as the necessary official steps shall have been taken for the discontinuance of gambling at the institution in question.

You may have observed, in yesterday's issue of the Municipal Gazette, the procedure which has been devised by the Consul-General for France, with respect to the adjoining establishment known as the "Alcazar." While permitting this house of entertainment to function, he has explicitly prohibited public gambling therein, and has granted the necessary authority to the Police to enforce observance. The Council is of opinion that the extension of this measure to the "Alhambra," or indeed generally to all houses of entertainment similarly situated, would lead to the permanent settlement of this question.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

Dr. K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

Shanghai, June 7, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated June 5, together with a cheque for Tls. 2,035, which I shall hold for Mr. Hidalgo as requested.

At the same time I report to H.E. the Spanish Minister that the cheque has been deposited with me and ask for an early issue of the order to suppress gambling at the "Alhambra Gardens."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Shanghai, June 18, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of the despatch of the Spanish Legation at Peking dated June 9, by which you will see that the local Spanish Consulate has been authorized to issue a warrant against Mr. Hidalgo in order to surprise him or his employés in the act of gambling at the "Alhambra Gardens."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
K. BERNAUER,
Acting Consul for Spain.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

*Translation of letter from the Minister for Spain at Peking, to Dr. Bernauer, officiating Consul for Spain,
dated June 9, 1909.*

SIR,—I am in possession of your communication of the 1st instant, informing me that the Municipal Council accedes to the wishes expressed by me in my letter of May 16 last. I have likewise taken note of the letter which Mr. Landale addressed to you, stating that in what has passed the Council had not the least intention of disregarding your authority as Consul for Spain, and faithful to my promise I have now to authorise you to give the warrant which the Municipal Council shall require, with a view to surprising gambling at the Alhambra; but it is of course understood, that the warrant is in order to surprise gambling and not for purposes of closure *ad libitum*, and when you have surprised a gathering for gambling, you should, in accordance with Spanish law, cause Mr. Hidalgo to appear before the Spanish Consular tribunal.

Since I suppose that all this must much annoy you, I think it my duty to tell you that the substitute of M. Arias has left Europe on May 19, and consequently he will be in Shanghai towards the end of the month, and if you wish you can leave the whole of this duty to him, but I shall be grateful to you if you will acquaint the Municipal Council with the fact that I have kept my promise.

Pray accept, Sir, etc.
M. DE CARCER.

Shanghai, July 23, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Spanish subject, Mr. Enrique Garcia Hidalgo, has expressed to me his desire to exploit the "Alhambra Gardens," Siccawei Road, as an establishment for recreation, and I have granted to him the authorization according to Spanish Law under the following conditions:—

That this establishment shall not conduct any smoking of opium, any game for money or any game of chance or hazard.

That no piece or song, nor any scene on the cinematograph of an obscene character shall be permitted.

That the Police of the Foreign Settlement, to whom I will delegate my powers, shall have free access at any hour to the said establishment.

I beg to enclose herewith copy of the permit granted to Mr. Hidaigo.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CARLOS DE SOSTOA,

Consul for Spain.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 29, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 23, communicating to the Council the terms upon which you have authorized the continuation of the "Alhambra Gardens" as a place of public entertainment.

This institution has been, as you are doubtless aware, a source of continual anxiety to the Council for many years, and in expressing the members' appreciation of the action which you have taken in the matter, I have the honour to state that the Police have received such instructions as will lead to compliance with the conditions which you have imposed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

C. DE SOSTOA, Esq.,

Consul for Spain.

Some recrudescence of the vice was observed in August, when public gambling was reported to be in operation at the Jessfield Inn, a small unlicensed house of public entertainment at the west end of the Jessfield Road. With the assistance, however, of the British, Spanish and Cuban Authorities a like raid was made upon the establishment and the two tables were destroyed. Besides the wheels an ingenious mechanical box for cheating at cards was found among the effects of the two foreigners who lived at the Inn. This box was capable of being worked by any card-sharper.

With the subsequent proceedings against certain members of the Police Force for assault, this article has no concern. The raid itself was conducted with promptitude and precision, and the ensuing disturbance was due to the effort made to execute the warrants for the arrest of the concerned.

Consular action since the summer, taken by individual members of the Consular Body upon the initiative of Mr. L. Ratard, Consul-General for France, has placed sufficient power in the hands of the Police to ensure that public gambling will henceforward be as impossible in public houses beyond the Settlement boundary as in licensed establishments within limits.

CHINESE TROOPS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The visit of the Nanking Viceroy at the opening of the Opium Commission gave rise to a regrettable incident. This was the entrance into the Settlement without permit of 180 Chinese soldiers. The comment of the Captain-Superintendent of Police on the case shows some of the objections to laxity in observance of the recognised procedure. Colonel Bruce wrote :—

" During the month of February a case has been recorded of improper functioning within Settlement limits by Chinese police and soldiers. As such actions have during the last year become very much more frequent, it may be of importance briefly to give the facts.

" On February 23 at 8.20 p.m. 180 Chinese soldiers, fully armed with modern rifles and ball ammunition entered into the heart of the Settlement, without any permit. That these soldiers were intended to form a guard of honour on the departure of H.E. the Viceroy for Nanking is altogether beside the question from the point of view from which it is now desired to present it.

" The Police instructions are very definite upon the point of preventing single Chinese carrying arms in the streets of the Settlement, and the responsibility of preventing armed bodies rests, under the Council's instructions, upon the Captain-Superintendent of Police. For reasons it is unnecessary to record here, no interference was made with this party, but it is considered advisable to point out once again what is considered the very serious danger of allowing, under any conditions, the passage of armed parties of native Chinese soldiers within the limits of this Settlement. Once inside the limits, such ill-disciplined bodies of native soldiers may at any time become lawless mutineers against even their own officers. Witness the very serious trouble which occurred only a short time ago at Anking in the Yangtse valley. There, as is well known, the Chinese regular troops suddenly revolted and endeavoured to pillage and murder their own officers. They also attempted to capture the town, which, so far as I am aware, was only saved by the spirited action of the chief official at Anking.

" The above example serves to show what trust it is safe to place in such so-called regular troops. Besides which, the present procedure in this Settlement is that armed individuals and parties of native troops must on each and every occasion before they cross the boundary bear with them a permit signed by the Senior Consul.

" I would take this opportunity of pointing out that there is no reason whatever why armed guards of any kind should be allowed within Settlement limits during the temporary visits of Chinese officials. If it is considered that any special precautions are necessary, the safety of such officials must in any case rest with the Police who alone act under the Council's instructions. In no case can active surveillance be in the hands of native runners, detectives or armed Chinese escorts. Guards of honour and mounted troopers are ready at any moment to be furnished by the Police, when and if the rank of Chinese officials renders them necessary.

" The only possible safeguard, should any attempt on the life or person of a high Chinese official be contemplated, is that his person be in the charge of the Detective Branch from the moment such official arrives in the Settlement until he quits it. Any safety, which it is supposed the presence of a guard of native soldiers affords, is purely imaginary.

" In calling attention to this gross violation of official procedure, I wish to refer to the responsibility which rests upon the Captain-Superintendent should any untoward outbreak occur, owing to the unlicensed entry of these parties, as well as to the serious danger to the community involved in allowing armed Chinese soldiers to enter the Settlement at all."

The official correspondence on the case was as follows :—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 27, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform the Consular Body that on February 3, upon the occasion of the Viceroy's departure from Shanghai after his visit in connexion with the International Opium Commission, a force of 180 native soldiers armed with rifles and ammunition marched into the Settlement and occupied the Passenger Pontoon.

I am aware that efforts were made both by the Taotai, through yourself, and by the Mixed Court Magistrate in direct communication with the Council, to make application for the permits required for His Excellency's bodyguard, for no less than six of these were received; also that after the occurrence in question the native authorities stated, through an informal channel, that failure to obtain a permit for the valedictory escort was the result of a misunderstanding between the civil and military officials concerned. Moreover, the collision which might have occurred between the Police and these armed men in the course of their ejection from the Settlement, would have been particularly regrettable on an occasion such as that of the Viceroy's courteous visit to the Opium Conference. The Council accordingly hesitated in this instance to insist upon observance of the standing rule.

It must be observed that high officials of the Chinese Government when entering the limits of Municipal authority would be exposed neither to inconvenience nor to the possibility of harm, if they wholly relied both for ceremonial escort, and for ordinary protection, upon the trained and disciplined force which the Council on such occasions is invariably willing to hold at their disposal.

Further, I cannot refrain from pointing out that it is unusual that a guard of honour should carry ammunition in a civilized community; that in this Settlement, in view of local conditions, it is in the highest degree undesirable and objectionable; and that the greatest danger of outrage to life and property may result from indiscriminate and unauthorized entry by bodies of fully armed native military.

For these reasons I venture in conclusion to express the hope that you will transmit to the native authorities an expression of the Council's view, which I am confident the Consular Body will support, that a proceeding of the kind in question places an undue strain upon the Police, as responsible for good order in the Settlement, and might, if repeated, lead to grave and unfortunate results.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, May 12, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 27 as to the passage of native troops through the Settlement I have the honour to inform you that as regards the particular case of the Nanking Governor-General's last visit to Shanghai we are now in receipt of a reply from the Taotai to our letter of March 2 supporting the Council's remarks. While asserting that the rifles carried by His Excellency's bodyguard were unloaded and that the soldiers had no ammunition with them, and explaining how the necessary permit could not be obtained in this instance, the Taotai promises that the standing rule will always be followed in future and states that he is circulating instructions in that sense.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai Ts'ai Nai-huang to the Senior Consul, dated April 27, 1909.

On March 6 the Taotai was in receipt of a letter from the Senior Consul to the effect that:—

"On February 3 the Southern Commissioner of Trade having arrived for the purpose of being present at the International Opium Conference, left Shanghai proceeding through the Settlement with 180 soldiers carrying arms and ammunition without paying the least attention and holding no permit; and if for the future this course is followed many difficulties are to be apprehended."

The Taotai finds that since many years when envoys and ministers have passed through the local confines, or when the Viceroy or Governors of the province have arrived at Shanghai and traversed the French and Foreign Settlements, and when all parties have deputed detachments of guards to meet and send them off, a list of their number has hitherto been drawn up before the date in question, and a letter has been addressed to the Senior Consul requesting him to inform the Police to take measures. Recently, therefore, when the Southern Commissioner of Trade, Tuan Fang, arrived at Shanghai for the Opium Conference, a detachment was commissioned from the camp for attendance upon him, and it is on record that in accordance with rule the Taotai wrote the several communications to the Senior Consul and to the British and French Consuls-General to inform the Municipal and French Councils to depute Police to take the necessary measures.

The Taotai has, therefore, investigated as to the ground for the Municipal Council's statement that no attention was paid, and that no permit was held, and a report has been received from Pao, Sub-Prefect, and Mixed Court Magistrate of the Settlement, containing the following statement:—

"It appears that at the time of the return to Nanking of the Southern Commissioner of Trade, Tuan Fang, it was first arranged that he should embark at the China Merchants' Wharf, and a permit for the French Settlement was made ready accordingly. Thereafter the arrangements for the departure of His Excellency were suddenly changed and he embarked from the Great Wharf. The route of the soldiers already deputed was therefore changed also, and they proceeded to that point for the purpose of escort at the departure; and since the time available was short it was not possible first to inform the Police of the Settlement."

For the future, in accordance with standing rules steps will, of course, be taken beforehand and an understanding arrived at before the time, so that each side can take the necessary measures. Besides, therefore, addressing a dispatch instructing the Magistrate that information be given to this effect, the Taotai has, accordingly, to address this communication to the Senior Consul in reply, begging him kindly to take note.

The Taotai has further to add that the bodyguard sent for the purpose of escort on this occasion carried empty arms only and were not carrying ammunition, and it is hoped that this also will be communicated to the Municipal Council.

SALT MONOPOLY.

[References :—Report for 1902, pp. 55/9 and for 1903, p. 53.]

In March Police reports on this subject were submitted, from which, with other information obtained from the native newspapers, there was evidence that the Governor of Chekiang was taking active steps for the establishment of a government monopoly for the sale of salt within Settlement limits. The Taotai had pointed out to him that the establishment of official stations in the Settlement would be opposed by the foreign authorities, and that his proclamation, which had been privately issued to 12 shops and which had the nature of a licence, would be held to require foreign consular seals. The whole of the facts within the Council's knowledge were communicated to the Consular Body, with the request that an official inquiry be made as to what was being done in this matter, and reference to the fact that the Settlement area is exempt from all such forms of indirect taxation.

A native notice was also issued to the effect that the Settlement is free of all salt tax, and that no restrictions whatever are placed upon the sale within its limits.

Later in the year a letter from the Fu Hsin Salt Company indicated that the Council's action in the matter had been effective, but continuous Police vigilance is still necessary.

The full correspondence follows :—

Council Room, Shanghai, March 15, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith translation of a proclamation by the Governor of Chekiang relating to the establishment of an official monopoly for the sale of salt in the Settlement, and translation of extracts from the native Press, giving further information on the same subject.

Towards the end of the year 1902 the Council addressed the Senior Consul in connexion with a similar movement on the part of the native authorities, and pointed out that the introduction into the Settlement of the salt likin administration would be a measure to which the Council, in the interests of the community, could not consent. The sale of salt within the limits of the Foreign Settlement has consistently been free from any kind of taxation, control or restriction, and the Council has in the past raised repeated and emphatic objection to any change in this direction.

On this occasion the attempt of the Chekiang Administration is particularly regrettable since there is evidence that the Governor is fully aware of the Council's attitude. Before, however, commenting further on the subject, I have the honour to suggest that the Consular Body may address an inquiry to the Taotai as to the intentions of the native authorities, in order to obtain some comprehensive and detailed account of the action which they have taken.

In the meantime energetic detective investigations are being conducted by the Police, with a view to the discovery of the eleven remaining proclamations, the issue of which is evidenced by the single specimen found, in order that these documents, which are not provided with your seal, may not produce the results intended. To the same end a Municipal Notification in the vernacular has been issued by the Council, of which I have the honour to forward a translation for the information of your colleagues and yourself.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of a proclamation by the Governor of Chekiang, dated February 2, 1909.

Tseng, Vice-President of the Board of War, etc., etc., Governor of Chekiang, also in control of the Salt Administration of the two districts of Chekiang, issues a proclamation giving notice that he has received a petition from the Expectant Taotai Chu Pao-san, with rank of the Second Grade, managing the office for salt affairs in the Shanghai Settlement, to the effect that "He is in receipt of the Governor's orders deputing him in charge of the Shanghai Salt Office, and, as fixed, began operations on February 20, having already reported to that effect; and now observes that the Settlement is divided into the English, French and American Settlements, and that as the locality is somewhat extensive, branch shops should of course be established for convenience in the sale of salt. It has now been arranged first to establish branch shops to the number of 12, all with the name of the "Fu Hsin Salt Shop"; and he now duly begs with deference that directions be given informing the Taotai to give instructions to the deputies of the English, French and American Settlements to give protection; and that directions be given to the Transport Commissioner of the two Districts of Chekiang and the sub-Commissioner of Kashing and Sungkiang, and the Salt Superintendent of the Liu Ho, and the several deputies of Woosung,

Sungkiang and Shanghai charged with the prevention of smuggling, without exception to take note. It is further requested that 12 proclamations be issued for posting outside the door of each salt shop. All shops not having a proclamation will in no case be allowed to sell salt by illicit sale; and if there is any wilful contravention, this office is permitted to arrest and petition for the case to be dealt with, as an aid to its protection, and an assistance in the permanency of the work."

On receipt of this petition the Governor has accordingly to observe that with reference to this Office of Salt Affairs proclamations have already been issued by the Governor and are on record. Since it has now petitioned with this request, a proclamation is accordingly again issued; and all residents in the Settlement and persons of all classes must know that all the Fu Hsin salt shops are sub-branches of the Office for Salt Affairs in the Settlement and that this Office for Salt Affairs has commenced operations after memorial to the Throne made by the Governor. The salt sold by the several shops is entirely Government salt, and they shall invariably buy it and may consume no other salt which is smuggled, thus contravening fixed rules. If in the Settlement there is smuggled salt sold, no matter in what shop, the Office is permitted to arrest and petition for the case to be dealt with. Further, if any disorderly vagabonds make trouble or disturbance at the branch offices, the latter will forthwith notify the Office, and after communication with the authorities they will be dealt with according to the law. Let residents and persons of all orders tremble and obey. Let there be no non-compliance.

To be posted at the Fu Hsin Official Salt Shop.

Translation of extract from the Sincanpoo of January 16, 1909. The change with regard to salt affairs in the Settlement whereby they will revert to Official management.

The Viceroy has recently received a telegram from the Governor of Chekiang as follows:—

"Although the Fu Hai Company guarantees payment of over 5,000 yin in taxes yearly, it has recently been heard that certain persons have guaranteed to the Company to make a monthly payment of 1,200 yin per mensem, or in the year ten odd thousand yin which the Company will retain, thus involving loss to the Government of a large amount. The Governor finds that the yearly sale of salt in the Settlement can amount at least to over 10,000 yin. The re-organization of the Company has, moreover, been repeatedly ordered, and its regulations have been commented upon and criticised and are unsatisfactory; the only course, therefore, is that it should revert to official management for the benefit of the salt revenues. The Expectant Taotai Chu Pao-san, has already been deputed to take action in accordance with the regulations which at present govern the mercantile management of this matter, merely putting a stop with energy to retention of middlemen's profits; a separate official dispatch to this effect has already been addressed to the Viceroy."

Telegraphic instructions have accordingly been given to the Shanghai Taotai to submit the circumstances to detailed investigation.

Translation of extract from the Universal Gazette of January 16, 1909. Re-organization of salt matters in the Settlement of Shanghai.

A dispatch of orders issued to Taotai Chu Pao-san by the Salt Superintendent of the two divisions of Chekiang and of Kiangnan, in connexion with the re-organization now in progress of salt matters at Shanghai, is as follows:—

"A dispatch is on record from the Board of Finance to the effect that in the first section relating to the re-organization of salt administration contained in the ten articles of the statement of estimated revenue, it is stated that in the Settlement of Shanghai the resident population is very large, and that calculating the consumption at 2 cash per head per diem, 40,000 yin of salt can be sold per annum; and that since the merchants concerned report (and pay dues upon) only 5,000 yin per annum, the shortage is certainly excessive; it is requested, therefore, that the management be performed in a conscientious manner and that the place be not allowed to become unproductive in respect to Salt Revenue, for this would be equivalent to relinquishment of the benefits and rights involved.

The Board goes on to observe that the sale of salt in the Settlement of Shanghai was in the year 1904 the subject of a petition to the Authorities by the Licensed Salt Transporters of the Districts of Shanghai and Nanhui, requesting that Yen Heing-ching and others be invited to issue shares for the establishment of the Fu Hai Company, together guaranteeing a yearly payment of taxes representing over 5,000 yin, which, till now, during the last five years they have been unable to devise means of increasing, making provision merely for their private convenience and without advantage to the public funds. It now appears that certain persons have fixed a contract with this Company, guaranteeing sale of 1,200 yin per mensem, or no less than ten odd thousand yin per annum; but the leakage may be guessed by the fact that the Company guarantees taxes to the small amount named only. The designation of "Company" also has been criticised by the Board of Finance, and it cannot be permitted to remain in management. Salt Affairs in the Settlement have been investigated by the President of the Board with special thoroughness, and it is clear that since the population daily grows the sale should daily increase, and it is supposed that over 10,000 odd yin of salt can be disposed of in the year. Since the Fu Hai Company has practised misappropriation in the past, the present is certainly no time for its re-organization, and it is urgent that the Company should be abolished, and that the work should revert to official management for the protection of the country's revenues. It is found that the following officials appear to be suitable to be deputed in charge of the management of salt in the Settlement:—

Chu Pei-chen (Chu Pao-san). Expectant Taotai with brevet rank of the third grade.
 Fan Fen. Supplementary Prefect of Kiangsu with brevet rank of the third grade.
 Chu Chun. Expectant Prefect with the purchased rank of Taotai.
 Tai Heng. Expectant Law Secretary to the Treasurer, with the purchased rank of Sub-Prefect.
 Hsu Shih-ju. Magistrate in charge of the Conservancy of Waterways in Chihli.

These officials are made responsible for a comprehensive investigation as to the best method of complete re-organization, and the diversion of the present supply of smuggled salt into public channels; and when they have conjointly arrived at a suitable method of procedure a petition should be made for consideration. Besides giving the necessary instructions in the quarters concerned, this dispatch of orders is accordingly issued for compliance.

Translation of extract from the Sincanpao of February 6, 1909. A Memorial with reference to the abolition of the Fu Hai Company and its reversion to Official Management.

In the year 1904 the salt merchants of the Western division of Chekiang petitioned and received the approval of the Chekiang Governor to issue shares for the establishment in Shanghai of the Fu Hai Company, guaranteeing a salt tax for the year to the amount of 5,000 yin. Tseng, Governor of Chekiang, has now expressed the view that it is urgent that the management of salt in the two divisions of Chekiang should be thoroughly reformed, while the salt in the Settlement of Shanghai in particular should be subject to investigation, in order to ascertain the amount sold, thus avoiding the relinquishment of benefits and powers in this connexion. The Fu Hai Company guarantees only about 5,000 yin, and the Board of Revenue formerly commented upon this fact, regarding it as too small, while the designation of Company has also been criticised by the Board as unsatisfactory. It should thus be abolished and its management revert to the officials. At the end of last year a supplementary memorial was presented by the Governor proposing that he should consider the matter together with the Salt Transport Commissioner, and stating that he had selected as deputy a member of the Chekiang gentry, Expectant Taotai Chu Pao-san, who will be Head Manager in control of official transport, and will forthwith establish a Bureau in the Settlement, buying up smuggled salt and extending the sale of official salt, doing away with middlemen's gains and regaining rights and authority. This received the Imperial approval.

Translation of extract from the Universal Gazette, dated March 4, 1909. Telegraphic reply by the Taotai to the Governor.

With reference to your telegram recently received, the salt boats have already been released by the Commissioner. The stamp on the permits, however, were dated as of the reign of Kuang Hsü, which, since it was in disagreement with the ruling of the Board of Ceremonies, gave the Commissioner an excuse. A letter has already been addressed to Taotai Chu asking him to arrange for its change.

The Shanghai Settlement has long since been under the control of the Foreign Council, and in matters of rights and privileges there are strong contentions, with the result that the Chinese tax offices have always been outside the Settlement. The origin of this is long since, and there is no means of saving the question at stake; while proclamations issued for posting in the Settlement must also be sent to the Senior Consul for signature before posting. Directions have now been given for inquiry as to whether on this occasion the arrest by the French Police of the Manager of the salt shop and taking away the proclamation is, or is not, owing to the fact that the matter was not discussed nor consent obtained. Thereafter a report will be addressed to you on the subject, and a letter has been addressed to the French Mixed Court directing thorough inquiry and reply.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 1957.

There have been certain reports in printing and writing that the sale of salt in the Foreign Settlement has been placed in the hands of a native Official Bureau.

These reports are rumours and are incorrect and untrue, for the Council has not approved any change whatever in the procedure heretofore existing.

This is therefore to inform the public that the sale of salt of all kinds is without restraint or restriction, and that in the Foreign Settlement all, without exception, are free to sell salt at any place and at any price they choose.

If hawkers, shopkeepers or the like are molested, interfered with or intimidated in the free and independent sale of salt by any persons upon any pretext, they shall at once hand over the offenders to the Municipal Police, who will, of course, arrest and deal with them. Let all take note in compliance.

Shanghai, April 19, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 15, with enclosures, relating to an attempt on the part of the Governor of Chekiang to establish an official monopoly for the sale of salt in the Settlement.

The question is now receiving the best attention of the Consular Body, and I am directed to request that you will kindly let us have the Chinese version of the notification issued by the Council and referred to in your letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
 Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, April 27, 1909.

SIR,—By direction of the Consular Body I have the honour to forward herewith for your consideration and reply copy and translation of a letter from the Taotai relating to the sale of salt in the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai Tsai Nai-huang to the Senior Consul, dated April 10, 1909.

The Taotai has to state that he has recently heard that the Municipal Council has published a Notification stating that in the Foreign Settlement there is no restraint as to salt, which may be sold at will and independently no matter by what person, at what place or at what price.

The Taotai did not at first entirely believe this, and therefore obtained a copy of the Notification and found that it did in fact correspond with what he had heard. He was therefore very much astonished.

The Taotai observes that in China salt is not permitted to be secretly and independently transported, and that there is a clear statement to this effect in the Treaty rules. From the statement now made by the Council that any person may deal in salt, it is to be feared that the smugglers who sell salt surreptitiously will band together and make trouble, and this is of the greatest importance to the peace of the Settlement.

Further, the area styled the Settlement is merely leased to the various countries for the residence and trade of foreigners, yet the Council's Notification in actually making the statement "inside the Foreign Settlement" is usurping and injuring China's sovereign right of eminent domain, and cannot therefore be recognized. The Taotai has thus to request that directions be given to the Council forthwith to cancel the aforementioned Notification in order to correspond with Treaty rules.

This letter is accordingly addressed to the Senior Consul, communicating with him, and requesting him kindly to take note and direct obedience and reply.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 17, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 27, forwarding a communication from the Taotai on the subject of the recent Municipal Notification as to the sale of salt in the Settlement.

In reply, I have the honour to request that an explanation be given to the native authorities that their contentions in this matter are incorrectly based upon Treaty provisions, for nowhere in the Treaties is it stated that the sale and consumption of salt in the Settlement is subject to native control or monopoly. Intervention of the kind which appears to be contemplated has been resisted from the time the Settlement was established.

I may further refer to my letter of March 15, in which the Council refrained from full comment on the new undertaking and its methods, suggesting that a comprehensive account of the action intended be obtained from the Taotai; and since this request appears to have passed without notice on his part, I trust that further representations may be made on the subject, with a view to removing, if possible, the doubt that it is the intention of the new office to proceed to irregular action.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, September 24, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to the proclamation of the Chekiang authorities regarding the handing of the salt monopoly to an official bureau and your counter-proclamation, there is a gross misunderstanding of the real object, and we now have the honour to lay before you our explanation and beg to put our proposal to the Council for their consideration.

The salt is manufactured by the poor class of people near the seaside, the Chinese Government issue certain certificates to merchants upon the guarantee of paying the legal taxes, whereupon the salt is allowed to be transported to the different ports for retail, in fact the taxes are all duly paid by such merchants and no other taxes or likin could be collected.

The salt used in the Settlement is totally in the hands of vagabonds, bandits and the worse class of people, and the Government always have trouble with them and treat them as criminals; they take their salt from the manufacturers by force, as they are always found in gangs and even possessing fire-arms. They have their headquarters in Footung, bring their salt in dirty bags, retailing it in the streets of the Settlement, exposed to the dust and all kinds of impurities, dangerous to health, both foreigners and Chinese alike, as the Chinese cooks under the foreign employ, when not strictly forbidden, use Chinese salt instead of foreign-imported salt, and moreover, such salt is brought into the Settlement uncovered in the bottom of all kinds of boats and when clear of their salt in most cases stolen things are carried away in their return.

Now whereas we beg to propose that the Council forbid the retailing of salt in the streets, which will actually stop the unwanted class of people from coming into the Settlement. And the Council do appoint a health officer to make inspections of the shops kept open for the sale of salt by the bureau and we agree to abide whatever regulations the Council may think fit to impose for the cleanness and purity of the salt, in consideration of which we are prepared to pay any reasonable expenses that the Council may have thus incur and we do bind ourselves not to collect any taxes or likin on the salt sold in the Settlement limits. We shall thank the Council for an early attention and early reply.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

LI WEI-CHUANG,

Manager, the Fu Hsin Head Dépôt.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 7, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 24, with reference to the objects of your Company, requesting the Council to prevent the retail sale of salt in the Settlement, except through your own depôts and shops and to arrange for inspection by the Health Officer of the salt sold.

In reply, I am directed to point out in the first place that the Chekiang Governor's proclamation, by which your undertaking was established, left no room for mis-understanding as to your object, which has from the outset been the establishment of an official monopoly in the Settlement.

In the opinion of the Health Officer there is no reason from a sanitary standpoint for health inspection of the native salt which you sell, and such supervision would have the sole effect of strengthening the organization of the monopoly at which you have aimed.

I am therefore directed to inform you that your request cannot be granted, and that the Police have instructions to sustain the efforts which have hitherto been made to prevent any interference with the unrestricted traffic in salt throughout the Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

LI WEI-CHUANG, Esq.,
Manager, The Fu Hsin Company.

LIKIN COLLECTION IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The patience of the native shopkeeper and his fear of litigation with its possible consequences, have always rendered it a task of great difficulty to preserve the Settlement as a likin free area. It has been proved more than once that the majority of small shopkeepers have reluctantly paid small fees to runners at regular intervals rather than suffer the trouble and risk which resistance may incur. Only when pressed beyond endurance will they invoke the aid of the Municipal Police, and thus the workings of the Likin Collectorate remain in obscurity until revealed through some exorbitant and unusual increase, or oppressive change of management.

From the wording of certain summonses which have occasionally come into the hands of the Police, and from other indications, the Council has long had reason to suspect that the Chou Fang Chü, a likin bureau described on page 47 of the Annual Report for 1904, was not the sole burdensome system of its kind under which the native trade of the Settlement laboured. A similar abuse of long standing was revealed in the middle of the year more by chance than by other agency. On June 28 two fuel sellers were summoned before the Mixed Court, at the instance of the City Magistrate, ostensibly for debt. The Police at the Court pointed out that the claim was for arrears of taxes levied in the Settlement, and from the proceedings which followed it appeared that one of the concerned had annually paid the small sum of \$1.20 for many years without demur, but his unwillingness to submit to a recent increase of five times this sum was the origin of the Magistrate's summons. A month later the supply of lime for building operations in the Settlement suddenly came to a standstill, and the Council's intervention was requested in a letter from a foreign firm whose building operations were consequently delayed; while a collective petition from the Stonemasons and Housebuilders Guild was received in the same sense. This originated in a dispute between lime boatmen and dealers who act as middlemen for them.

The cause was alleged to be connected with the irregular levy of likin, and finally official receipts held by certain lime dealers were obtained by the Police. Their terms afforded incontestable evidence of an organized levy by the Native Authorities on the sale of lime in the Settlement, and identified the system beyond doubt as that reorganised in 1906 and in dispute in 1908, to which the following interesting document refers, published in the North-China Daily News on September 18 and here reproduced for record. In the closing paragraphs is an indication of the manner in which the lime boatmen were affected by the tax collected from the dealers who function as their middlemen:—

Memorial presented to the throne by Tuan Fang and the Soochow Governor on the subject of an inquiry into the collection of Ya Shui and the tax upon soy and a satisfactory method of their management.

[From the Nanyang Official Gazette, August 26, 1908].

In obedience to the Imperial commands the following statement with reference to an inquiry upon the collection of the Ya Shui in Kiangsu, and a satisfactory method of procedure with reference thereto is reverently submitted for the Imperial perusal.

We received a dispatch from the Grand Council referring to an Imperial edict issued on November 21, 1907, as follows:—

"A certain person having petitioned the throne as to the very oppressive and vexatious increase of Ya Shui in Kiangsu, and the increase in the tax upon soy, the latter having been discussed at length without conclusion; Tuan Fang and Chin Chi-tai, Governor, are ordered to investigate the circumstances and devise a satisfactory method of procedure; and it is directed that the original memorial be transcribed and handed to them for perusal. Such is the Imperial Decree."

We accordingly commissioned the transferred Taotai of Fengtien, Chinchow and Shanhaikwan, Acting Salt Intendant at Nanking named Chu En-fu and Expectant Taotai Wang Jen-tung to institute a thorough inquiry in accordance with the statements contained in the original petition, and present a reply; upon subsequent receipt of which we have now closely and carefully investigated and inquired into the matter, and attentively considered it and present in detail the results and the procedure which we now propose for the perusal of the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor.

In the original petition the following statement is made:—

"The Taotai in charge of the Financial Appropriation Office, Chu Chih-chin, has of his own accord emitted the new idea of establishing an increase in the yearly collection of duty from the Ya Tax-payers, ten times its former amount. For example: of a hong of the first class, paying Tls. 2 per annum according to the Schedule of the Board, an increase of Tls. 20, has been imposed, allowing on other industries, such as soy, cloth, rice and pigs, a proportionate discount according to class; and so forth down to the lime and manure hongs, which being trades of low character formerly paid only 5 mace, now increased by him to Tls. 5. For this the people's resources do not suffice and the project has so far been ineffective."

It is to be observed that the Ya hongs in the Province of Kiangsu have hitherto been classified in four grades. The first of these paid the tax at the rate of Tls. 2 per annum; the second, at the rate of Tls. 1.50; the third, Tls. 1, and the fourth, Tls. 0.50. In the year 1906 the former Provincial Treasurer, and the Acting Judge, expressing the view that no funds existed which could be appropriated for the inauguration of new methods of Government, requested that the Ya Tax be increased in accordance with the precedent furnished by the addition in the same year of 90 per cent to the pawnbrokers' tax, as authorized by a ruling of the Board concerned; and that in view of this increase the various "customary levies," and the yearly collections made by deputies commissioned by the various Prefects and Magistrates be without exception abolished. Having received their report to this effect the Viceroy and Governor of that time made it the subject of a joint memorial, and the Board having discussed it approved its being put into effect experimentally. The Financial Appropriation Office was thereupon established, the collection of the Ya tax was placed under its charge for the new procedure to be begun, and although not all the Ya tax-payers could comply and make payment without exception, at the end of a full year, several tens of thousands of Taels were collected. The Office accordingly submitted a report to this effect requesting that a dispatch be addressed to the Board in order that it might be formally recorded that the continuation of the levy be proceeded with. In reply a dispatch from the Board of Commerce and Agriculture was received, to the effect that the various Chambers of Commerce petitioned asking that a reduction in the rate of collection be considered. The Office then replied that the collections for the year 1906 had been proceeding for some time and that reduction would therefore be a matter of difficulty; and requested that as from 1907 the collection from all classes of hongs be changed to 50 per cent of the proposed increase, the first-class Ya tax of Tls. 2 being thus increased to Tls. 10, and thus paying in all a sum of Tls. 12; the second, third, and fourth-class increases being reduced in proportion. These proposals were made the subject of a dispatch to the Board which is on record. We accordingly find that although the increase in the Ya Shui was initiated at the proposal of Chu Chih-chin, examination of the grounds upon which it was begun shows that the precedent of the pawnbrokers' tax can be cited therefor, and consideration of its rules shows no absence of sympathy with trade interests, compatible with the raising of funds. Moreover, a change was made from 90 per cent to 50 per cent, and this was ample as a concession to trade and to the views of the populace. In respect to the hongs for lime and manure, to begin with they were within the dutiable category, and the increase was proportionately related in their case, so that the amount was not large, and the procedure should be in accordance with the former proposals.

In the original petition the following further statement is made:—

"Chu Chih-chin gave strict directions by letter to the various Departments and Magistracies to insist upon payment within the time limit and obtain it by pursuing the concerned. The Departmental Sub-Prefects and Magistrates, fearing degradation if they failed, issued summonses and effected arrests furiously as if they were seizing malefactors and robbers; the result was that the resident population were troubled and disturbed and there was no peace for man or beast; so that strikes and abscondings were frequently reported in newspapers."

It is to be observed that the Ya hongs of Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang and Tai Tsangchow amount to about 10,000 in number, and calculated on the basis of an increase of 90 per cent as originally proposed, the total amount which should be collected is Tls. 90,000. Chu Chih-chin in apprehension that the use of yamen clerks and runners by Departmental Sub-Prefects and Magistrates would provoke abuses and corruption in the collection, permitted the Ya tax-payers to pay direct at the official Change-Houses in the provincial capital, for transmission to the office, and fixed the time limit to expire at the end of the 4th month in each year; providing that if the limit was exceeded, the receipt-licence would be issued with directions to the Departmental Sub-Prefect or Magistrate to pursue the concerned for payment. Thus when the office found that payments were owing, the only course was rigidly to enforce them in accordance with rule; and likewise the Sub-Prefects or Magistrates having received an official intimation had no course but to issue directions for payment accordingly. Close examination has not revealed any trouble, disturbance, strikes or other such circumstances, but the various Ya tax-payers who live scattered throughout four prefectures and one independent Department are perhaps unwilling to proceed to the Provincial capital in order to make payment of the tax, and the office has therefore received directions that hereafter the Receipt-Licence should be issued to Departments and Magistrates for payment by the nearest way, still following the rule as fixed that payment be permitted in ready money, that all variable charges as "Differences in Melting" be remitted; that if shameless shupans or runners, fraudulently contrive other designations for extorting sums in excess of the amount, their names can be indicated and they can be accused. If any tax-payers close their shops their names shall be removed from the list and payment shall be remitted, thus taking due account of the difficulties which beset trade. The petitioners continue:—

"The Chambers of Commerce accordingly expressed a wish to unite commercial interests in this matter and act as intermediary between the officials and people. Chu Chih-chin, however, in imposing this tax upon merchants has taken no notice of any of the dispatches addressed to him by the Associations of those merchants."

It is to be observed that this increase of the Ya duty in the province or Kiangsu was repeatedly the subject of petitions presented by the various Chambers of Commerce, and some of these were handed direct to the Financial Appropriation Office, while others were handed direct to the former Viceroy and Governor, and received a receipt to the effect that they should be discussed and considered by the Office. Chu Chih-chin was well aware that consideration must be taken together both for the raising of public funds and the conditions of trade. He held the view that in the rules as originally fixed several provisions were made for leniency to the Ya tax-payers; that moreover there was no lack of persons who make payment in compliance with the regulations; that the funds in question were to be wholly converted to the purpose of defraying the cost of new military measures; that the rates were already reduced; and that it would be difficult to provide funds to substitute in their place; he consequently did not signify his approval of the requests made. The Chambers of Commerce then collectively petitioned the Board of Commerce and Agriculture strainingly setting forth their hard circumstances, and the Board gave directions that action should be taken. Chu thereupon drew up a report requesting permission to reduce the collection, and there are thus no signs of his having paid no attention to the public petitions addressed to him by the Chambers of Commerce. In the original petition the following further statement is made:—

"The residents of Shanghai and the converts in the interior have not so far acknowledged the increased tax and this is a point of long standing, with the result that the more artful among the Ya tax-payers have even on this account entered the Religion as converts."

It is to be observed that among merchants and shop people there are good and bad, and although latterly those who rely upon the Settlement as a protection, or make use of the names of foreign merchants as a means of deception, and those who practice similar abuses, are numerous, yet the original memorial appears herein to be advising petty precautions in order to stop trifles with the object of being comprehensive in its statements. For when Chu En-fu and Wang Yen-tung passed through Shanghai and Chinkiang they by inquiry ascertained that the Ya tax-payers who live in the Settlements and the converts who have opened Ya hong do not at present number among them any who on account of the increased tax have become converts or have sought the protection of Foreigners.

The above comments dispose of our inquiry into the procedure with reference to the increase of the Ya duty in Kiangsu, and the provision with reference thereto which is now proposed.

(Here follows a quotation from the original memorial which refers only to a tax upon soy with comments in the same style as the above. The memorialists then proceed:—)

The province of Kiangsu has the reputation of being a wealthy region and the funds raised and the detailed appropriations made may be regarded as larger than those of other provinces, with the result that its finances have become difficult in the highest degree, while owing to the reformation in public sentiment, all provinces are inaugurating new governmental methods and these can by no means be delayed. Since, therefore, it is wished to take measures for local interests, funds must be raised from local sources and both the Ya duty and the tax on soy are matters with reference to which all action has been the subject of a memorial to the Throne. In the case of the Ya duty the action taken was described as an increase in the collection of 90 per cent and was really based upon the fact that the original amount was very small; the greater part of the upper class hong paying only Tls. 1.50 per mensem and a very few paying only a few cents per mensem. The Ya hong, moreover, effect purchases and sales on behalf of clients and can therefore collect what they have spent in taxes from the traders who are their clients; it is thus not at all requisite that the Ya hong should pay the amount itself.

As for the soy trade, it should at any rate pay likin, to be collected at each house, and since these are scattered and disorganized, the collection is not exceptionally oppressive or exacting. These, in the first place, complied and made payment and then expressed dissent, whereupon the tax was reduced from 10 to 4. Then in the second place, they purposely delayed, and assented only to pay a trifling amount; thus forcing the authorities to lessen the tax in order to avoid protests by the people and the obstruction of merchants. This indeed is typical of the administrative difficulties and obstacles which are experienced in recent times, and we cannot but bring them before the Imperial attention.

(After a few words of commendation of Chu Chih-chin, advising that the allegations made against him be not considered, the memorialists then close as follows:—)

Besides accordingly giving directions to the Financial Appropriation Office to manage the matters in connexion with this duty in a satisfactory manner, their memorial is thus presented as above, giving the origin and results of their discussion and action with reference to the Ya duty and the soy tax in Kiangsu, and they respectfully beg for the Imperial instructions. It is, moreover, to be added that since payment of the soy tax has again and again been delayed and resisted, a further memorial will be presented upon the subject.

On July 15 the Imperial receipt was issued as follows:—

"We have taken note."

It is of the first necessity that the Settlement should be kept free of taxation of this kind, the variable and expansive nature of which is made very clear from the following "Table of taxes levied by the Kiangsu Yashui and Likin Office," taken from the *Shihpao* of January 22, 1910:—

Hundred goods tax	Yellow silk tax
Tea tax	Rice and cereal tax
Cocoon tax	Native cloth tax
Silk yarn tax	Tobacco and wine tax
Silk piece goods tax	Skin and fur tax

Live-stock tax	Shaoshing wine vat tax
Bamboo and timber tax	New increased tobacco and wine consumption tax
Pottery tax	Boat tax
Machine cotton yarn tax	Silk co-tax for Water-Conservancy
Increased 20 % tea and sugar tax	Famine labour silk co-tax
Increased 20 % tobacco and wine tax	Revenue silk co-tax
Tobacco and wine local consumption tax	Cocoon branch-shop permit tax
Increased 20 % tobacco and wine tax	Loom tax
Additional increased tobacco and wine consumption tax	

It is recognised that the best method of checking these irregularities is to arrest the runners who practise them, but this is hardly possible without careful efforts towards increasing the confidence of native merchants and ensuring appeal to the Municipal Police as the constituted protectors of native residents from aggression and interference. The Council, in bringing the matter before the Consular Body accordingly obtained its approbation of the issue of a public notice on the subject, similar to that issued in the case of the Salt Monopoly in March, an expedient which has proved effective on similar occasions in past years.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 13, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that in the prosecution of inquiries as to a dispute between lime boatmen and dealers in the Settlement, an organized collection of likin on this article has been brought to light.

The recent case in the Mixed Court, disclosing a tax upon the sale of fuel, styled Ya Shui with comments in the native Press, of which I enclose translations, led the Council to suspect that likin was being levied under this name, and the documents now obtained by the Police and forwarded herein establish the fact beyond doubt.

Clear evidence is given in these documents of a systematic endeavour during recent times to place the collection of the tax on a firm basis, and to organize a marked increase apparently inaugurated since 1906 or thereabouts, amounting to ten times the former rates. In the absence of complete information as to the extent of the irregularity and the dates of its development, it may be concluded that the Ya Shui has until late years been levied in a desultory manner, and at rates which have not proved so obstructive to native trade in the Settlement as to provoke the resistance of which there are latterly unmistakable signs.

I have the honour to point out that the collection in question is contrary to the arrangement under which the Settlement area is likin free, and is a direct breach of the undertaking given by the Taotai to your predecessor in his letter of August 13, 1904. You will remember that the Council of that date expressed the view that the letter to which I allude left grounds for the supposition that similar cases would arise thereafter; at the same time it remains one of many admissions on the part of the Native Authorities that such surreptitious levies constitute an unjustifiable irregularity. To this additional burden, as to the operations of the Chou Fang Chü, traders appear to have submitted because they are generally indisposed to resist demands presented to them under the guise of official authority, and supported by attempts to pursue those who object, either by Mixed Court summons, or in other ways.

In view of these facts the Council proposes to issue a public notification on lines similar to that issued in 1904 explaining to native residents the true state of this question, with a view to encouraging insistence upon their immunity from likin, and reminding them that likin farmers and others who extend their operations to the Settlement in spite of the official assurances which I have mentioned, should be handed over to the Police to be brought before the Mixed Court.

In conclusion, I have to express the confidence of the Council that the Consular Body will firmly sustain these objections in the interest of the prosperity of the Foreign Settlement, and will record a very strong protest at further disregard of the pledges which the Native Authorities have given in the past.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation from the Sinwancpao of July 17, 1909.

Latterly when any matter of arrest by Chinese officials in the Settlement comes forward there appears to be incessant intention of creating difficulties to the utmost possible extent, to the no small prejudice of the rights and powers over the Settlement. There is a sudden wish to diminish the powers of our Chinese officials and to prevent them from extending to the Settlement. Yet if the powers of the Chinese officials really were unable to reach the Settlement all offenders in the Chinese Settlement would gladly make use of it as a place of refuge: and would this be of advantage to the Settlement? or to the advantage of those who reside in it? As for the "Teeth Tax" residents in the Settlement who pay it are many, and it cannot be compared to the sundry and separate collections mentioned in the British Consul-General's communication to the Taotai, which is a mis-statement and far from the truth.

Translation of Native Receipt-Licence, dated 1907, issued to the Ting Shun-chi hong, No. 1 Chekiang Road.

The Kiangsu Financial Appropriation Office hereby issues a Receipt-Licence.

Whereas the Ya tax in the Province of Kiangsu has been increased to ten times the former rate of collection, and whereas this office by a special report has fixed the new addition at 90 per cent of the increased rate, in Tael Currency at the Treasury Tael, without further addition under the name of "Differences in Melting" or any other variable charges; it is now declared that amounts should be presented in payment at this office, by way of leniency from the 1st of the 3rd month to the 20th of the 4th month. Upon expiry of that time-limit this receipt-licence will be sent to the City Magistrate, for arrest and suit against the concerned thereafter.

Now the Ya hong (Ting Shun-chi) having established a hong in the district of (Shanghai) for (native goods, namely, lime) presents and makes payment of the increased 90 per cent tax for the year 1906 amounting to (Tls. 4.50) and this sum has now been duly received. Besides, therefore, retaining the butt duly filled in and entered, and placing it on record, this receipt-licence is accordingly given for retention.

The above receipt is handed to the Ya hong for retention. Given on the—day of the—month of the 33rd year of Kuang Hsü (1907).

Translation of Native Tax Receipt, dated 1907, issued to Ting Shun-chi hong, No. 1 Chekiang Road.

The Magistrate of the district of Shanghai of the prefecture of Sungkiang of the province of Kiangsu, in the matter of issuing a documentary receipt.

By the terms of the new rule promulgated by the High Authorities and the schedule presented by the Likin Bureau of taxes leviable on the Ya hongs in accordance with the list of licensed hongs, and the tariff of dues increased five fold, with schedule of classification by grade issued by the Metropolitan Board, and respectfully received, general directions have been given to make the collection, in accordance with the increase, and report and transmit it in compliance with the rates thus laid down.

The Ya hong in question has now made payment of the dues according to their amount, and this sealed documentary receipt is accordingly given.

The particulars are as follows :—

The Ya hong named Ting Shun-chi having a hong for (native goods, namely, bricks and lime) has paid the Ya tax for the 33rd year of Kuang Hsü (1907) (Tls. 2.50.)

Given on the—day of — month of the 33rd year of Kuang Hsü (1907). Number 617.

Translation of Native Tax Receipt, dated 1908, issued to the Chin Jui-ho hong, 172 Sinza Road.

The Magistrate of the district of Shanghai of the prefecture of Sungkiang of the province of Kiangsu, in the matter of issuing a documentary receipt :—

The schedule presented by the Likin Bureau, of taxes leviable on the Ya hongs in accordance with the list of licensed hongs, and the tariff of dues, with schedule of classification by grade issued by the Metropolitan Board, has been sent out and respectfully received from H.E. the Governor, directing the Magistrate to make the yearly collection, report and transmit it in compliance with the rates thus laid down.

In addition to the issue of a separate receipt for the amount of the new additional tax, the Ya hong in question has now made payment of the dues according to their amount, and this sealed documentary receipt is accordingly given.

The particulars are as follows :—

The Ya hong named (Chin Jui-ho) having a hong for (bricks and lime) has paid the tax for the 34th year of Kuang Hsü (1908) (Tls. 1). With a further addition of 200 cash per tael.

Given on the—day of — month of the 34th year of Kuang Hsü (1908). Number 159.

Shanghai, September 23, 1909.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of August 13 in regard to an organized collection of lekin on lime, I have the honour to inform you that the Consular Body shares your views as to the expediency of issuing a notification on the lines proposed and will not cease giving its full support to any legal measures taken to stop such abuses.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

The following is a translation of the notice issued in accordance with the terms of this correspondence :—

"There are recent reports by the Police to the effect that certain runners employed by likin guarantee and other offices frequently come into the Settlement and collect various taxes such as Ya Shui upon lime, fuel and other commodities, and have performed various other acts in this connexion such as affixing stamps upon packages, or serving summonses on residents without the assistance of the Municipal Police.

"The Council issued a notice on March 30, 1903, on the subject of such action by Yamén runners and the servants of official bureaux, containing the following words :—

"The official servants and others of likin bureaux may not collect likin within the Settlement in disobedience to rule, or detain goods, or exact fines, and in cases of this kind the merchants molested should in every case report to the Police for action to be taken."

"Again on June 9, 1903, in a further notice it was stated :—

"If the runners of Chinese Yaméns and the official servants of likin offices disturb the public, the latter may come to the Council and accuse the concerned, and in every case action will be taken in accordance with rule. The Council is established for the special purpose of safeguarding the public. It is to be feared, however, that there are matters to which the Council's action cannot reach wherein the residents are the sufferers; yet it must be noted that if those who are victimised do not at once report their case to the Council, it is impossible to inquire into it and deal with it."

"Again, on October 18, 1904, in a further notice, referring to the establishment known as the Chou Fang Chü, irregularly functioning in the Settlement, it was stated :—

"It is to be observed that inside the Settlement no person has hitherto been permitted to establish bureaux or collect taxes. The presence of the bureau in question was a clear breach of standing rules in the Settlement, and it is now proclaimed, and all classes of residents are expected one and all to take note, that hereafter if any person again collect taxes from any resident, it is permitted to inform the nearest police-station, with a view to investigation and action."

"These notifications are on record.

"So likewise now, the collectors of Ya Shui or the runners of any likin guarantee or other sundry tax offices are in fact infringing on standing rules when they enter the Settlement and interfere with the residents, serving summonses or other such documents, or performing any work of the kind. But if merchants and residents forgetting former notifications fail to report to the Police at the time, it is clearly impossible to take action and capture offenders. The Council, therefore, again expressly declares and publishes, and all merchants are expected one and all to take note, that hereafter when occurrences of this kind take place, they should forthwith inform the nearest police-station so that prompt arrest and investigation may follow."

As a result of this, six of the principal native wine shops recorded a protest against the establishment of a new likin station in the Soochow Creek beyond limits. The cordon of likin stations surrounding the boundary, to which reference is made in the Annual Report for 1907, threatens to become a grave burden upon the native trade of the Settlement, and the following communication was accordingly addressed to the Consular Body :—

Council Room, Shanghai, December 10, 1909.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of August 13 I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of a petition addressed to the Council by six native wine dealers, in complaint against the establishment, since November 13, of a new likin station in the Soochow Creek beyond Settlement limits.

When likin farmers operate within the Settlement vigilance on the part of the Police, with the co-operation of native merchants, is an effective check. But no Police action can prevent likin collectorates from hemming in the Settlement upon all sides, and intercepting upon its very boundaries the supplies which enter from the interior. Recurrently since 1902, and notably during the last two years, facts have been disclosed showing that it is an organized policy on the part of the Central Collectorate to surround the Settlement with a cordon of sub-stations for the farming of the so-called Landing Tax, which may be described as a consumption tax embracing commodities such as cotton yarn, native paper and other varieties of produce, and even extends, as the Consular Body will doubtless remember, to the meat imported for foreign food. If the system is permitted to develop unchecked, there is little doubt that it will seriously weigh upon and cripple native trade, greatly increasing the cost of living both to foreigners and natives, and materially prejudicing the prosperity of the port.

The bad character of the persons in charge, which has more than once been emphasized by petitioners, is one reason for fear that this irregular and variable taxation will be pressed beyond all moderation. It is a significant fact that the collector, Hsieh, described in the enclosed petition, is a near relative of the ex-acting Magistrate of the same name, now Head Gaoler at the Mixed Court, who, before his removal from the first of these posts, gave grounds for concern on account of his attitude and conduct at the Court.

The action of the Police in this matter has of necessity been confined to obtaining, through personal representations, the release, without payment, of one valuable cargo of wine detained. A further attempt at detention was reported towards the end of last month, and there is no doubt that the installation of this sub-station as a permanency can be prevented only by the most vigorous protest.

I have therefore the honour to propose a communication to the Native Authorities on the subject, requiring removal of the likin-boat in question forthwith, and pointing out the urgency of diminishing the number of such stations close to the Settlement boundary, thus adhering for the future to the spirit of the agreement which exempts the Settlement from likin.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of petition from six wine dealers, dated November 18, 1909.

Six petitioners hereby present that residing in the English Settlement they wish to petition against an infraction of rule and an encroachment upon the privileges of the Settlement by extortion of taxes, inflicting prejudice upon trade; and beg that directions be given for inquiry, expulsion of the concerned and prevention for the future, for the protection of public peace and commerce

The petitioners venture to state that the British and American Settlements have in the past been devoid of the collection of a landing tax or taxes under other similar names, and the Council has posted proclamations, which are on record, in prohibition of sundry collections of likin of all classes. This recognition of the difficulties of trade is appreciated in no small degree, and all native merchants are very sensible and grateful therefor.

There is now a local vagabond named Hsieh Wei-tang, with others, who has ever been a disorderly character, and has now contracted with the Nantao Office to guarantee a Landing Tax on wine of Kaoliang, encroaching upon the Settlement and extorting likin as a business; and boldly placing in the neighbourhood of the Tsao Ka Ferry a boat, with an ensign hung, for the exaction of Landing Tax and duty upon Kaoliang wine. The petitioners transport their wine to Shanghai by the west from Tsingpu and have thus already paid up likin in accordance with rule at the Chou-tai-pu Temple Barrier from which the likin office in question is but 3 li distant. The petitioners have suffered all kinds of detention and obstruction, and outwardly the pretext of Landing Tax is used for what in reality is an irregularity. Through this person the petitioners suffer secret injuries. He, moreover, disregards the Council's rules openly. The Tsao Ka Ferry on the Soochow Creek is an important point on the way to the Settlement, and if this station is not removed at the outset it will hereafter become a blight of which the development cannot be foreseen.

There remains therefore no course to the petitioners but to request the Council to cause an investigation to be held into this matter, and the removal of the station in the interests of regularity and peaceful trade, and in order to correspond with fixed rule. For this the petitioners will be deeply appreciative.

(Seals of the six principal Wine Dealers.)

Shanghai, December 15, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 10, with enclosure, relating to the establishment of a new likin station in the Soochow Creek.

I have been instructed by the Consular Body to forward copy of same to the Taotai for such steps as are necessary to put an end to this business.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

The Authorities later proceeded to arrest a boatman who refused to pay the landing tax in question, and the Council again addressed the Consular Body with the request that efforts to secure the removal of the station be unrelaxed. The boatman was eventually released and the operations of the station appear to have been suspended.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 4, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 15, in reply to the Council's communication on the subject of likin collection in the Soochow Creek.

For the further information of the Consular Body, I enclose later Police reports with a petition on the subject, the contents of which appear to indicate the intention of the native authorities to enforce this collection regardless of the means by which their object is attained. The common expedient of torture has been resorted to, and irregular arrest of the brother of the concerned is attested by the declarations of two native witnesses.

I have the honour to express the hope that the substance of the enclosed reports will be brought to the notice of the Taotai in continuation of the Consular Body's despatch of December 20, the text of which is published in the native press, and that a strenuous endeavour be made to resist this fresh restrictive imposition upon native trade.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Extracts from Police Reports.

December 14, 1909.

At 9.15 a.m. on December 13 a native representing six of the principal wine importers residing in the Settlement reported at Bubbling Well Station that one of his boats containing 430 jars of wine, value \$1,290, was forcibly stopped and detained by a Portuguese and several Chinese belonging to a large likin boat moored on the Soochow Creek about 200 yards west of the Jessfield Inn.

From subsequent enquiries made at the Jessfield Road Native Police Station it was ascertained that besides the boat the head boatman name Chang Pao-pao (張寶寶) was also detained and guarded on the likin boat by two soldiers. The official in charge of the above mentioned Police Station produced a card bearing the foreigner's name who is employed on the likin boat. It ran as follows, "Jos. D. Vaughan of Musso & Curtis, lawyers, 3c Peking Road." The foreigner in question and those with him on board the likin boat declined to interview the foreign Police when asked to do so by the official in charge of the Station, neither would they release the boatman or the boat without permission from one Hsieh Wei Tang (謝會堂), residing at 339 Kweichow Road, for whom search has been made, so far without success.

The boat and the boatmen are detained pending consultation with Hsieh Wei Tang, who is apparently avoiding observation.

The boat in question was proceeding towards Shanghai when it was stopped and the demand of 25 cents per picul landing tax was refused. In consequence of such refusal the above mentioned proceedings took place. Since the last demand was made, viz. on November 25, three boats containing wine have passed through unmolested.

The services of Mr. Jos. D. Vaughan are apparently requisitioned to press people to pay landing tax. Mr. Musso is acting for Hsieh Wei Tang.

December 15, 1909.

Herewith attached is a petition from Chang Tung Wang, the father of the boatman Chang Pao-pao, who was arrested on the Soochow Creek near Jessfield on December 13 by a number of Chinese and a foreigner employed on a large likin boat. At 5.30 p.m. on December 14 Chang Pao-pao was taken from the likin boat to the Native Police Station at Jessfield, apparently for the purpose of being released, as the official in charge of the Police Station told the detained man's friends to report the transfer at Bubbling Well Station. The prisoner's friends are inclined to allow him to stay in custody in order to see what further steps his detainers will take.

December 18, 1909.

About 7 a.m. on December 17, the native police at Jessfield were conveying one Chang Pao-pao (張寶寶) eastwards along the Jessfield Road towards the City. The prisoner was a boatman employed by wine dealers in the Settlement and was arrested on December 13 for refusing to pay landing tax. His eldest brother met the police escorting him on the Jessfield Road about 50 yards east of the Native Police Station and evidently objected to the removal. The official in charge of the station ordered his men to arrest the brother, Chang Pao-ken (張寶根), and take him to his station where he subsequently received 200 blows for obstructing and it is alleged assaulting the official, Chou Tsung-han (周宗翰) whilst in the execution of his duty. The official when interviewed said he arrested the man in the alleyway leading into the station. S.P.C. 139 was called on the scene but states that then the disturbance was taking place off the road. The infliction of 200 blows has been admitted by the official in charge. Two statements to the above effect are made by witnesses of the arrest.

The shopkeepers residing in the locality decline to give any information as to the spot where the arrest took place. Chang Pao-pao was removed to the head likin office on the native bund some time between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on December 17. Chang Pao-ken is detained at the Jessfield Road Station.

On December 16 a boat containing 100 jars of wine coming into the Settlement passed the likin station at Jessfield without paying landing tax.

Translation of petition addressed to the Police, dated December 1909.

Chang Tung-wang, resident in the Paoshan District, petitions with regard to the exaction of likin, and the extortion practised with reference to his boat, requesting that the matter be set right in order to put a stop to the hardship inflicted upon merchants.

The petitioner has hitherto during many years kept a boat for the transport of wine for dealers in the Settlement. When recently his boat was passing the Tsao Ka Ferry, it was unexpectedly detained for purpose of extortion by two vagabonds named Hsieh Wei-tang and Hsu Hsi-ching in charge of the likin station, making use of two small boats containing about twenty men including a foreigner, and giving chase up to the Settlement, eventually detaining the boat and capturing the petitioner's son, Chang Pao-pao, who has been beaten, maltreated and privately tortured.

It is to be noted that the two men Hsieh and Hsu when formerly farming the likin upon crockeryware and salt-meat from the Merchandise Likin Office, embezzled likin funds and were examined and dealt with by the office. After absconding and taking flight, they have now availed themselves of the name of a fellow-rascal named Lin, and taken up the farming of a tax on wine, privately practising extortion and preying on merchants. The petitioner who has always passed by the Tsao Ka Ferry transporting wine for dealers in the Settlement, was subjected to an irregularity, and to unreasonable treatment in being pursued to the Settlement; and when on November 22 he was stopped upon passing this place, he reported to the Police for action. The office then made a statement that thereafter Chang Tung-wang's boat upon its passage carrying wine would not suffer further maltreatment. Nevertheless, they have resumed their former malpractices, and have several times inflicted irregular exactions in prejudice to the standing practice of the Settlement.

It is further to be noted that this sub-station having forcibly detained a boat within the Settlement six years ago, was fined \$500, and this is on record. After peace for several years, the same difficulties have again arisen, and the petitioner was falsely accused before the Taotai as having resisted runners, with the result that directions were given to the Paoshan Magistrate to investigate and take action. This slanderous accusation with which the petitioner has been charged resulted from a wish to take reprisals, and the state of affairs is now so bad that the hardship inflicted is without limit. The Police are accordingly requested to take action with a view to the adjustment of this irregularity. This will be in the interests of public peace.

It is further requested that enquiry be made as to the reason for which Chang Pao-pao is detained and forbidden food for several days; and as to the reason for making use of soldiers to watch him and the reason for the many hardships of his condition and for his confinement in the sub-station.

Further evidence of the good effect of the Council's public notice is contained in the following later correspondence on the subject of the Ya tax, in which the City Magistrate is shown to bear witness to the fact that much difficulty will probably be experienced by his runners for the future, when they attempt to carry out these exactions in the Settlement :—

Council Room, Shanghai, January 19, 1910.

SIR,—In continuation of former correspondence on the subject of the irregular levy of likin within Settlement limits, and particularly the Council's letter of August 13 and your reply of September 23, I have the honour to draw the attention of the Consular Body to a letter, of which I enclose a translation, appearing in the "Shenpao" of January 7. Therein it appears that the City Magistrate, foiled in his attempt to levy likin on fuel and other shops directly by means of his own runners, has made an application to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to collect the amounts on his account. The Chamber appears to have declined the office, and to have suggested that letters be addressed to the shopkeepers in the Settlement, and that they be directed to proceed to the Native Bund, there to make payment.

From the closing phrases of the dispatch it will be observed that the Council's Notification on the subject, to which the Consular Body gave its support, is mentioned by the City Magistrate as likely to attain the object for which it was issued, and there is little doubt that this form of taxation, if ever paid at the free choice of the concerned, was tolerated because the burden upon the individual was not appreciable. The heavy increase during late years has clearly led to resistance on the part of certain shopkeepers, and, in the expectation that this will now be considerably strengthened, the City Magistrate has recourse to the assistance of the Chamber.

I have accordingly the honour to acquaint the Consular Body with these additional particulars, and trust that a further letter may be addressed to the Taotai, pointing out that all native taxation irrespective of its character from the official standpoint, or the time of its institution, or other immaterial distinctions, is irregular, and can under no circumstances be permitted in the Foreign Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Letter from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the Nantao Branch Chamber as to the collection of Ya Tax in the Settlement, from the Shenpao of January 1, 1910.

To Wang I Heng, Director of the Branch Chamber of Nantao :

We are in receipt of a letter from the Shanghai City Magistrate as follows :—

"The collection of the Ya tax in the District of Shanghai was the subject of instructions received from the High Authorities of the Financial Appropriation Office in the year 1906 (32nd year of Kuang Hsü) directing an increase on the basis of the Pawn Tax, amounting to 90 per cent of the tenfold increase in that tax. Thereafter in the year 1907 the various Ya payers having insufficient resources to enable them to pay the tenfold increase, petitioned to that effect and directions were received from the authorities to change it to a fivefold increase. The hong of all classes paid this without demur. But the two dealers, Chang Yung-hsing and Hsu Yuen-shun, relying upon their residence in the Settlement, did not make payment of the taxes due for the years 1906 and 1907, though repeatedly pressed therefor. I thereupon addressed a request to the Mixed Court Magistrate to co-operate in summoning the concerned to the Court and examining them. The Police then unexpectedly indicated this as an irregular collection of taxes and did not hand over the tax papers to the Court, but on the contrary detained the collecting runners. I then reported to His Honour the Taotai, who gave directions to the Magistrate of the Mixed Court to transfer to the City the woman Ku, wife of Chang, the summoned dealer, together with the detained tax collector for examination and for pressure ; whereupon the collectors petitioned, stating that the dealer Hsu Yuen-shun already understood and repented, and was ready to hand over, in accordance with the documents of collection, the amount of the Ya tax payable ; but that Chang Yung-hsing alone remained recalcitrant from start to finish. They requested that measures be taken to arrest and deal with him. I then addressed a letter to the Court asking for the release of the collectors and their return to the city, and for the arrest and investigation of the person in question. These proceedings are recorded.

"Now from a statement made by the collector, Chiang Sheng, there is contained in the newspaper of October 6, a Notification by the Municipal Council prohibiting runners of lekin farmers of all descriptions, and of all official bureaux, from collecting taxes in the Settlement. As this alludes to the Ya tax, I reported to the Taotai in detail requesting him to communicate with the Senior Consul, to inform the Municipal Council that it shall be collected in accordance with rule. And the Taotai observed that the Ya tax is a fund which is memorialised and reported to the Board, and as it corresponds to the land-and-poll tribute, it cannot be compared to other categories of miscellaneous taxes. It has existed in every prefecture, department and district beginning from the reign of Tung Chih, and not in Shanghai alone. It has thus been collected for many years before there was a Settlement ; and ever since there has been a Settlement, and for the last sixty years it has been collected in accordance with rule ; nor has there ever been any discussion in demur. On this occasion, nevertheless, the two dealers, Chang Yung-hsing and Hsu Yuen-shun, purposely resisted payment of their debt, with the result that they were to be arrested and pressed for payment. Hence the Police, unacquainted with the real foundation of the matter, regarded it as collection of taxes and therein were truly in error. The collection of the Ya tax of this year has now however been commenced according to series. The licenceable Ya hong in the Settlement number altogether over 130, and since introduction of the increase, your Chamber has collected and transmitted instalments to a very large number indeed. But now because in the Municipal Council's Notification allusion is made to the Ya tax and runners are prohibited from going forward for collection, it will certainly in future be necessary to expend much argument.

"May it be possible to request you to collect duty payable by all subordinate Ya hong in the Settlement irrespective of their rank, class and size, without exception, and to transmit the amount ; thus putting a stop to the agitation of foreigners on the pretext of action by runners."

It must be observed that this Ya tax has never been collected by our Chamber. The letter to hand in stating that it has hitherto been collected by the Chamber and transmitted in instalments, by these words evidently indicate your Branch. Since it has hitherto collected the Ya tax in Nantao on behalf of the concerned, we must request that in respect to the northern suburb, the management be under one hand, and that the licenceable Ya hong of the Settlement be invited by card to go to Nantao and there strongly exhorted to make payment. This will tend to the protection of the public and avoidance of friction.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The condition of the Public Health during the past year may be considered satisfactory. Though threatened by Plague, the crucial period was passed without the occurrence of human cases. The reason for this immunity is not obvious. Shanghai and the Yangtze ports have by some been considered to possess a special immunity from Plague, but there would appear to be little to support this idea. Since the increase in communication between ports occasioned by steam shipping Plague has appeared in many parts of the world under almost every variety of condition and circumstance. The occurrence of Plague in Hankow and Wuchang tends to show that no such special immunity exists, and to think that it does is calculated to give a false idea of security. The absence of human cases of Plague, therefore, may be attributed to the difficulty with which Plague naturally spreads and to the sanitary measures taken against it. It is known that Plague among rats may exist for some years before it breaks out among human beings, so that measures against rats are called for as long as plague-infected rats can be found. There is no finality about measures of rat destruction, but by rat-proofing houses Plague may be permanently built out. This and the keeping of cats are probably the two most permanently useful measures against Plague in Shanghai. The question of rat-proofing was referred to a committee of property owners, but, as the initial expenditure of effectual rat-proofing was seen to be large and in the absence of any obvious immediate danger from Plague, the matter was not discussed in a way conducive to the adoption of radical measures. In the matter of rat-proofing houses nothing can safely be conceded to individual parsimony. Steel and concrete are the ideal materials for houses in any town threatened by Plague, and, in considering the cost, the immunity also from fire and earthquake may also be considered.

The prevention of any disease necessarily depends upon a knowledge of its cause. It is therefore of primary importance to maintain the Municipal Laboratory in a condition of maximum efficiency, as it is in the Laboratory that the cause of disease is mainly worked out; the Laboratory is, as it were, the brain of the Public Health organism. Routine work has increased out of all proportion to the size of the Health Office building, so that there is now little room for research work nor time for the present staff to engage in it. An extension of the Laboratory is desirable, and an assistant engaged in research work only would be a valuable addition to the staff. It would appear to be best to have research workers nominated from the home schools for a limited period from time to time to specialise in such subjects as would prove of most use, direct or indirect, to the health of the community. The field of pathological research in China is practically unworked. There could be no greater primary benefit to the health of the community than that which would result from continuing to make the Shanghai Municipal Laboratory a place for research work. No subject connected with medicine has been so much developed of recent years as that of parasitology in its relation with disease. These are great days of preventive medicine, and laboratory studies have produced a power against disease never before exercised either by sanitarian or practitioner.

The rat has not been the only animal against which action has been taken for the benefit of the health of the Settlement. The mosquito has received an augmented degree of attention; as also has the domestic fly, which is an obvious danger as a carrier of infection. Regarding mosquitoes an extended plan of campaign was carried out. In addition to the elimination of stagnant water, which has been going on for several years, direct measures were taken against the propagation of mosquito larvæ on private property by house to house visitation of a special mosquito extermination staff. An amelioration of the mosquito nuisance was effected at a cost of about Tls. 6,000, and should the continuance of the work be sanctioned, improvement will undoubtedly take place as a result of the fuller understanding of what is required between the sanitary staff and the community. The goal to be striven after is the total extermination of mosquitoes in the area operated: but unless an intelligent effort be made by both the foreign and native community to prevent the development of mosquitoes on their own premises, an army of foreign inspectors and coolies, armed with absolutely compulsory power, would be necessary, but with active co-operation of both foreign and native householders, the work would become comparatively easy and success would be certainly attained by quite a small staff. The capacity of the house-fly to communicate certain diseases has been proved. Disease producing organisms, especially those of Typhoid fever, Dysentery and Cholera are found on its

body and are thus conveyed to food. Filth and human food are equally sought by this obscene insect. It is therefore a matter of importance to keep flies away from food between the time that it leaves the fire and the time that it reaches the mouth. As the extermination of mosquitoes is attained by measures directed, not against the winged insect but against its larval stage in the water, so in the case of flies is it necessary to destroy the place where the larvæ of the fly (maggot) develop, such as filth and refuse. It is therefore advisable to keep the part of the house where food is found scrupulously clean, to keep the yard free from dirt and to place refuse in covered receptacles. The presence of rats, cockroaches and flies about a house is an indication of dirt or matter in the wrong place.

With an area under sanitary control of over eight square miles, divided into four sanitary districts, each of which is again divided for sanitary purposes into sub-districts, sections and blocks, there is need of local centres for practical sanitary work. Perhaps the reason for these Health Stations which will be most apparent is the need for some place where ordure buckets and refuse barrows may be stored when not in use, instead of being left about the streets and alleys, as is necessarily the case at present. It has been clearly demonstrated that proper sanitary work in Shanghai necessitates the closest foreign supervision. Each foreign assistant inspector should have a greeting acquaintance with most of the Chinese in his sub-district, and in this way, by getting closely into touch with their habits and mode of thought and language, considerable progress in sanitation can be made, and for this reason, among others, there should be quarters for the assistant inspector as a part of the Health Station. The carrying out of the special plague prevention work necessitated the immediate provision of some sort of sub-district dépôt, and for this purpose a native house was rented which served as a store for sanitary apparatus and materials, a place for collecting trapped rats and for the cleaning and baiting of traps, for the distribution of sanitary notices and for vaccination. The sooner provision is made for such Health Stations the more efficiently will sanitary work be carried out.

The collection and disposal of house refuse is not, by any means, a simple matter. There is no doubt that the best mode of disposal is its use for agricultural purposes, and with this object "country boats" have been encouraged to take away house refuse direct from the shoots. More than half of the total quantity is so disposed of, but the demand is variable: practically the whole amount is taken away during the months of March, April and May, while but a quarter of the total quantity collected during July, August, September and October is thus removed. The remainder is either barged away and dumped at the dépôt up the Soochow Creek or is used for raising low ground within the Settlement. Of these modes of disposal, the order of sanitary merit is considered to be (1) disposal for agricultural purposes, (2) disposal for purposes of raising low ground, (3) dumping at dépôt. Four years ago the whole of the house refuse was dumped at dépôts, a considerable proportion going into the creek; during the present year a third was dumped at the dépôt, a fifth was used for raising low land and nearly half of the quantity collected was taken away by the country boats for agricultural purposes. As a natural sequence a permanent dépôt is now recommended as near the centre of the Settlement as possible to facilitate transport and supervision, to facilitate distribution for raising purposes, to provide a place where the refuse can lie until it becomes naturally purified, which has been found to be the case between one and two years, and finally, when all the low land near the Settlement is raised, to provide a site for the erection of refuse incinerators.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES NEEDED.

- Extension of the Health Office and Laboratory building.
- Completion of the Isolation Hospital to include isolated accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis among foreigners.
- Health Stations in each sanitary sub-district.
- A separate residence for Municipal Nurses.
- Dispensaries for Chinese consumptives (in connection with proposed Health Stations), a hospital for advanced cases and a sanatorium for curable cases of consumption.
- A new Land Regulation dealing with Public Health measures generally.
- A Municipal milk sterilising station.
- A Vaccination League among the Chinese.
- Amendment of the Chinese Building Rules so as to secure as far as possible rat-proof houses.
- Amendment of the Foreign Building Rules so as to secure proper kitchen arrangements and, as far as possible, rat-proof houses.

The following Public Health Notices, for foreigners and Chinese respectively, have been published during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation are preventable, such as Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and other bowel disorders, Small-pox, Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge by the Health Department on application to the Health Officer.

Nuisances dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Disinfection of premises after Infectious Diseases will be carried out by the Health Department free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. The fee for the wards is Tls. 2 a day and for private rooms Tls. 6 a day. Free beds are available for poor people.

Individual Measures.

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should if possible have a separate larder (place for storing uncooked food), kitchen and serving-room. The serving-room should contain the Berkefeld filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground are specially liable to be infected with the germs of Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases, and should, before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving-room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Milk should be thoroughly boiled immediately it is received and placed in the serving-room.

Water for drinking purposes should either be boiled or filtered through a Berkefeld filter.

Mosquitoes and Flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites may carry Malaria, the mosquito net should not be neglected, especially up country. A small quantity of paraffin oil thrown into stagnant water will prevent the development of mosquitoes; but no stagnant water should be allowed to collect.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a proper easily-lifted galvanised iron receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office.

Yards and Drains can be best disinfected by keeping them in a good state of repair and flushing freely with water.

Vaccination should be repeated every three years.

工部局衛生處論

照得衛生之法。全賴飲食起居。講求潔淨。所有各穢物宜掃除淨盡。本局史醫官。臚列以下各條。望人一體遵照。可免天花。霍亂。痢疾。喉痧。紅疹。痧症。瘟疫。瘧疾。諸項病目。

公用各法

一 凡查驗房屋潔淨之處。可稟報河南路一號本局醫官。以便派人料理。並不取費。

一 各項穢物。有礙衛生事宜者。務隨時報知本局醫官。

一 本局於靶子路建造醫院一所。專備居民感染疾病危險病症。俱可送入院內醫治。不費民間分文。如欲獨居一室醫愈疾病。醫院中亦備有此等房屋。不過病者略行貼費。

一 民間房屋。前曾寓有患疫之人。可逕稟本局醫官。當派人至其室內。代為收拾潔淨。毫不取費於民。

居家各法

一 食物宜下鍋煮透。方可入口。由西歷六月起至十月止。煮熟各物。不准越宿再食。菜葉貼近地面。易染傷寒霍亂及腸內諸般病症。故未煮之前。勿與他種食物移近。必待烹任已熟。方可無患。

一 水未煮過。慎勿入口。嗜嘔水。冰凍水。皆與人有害。惟茶最為平穩。無論寒暑。俱極相宜。

一 蚊蠅最能傳病。故食物必須遮蓋。以免散毒於內。至人誤食生病。蚊蠅吮人。即能變成瘧疾。故寢時務將帳子垂下。有入內地遊歷者。帳子益不可不用。淺沼之內。蚊易散子。若用火油少許沖下。則可斷其生機。家有積水。立即除去。則蚊亦不生。

一 垃圾不宜存積。宜備一輕便之白鉛桶。將垃圾倒入於內。居戶便桶。其蓋應閉置完密。如因垃圾桶及糞桶無從購辦。可向河南路一號本工部局售取。

一 天井暨陰溝。宜每日用多水沖洗。勿任坍塌。

一 吐痰於沿路。最為穢德。苟吐出之痰。為瘧症之人。則遺害更不堪設想。故吐痰於陰溝火爐之內。方可無患。

一 居民當種牛痘。若依舊法用痘痂塞入鼻孔。雖一人不染天花之毒。而其餘則被彼傳染。皆須殃及。一如欲種牛痘者可於每日至河南路一號工部衛生局。內不取分文。

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR CHINESE.

[Translation.]

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation, are preventable, such as Small-pox, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Measles, Consumption, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge by the Health Department on application to the Health Officer, 1 Honan Road.

Nuisances dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. The wards are free, but for private rooms a small charge is made.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Food should be thoroughly cooked. No cooked food should be kept overnight from June 1 to October 31.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being liable to infection with Cholera and other diseases of the gut, should be separated from the rest of the food before cooking. Cooking destroys the infective material.

Water should not be drunk unless it has been boiled. Aerated waters and such cold drinks are often dangerous to health. Tea is the best drink for both hot and cold weather.

Mosquitoes and Flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites carry Malaria the mosquito net should be used, especially up country. Paraffin oil will prevent the development of mosquitoes in stagnant water; but no stagnant water should be allowed to accumulate.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and proper, easily-lifted, galvanised iron receptacles should be used. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed. Proper receptacles for these purposes can be obtained at the Health Office, 1 Honan Road.

Yards and Drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

Spitting, except down a drain or into a fire, is a very dirty habit, and when the person who spits has consumption it is very dangerous to other persons by spreading the disease.

Vaccination should be applied to everyone. The Chinese way of vaccinating with a scab of small-pox protects the individual but causes the disease to spread among those not vaccinated. Those wishing to be vaccinated can be vaccinated at the Municipal Health Office, 1 Honan Road, free of charge.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION: Latitude $31^{\circ} 15' N.$; Longitude $121^{\circ} 29' E.$

ELEVATION: Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,618 acres or $8\frac{2}{3}$ sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 98 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: { Foreign 2,600
Native 46,909

POPULATION: { Foreign 15,000
Native 550,000

DEATH-RATE: { Foreign 16.7 per 1,000
Native 15.1 per 1,000

TOTAL RAINFALL: 50.78 inches.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1909
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.281	30.250	30.196	29.966	29.907	29.730	29.760	29.667	29.836	30.088	30.220	30.322	30.019
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.042	-0.033	+0.025	-0.038	+0.036	-0.008	+0.079	-0.062	-0.074	-0.017	-0.025	+0.016	-0.012
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	39.07	39.97	44.38	57.16	66.15	71.24	80.92	81.25	76.55	64.89	52.61	41.79	59.665
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.27	+0.88	-1.67	+1.00	+0.58	-2.09	+0.59	+1.05	+3.73	+1.55	+0.72	-3.34	+0.61
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	10.42	13.36	14.81	18.47	21.91	13.97	13.91	19.44	14.81	14.56	18.70	17.98	16.029
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-2.95	-0.16	-0.20	+1.78	+4.58	-1.29	-0.90	+4.12	-0.80	-2.34	+1.71	+1.91	+0.455
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	81.0	77.3	79.6	76.5	72.2	88.9	82.0	80.6	85.6	81.8	78.3	77.0	80.06
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.5	-1.5	+0.2	-3.6	-7.6	+5.1	-2.2	-3.8	+2.6	+2.0	+0.8	+1.0	-0.438
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	2.69	1.85	5.70	1.75	0.89	12.64	3.48	4.26	7.26	6.29	2.05	1.92	50.78
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.53	-0.47	+2.33	-2.05	-2.75	+6.20	-2.13	-1.62	+2.57	+2.93	+0.30	+0.73	+6.57

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by Father Froc, Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the last census taken on October 14, 1905, was 11,497, and consisted of 5,728 men, 3,270 women and 2,499 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 2,510, was not included. The foreign population for the middle of 1909 is calculated at 15,000. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1673, 2197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497.

The Native Population on October 14, 1905, was 452,716, and consisted of 212,517 men, 118,432 women and 121,767 children. The Chinese population for the middle of 1909 is calculated at 550,000. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000.

Deaths.

Deaths among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1909 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 324; of this number 251 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 251 deaths occurring among the resident foreign population of 15,000, is 16.7, as against 15.9 in 1908. The deaths of 102 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 72 last year; of the deaths among adults, 99 were men and 50 women; of children, 59 were boys and 43 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 40.3.

There have been no deaths from Small-pox during the year.

The figures for Typhoid fever are practically the same as the two previous years.

The reduction in the mortality from Diphtheria during the last few years may be accounted for by the early and more general treatment by Antitoxin, which is now produced in the Municipal Laboratory.

Scarlet fever, which killed so many in 1902, lingers among the community, though the number of deaths remains small both among foreigners and Chinese.

Tuberculosis heads the list of fatal diseases both among foreigners and natives, and calls for a measure reducing the overcrowding which is so apparent in the Settlement.

Five deaths were caused by Alcohol.

Lobar Pneumonia, which seven years ago assumed almost epidemic proportions, caused three deaths.

Dysentery showed a marked increase as a cause of death, 21 fatal cases being registered, as against five last year.

Beri-beri is now a prominent cause of death among foreigners on account of the increased Japanese population.

Plague infected rats were found throughout the year but there have been no human cases.

There were five suicides among foreign residents during the year.

Among the non-resident population the chief causes of death were Tuberculosis, Dysentery, Acute Diarrhoea, Typhoid fever and Drowning.

Deaths among the Native Population.—8,329 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 5,689, 6,443 and 8,156 in the three previous years.

The Death-rate per thousand per annum is 15.1. There were 19 deaths from Small-pox and 828 from Tuberculosis, as against 143 and 938 respectively last year. Of the deaths, 4,929 were male and 3,400 female. The deaths of 2,778 children (persons under 15) have been registered; of these, 1,510 were boys and 1,268 girls.

DEATHS REGISTERED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Typhoid Fever	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	2	5	2	1	1	3	6	1	2	3	5	1	32
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	6	4	...	...	15
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	7	3	...	21
Sprue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Acute Diarrhoea	...	1	...	2	3	2	2	8	9	...	...	...	27
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Abscess of Liver	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alcoholism	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	5
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	7
Sarcoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardio-vascular Diseases	1	2	2	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	14
Bronchitis	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Drowning	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Suicide	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
All other causes	7	3	6	4	5	7	5	16	10	5	6	3	77
Total	14	22	14	15	17	21	20	39	38	24	17	10	251

DEATHS REGISTERED AMONG CHILDREN OF THE
RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	6
Acute Diarrhoea	...	1	...	2	4	2	2	3	4	1	...	...	19
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bronchitis	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
All other causes	4	2	3	3	4	4	3	12	9	3	2	2	51
Total	5	6	4	6	13	10	8	18	16	9	2	5	102

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS REGISTERED.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	6
Typhoid Fever	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	12
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	2	6	2	4	2	4	6	1	2	3	6	1	39
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	7
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	7	4	...	1	19
Syphilis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	6	11	4	1	30
Sprue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Acute Diarrhoea	...	1	...	2	5	2	2	8	11	1	1	...	33
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
Abscess of Liver	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
Alcoholism	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	6
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	9
Sarcoma	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cardio-vascular Diseases	1	2	2	2	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	16
Bronchitis	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	11
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Drowning	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4
Suicide	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
All other causes	8	4	7	6	4	7	5	17	10	9	10	5	92
TOTAL	18	25	16	23	21	25	21	43	46	37	26	23	324

Nationality of
Deaths among
Foreign Residents

British	...	...	68
Portuguese	...	...	25
American	...	...	12
German	...	...	16
Russian	...	...	4
Japanese	...	...	107
Spanish	...	...	7
Austro-Hungarian	...	...	1
Italian	...	...	1
Scandinavian	...	...	7
French	...	...	0
Danish	...	...	1
Belgian	...	...	2

Ages at Death of
Foreign Residents

One year and under	...	68
Over one year and up to ten	...	32
Ten to twenty	...	15
Twenty to thirty	...	34
Thirty to forty	...	39
Forty to fifty	...	28
Fifty to sixty	...	18
Sixty to seventy	...	10
Seventy to eighty	...	6
Eighty to ninety	...	1
Mean age at death	...	24.2
Mean age at death of adults	...	40.3

DEATH-RATE DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						NATIVES.
	Residents.					Non-Res- idents.	Death- Rate of Chinese Popula- tion.
	Adults.	Children	Total Deaths.	Popula- tion.	Death- Rate of Resident Popula- tion.	Total Deaths.	
1890	60	31	91	3,821	23·8	35	
1891	61	38	98	3,980	24·6	45	
1892	52	18	70	4,140	16·9	32	
1893	45	21	66	4,310	15·3	31	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	19·3	37	
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17·1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18·2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14·5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16·2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18·9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14·3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18·3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18·1	125	30·9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15·9	82	21·2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12·9	78	19·2
1905	96	38	129	11,497	11·2	112	14·2
1906	109	37	146	12,000	12·1	71	11·9
1907	153	92	245	13,700	17·9	83	20·0
1908	159	72	231	14,600	15·9	73	15·4
1909	149	102	251	15,000	16·7	73	15·1

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month.	Small- pox.	Cho- lera.	Tuber- culosis	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	All- causes.
January ...	1	0	70	5	1	537
February ...	3	0	55	1	0	499
March ...	1	0	56	1	2	514
April ...	0	0	56	2	0	507
May ...	3	0	54	3	1	491
June ...	3	0	61	5	2	536
July ...	3	0	96	7	2	770
August ...	0	0	121	1	0	1,271
September ...	0	0	86	1	1	1,175
October ...	1	0	68	2	0	855
November ...	2	0	61	5	0	639
December ...	2	0	44	3	0	535
TOTAL ...	19	0	828	36	9	8,329
Chinese Population ...	...	...	...	550,000		
Death-rate among Chinese ...	...	...	...	15·1		

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, an arrangement has been made between the Municipal Council and the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are Small-pox, Cholera, Typhoid fever, Typhus fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 385 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 269 and 299 in the two previous years.

The system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to my colleagues in general practice for their co-operation. Chinese cases are seldom usefully notified at present and it will probably be necessary to wait for the advent of the properly educated Chinese practitioner before this necessary preliminary to preventive work can be expected.

During the year 107 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 98 in the previous year.

Weekly returns of infectious disease have been exchanged so as to get in touch with the sanitary condition of places in the Far East in communication with Shanghai.

Isolation.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease among foreigners and Chinese is provided in the Isolation Hospital, Range Road, an account of the work of which institution will be found under the heading Hospitals.

Disinfection.

6,328 rooms were disinfected, as against 550 and 205 in the two preceding years; 89,346 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 23,500 and 34,882 in the two preceding years. 13,535 articles were disinfected by formalin, compared with 2,729 last year. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. Prior to disinfection each disinfector dons a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is firstly to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (cyllin). Fragile and delicate ware, such as bonnets, furs, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection painting or colour-washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied, without which no responsibility can be accepted by the Health Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Fatal Cases.	Percentage Case Fatality.
Small-pox	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	6	4	*
Typhoid Fever	9	5	3	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	6	5	37	7	18.9
Typhus fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Diphtheria	5	2	2	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	2	6	27	2	7.4
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	9	3	33.3
Tuberculosis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	32	
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	
Total	21	8	7	5	9	5	5	2	2	4	9	13	90	49	

*Diagnosis not confirmed in the Laboratory.

**DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG
THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.**

Year.	Small-pox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1890	4	79	32	...	4	...	0	...	...	...	8	...
1891	3	223	23	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	11	...
1892	5	78	0	...	7	...	...	...	0	...	18	...
1893	11	184	0	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...
1894	9	125	0	...	5	...	3	...	0	...	7	...
1895	7	138	20	...	0	...	5	...	0	...	4	...
1896	19	316	10	...	8	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1897	2	92	0	...	6	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1898	2	65	0	...	7	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1899	7	183	0	...	6	...	0	...	0	...	10	...
1900	0	54	0	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	14	...
1901	1	31	0	...	6	...	3	...	11	...	17	...
1902	3	434	8	1,500	6	...	8	...	27	1,500	7	2,000
1903	7	241	3	162	13	...	3	...	1	2	26	1,976
1904	11	759	1	0	7	...	2	...	3	0	11	1,827
1905	14	246	0	0	7	...	2	...	1	0	15	1,414
1906	0	29	4	193	11	...	1	...	3	5	14	1,000
1907	21	863	18	655	7	...	1	62	14	79	35	960
1908	5	143	1	8	8	...	1	54	2	33	29	938
1909	0	19	4	0	7	...	2	36	3	9	32	828

Small-pox.

The incidence of Small-pox has been exceptionally small. One case only was notified among the foreign resident community. Among the Chinese there were 19 deaths from Small-pox, as compared with 143 and 863 during the previous two years.

Small-pox is the typical preventable disease, and its presence or absence is an index of the hygienic education of a community. In Shanghai the Chinese are beginning to appreciate the benefits of vaccination as opposed to inoculation, which they have practised with little benefit for hundreds of years and which is now illegal in almost all civilised countries.

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Health Office. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 3,244 vaccinations have been done at the Health Office during the year, as compared with 465, 380, 520, 1,418 and 4,649 in previous years.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents Small-pox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Small-pox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years until it no longer takes. Where previous good vaccination is not shown by white net-like scars, aggregating at least one square inch in area, particular care should be taken to get efficiently vaccinated.

The first principles of vaccination came from the East and thereon rests the basis of modern preventive medicine. The Chinese practised inoculation of mild Small-pox as a protection against severe Small-pox long before the days of Jenner. It is therefore probable that the Chinese will take up vaccination widely. Small-pox should soon be looked upon as a mediæval scourge only surviving in countries imperfectly civilised.

The establishment of sub-district Health Stations would assist greatly in providing facilities for vaccination.

Vaccination.

STATION.	VACCINATIONS.	
Health Office		1,269
Central District Out-stations at—		
Western Heaven Theatre	132	
Red Temple	196	
911 Peking Road	31	
Northern District Out-stations at—		357
Hongkew Market	95	
English Church Mission Hall, Tiendong Road	114	
Sub-District Depôt, Tongdongkaloong	67	
Sub-District Depôt, Elgin Road	142	
Eastern District Out-stations at—		474
1008 and 1456 E. Kashing Road	219	
1081 E. Hanbury Road and 239 Singkeipang Road	63	
543 Yuenfong Road	130	
122 E. Seward Road and 39 Dongzungli }	73	
246 E. Seward Road	131	
1416 E. Seward Road	134	
858a Yangtsepoo Road }	73	
1172 do.		
502 Yangtsepoo Road		
Western District Out-stations at—		828
Sinza Refuge	154	
Nyung Hui Oen Temple, Markham Road	39	
Yung Shing Garden, Cemetery Road	24	
Sub-District Depôt, Taku Road	73	
401 Bubbling Well Road	26	
		316
		3,244

Cholera.

There was a marked incidence of Choleraic diarrhoea during the hot weather, especially among the Chinese population, but the diagnosis of true Cholera was not confirmed in the Laboratory. Asiatic Cholera may be defined as a specific infectious disease caused by the Cholera bacillus. Although an examination was made in the Laboratory of more than fifty cases, foreign and Chinese, the Cholera bacillus was not found. The affections with which Asiatic Cholera may be confounded are Cholera nostras, the severe Choleraic diarrhoeas not caused by the Cholera bacillus, and ptomaine poisoning from bad food. The clinical picture and the post mortem signs in these conditions are identical, so that diagnosis can only be conclusively made in the Laboratory. The cases which arose were therefore not held to be true Cholera.

Attention was directed to the need of personal care in preventing the group of bowel diseases characteristic of life in Shanghai, which includes Cholera and allied conditions, Typhoid fever and Dysentery and allied conditions. The same methods of prevention apply to all, namely, to eat and drink nothing that has not been recently boiled or cooked or otherwise sterilised.

Living in an alien country, the only sure way of securing purity of food is by sterilisation. Sterilisation means freeing from micro-organisms, especially the bacteria of disease. Sterilisation may be accomplished best of all by heating to boiling point, as by cooking and boiling. The Berkefeld filter sterilises water, provided the filter candle be boiled once a week at least. Canned goods, including butter, are necessarily sterilised during the process of canning, otherwise they would not keep. Bottled beverages of good reputation are practically devoid of dangerous bacteria. Ice is not sterile and should not be put into

drinks. Fresh fruit, tomatoes melons, etc. may be effectively sterilised, without spoiling the flavour, by immersion for a few seconds in boiling water, any infection, that may be present, being invariably on the surface, provided the fruit be sound.

If the simple rule be observed of eating and drinking nothing that has not been recently cooked or boiled, or otherwise sterilised, it is practically impossible to contract any of these bowel troubles to which the Shanghai resident is especially prone. When this fundamental fact is grasped, "chills," "livers" and "cholera belts" will cease to be considered matters of importance.

Typhoid Fever.

The incidence of Typhoid fever remains an important factor affecting the Public Health. The fatality of the disease, now that para-typhoid fever and Malta fever are less frequently included, more nearly approaches the true type. In nearly all cases where the origin was investigated obvious breaches of the ordinary rules of health, as laid down in the Public Health Notice, were observed.

The infection of Typhoid fever may be conveyed by vegetables and oysters which have been contaminated with infected ordure, by water, by milk contaminated with infected water, through the air by means of infected dust, and directly from persons suffering from the disease or who act as "typhoid carriers" subsequent to recovery. Typhoid fever is a preventable disease, its prevention being largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office.

The cause of Typhoid fever is practically always taken into the body with infected food, and the foods most commonly infected are vegetables, by reason of the manner in which they are grown. Especial stress should be laid on the fact that vegetables are frequently the source of infection with Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other forms of Diarrhoea, and particular care should be given to their thorough cooking, and separation before cooking from the rest of the food. The larder or room for storing uncooked food should be separated from the pantry or serving-room where table utensils, ice-chest, bread, milk, Berkefeld filter and cooked food are kept. There should be a washing-up sink in the serving-room so that table utensils need not be taken into the kitchen to be washed. A place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking in the yard outside the kitchen is an additional precaution that may be recommended.

Malta Fever.

No deaths have been registered from this cause.

Diphtheria.

The incidence of this disease has not been marked, and the case fatality small and probably due to a general use of antitoxin, which is now one of the staple products of the Laboratory. Diphtheria antitoxin has been used in most cases notified, and to some extent contacts with those infected have received prophylactic injections. It is supplied free to indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of any local physician.

In any case of suspected Diphtheria, antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis. The dose for curative purposes is 2,000 units upwards, and that for prophylaxis 500 units.

Scarlet Fever.

Although Scarlet fever has hitherto failed to establish itself firmly in any part of Asia, excepting Asia Minor, and is practically unknown in the tropics, it appears to have come to Shanghai to stay; the incidence, however, has been small both among foreigners and Chinese.

Scarlet fever was practically unknown in Shanghai prior to 1900, when it was probably introduced by foreign immigrants. As would be expected with a recently-introduced disease, against which evolution has afforded no natural immunity, Scarlet fever has been of a virulent type among the Chinese. It is probable that the passage of the disease through the susceptible Chinese has led to an intensification of the virus, so that it is more fatal to foreigners also.

Early notification, isolation and disinfection are especially necessary in dealing with such a fatal and infectious disease as Scarlet fever is in Shanghai. The commonest mode of infection is from a previous case either by contact, by proximity, or by means of infected articles. The infection is given off by the breath in coughing and speaking, by the secretions of the mouth, nose, ear and throat, and later by the peeling skin.

The incidence during the year was sporadic and indicates need for careful isolation and disinfection to prevent an epidemic recurring among the vast mass of susceptible material which exists in the Settlement.

Tuberculosis.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis remains at the same high level. Something has been done by widely distributing the Tuberculosis Prevention Notice, by the fagelman reciting the same to crowds gathered by a bell and by careful investigation of all cases notified so as to ensure disinfection of the infected spit.

The enormous death-rate is significant of local conditions of overcrowding, against which there is at present no legislation. The prevalence of Tuberculosis bears little relation to climate but is common wherever man closely aggregates. Indiscriminate spitting and deficient air space are the chief causes of consumption. The spit of consumptives being infectious, should only be received into receptacles which can be burnt or boiled, or the contents destroyed by strong antiseptics, fire or boiling water. The following notice in Chinese was distributed during the year among the native population.

上海工部局衛生處預防癆症傳染之法

住居上海之華人。有四分之一。患癆症身故。

癆症最易傳染。然除滅淨盡。亦自有法。

癆症初起。係人感受病者毒苗。吸入腹內。以致染成是病。然實驗其害之由來。緣微生物根於病人痰內。且及於病者與人言笑噴嚏咳嗽之時。隨口四射之涎末。

微生物由何而起。係從癆症人發生。其蕃衍不可計數者。尤在痰爲叢聚之處。

癆症之人。吐出濕痰。其毒尙難播散。迨日久曝乾。氣挾塵埃。隨風颺散。其害遂不可思議。能使傳染無盡。由此人而禍及他人。

沿路吐痰。大爲穢德。況吐出之痰。爲患癆之人。則遭害更覺無限。故吐痰必盛以磁盂。且盂內須貯除穢藥水。或置清水。更或向陰溝火爐之內吐痰。如此方可無患。

既患癆症。應隨時防閑。勿對人咳嗽。

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

[Translation.]

- 1.—Consumption causes one death in every four among the Chinese living in Shanghai.
- 2.—Consumption is an infectious disease and is preventable.
- 3.—Consumption is contracted by taking into the body, chiefly by the breath, the germ of the disease. This germ is contained in the spit of consumptives and in the minute droplets sprayed into the air by consumptives in coughing, speaking or sneezing.
- 4.—These germs are only derived from persons suffering from consumption and are found in great numbers in the spit.
- 5.—In a moist state this spit does not infect the air, but if allowed to dry and become dust it is very dangerous and is then a means by which the disease is spread from person to person.
- 6.—Promiscuous spitting is a dirty habit and a consumptive should not spit anywhere except into a spittoon containing water or disinfectant, into the fire, or down a drain.
- 7.—A consumptive should not cough into the face of another person.

Were a committee of Chinese residents to set about establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of some of the innumerable cases of consumption in the Settlement it would not only benefit the sufferers themselves but, by establishing a routine having for its object the prevention of the spread of infection by disinfection of the spit of consumptives, would be a means of sanitary education, ultimately reducing the number of cases in the Settlement.

Further remarks on the need of hospital accommodation, sanatorium and dispensary treatment will be found under Hospitals.

Plague.

Plague-infected rats, having been found in December 1908, a complete plague survey of the Settlement was maintained throughout the year. 17,364 rats were found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination, and of these 187 were plague-infected. The following number of plague-infected rats was found during each month, namely: 27, 30, 40, 21, 10, 1, 2, 2, 1, 5, 20 and 28. The increase in the number of those found plague-infected towards the end of the year may be due to (1) a seasonal incidence, (2) cessation of rat poisoning operations during the hot weather or (3) re-introduction of infection from outside Shanghai. A system of rat destruction was put into operation, which was at first concentrated on areas within a hundred yards of where infected rats had been found and, when these had been thoroughly worked, was made general throughout the Settlement. For this purpose some 5,000 break-back traps were used. During the year nearly 92,000 rats were trapped and burnt. These, with the rats found dead and examined for plague, brought the total number of rats visibly accounted for to nearly 110,000. In addition to the trapping, close on seven million phosphorus baits were laid, about three tons of poison being used, which proved a powerful method in dealing rapidly with infected foci. Poisoning on so large a scale carried with it certain risks, namely: there were four cases of poisoning, fortunately not fatal, among children and a few deaths among domestic animals. Since using poisoned cakes coloured bright blue instead of the usual method of spreading the poison on bread, no cases of adventitious poisoning have, however, been reported. In the absence of any serious attempt at rat-proofing houses on the part of property owners, over 20,000 houses, not keeping cats, were temporarily rat-proofed and pulicidally disinfected; bedding, etc. being passed through the steam disinfecter. This temporary rat-proofing consisted in the plastering up of rat holes, bricking up and wire-netting places permitting ingress of rats into houses, the furniture of the house being removed to permit of thorough examination for rat holes and runs. 409 persons, mostly members of the Health Office staff, were vaccinated against Plague by Haffkine's method.

The most dangerous places as regards plague-preventive measures were Li Hongkew and Chapei, on the borders of the Settlement, where plague-infected rats had been found. After considerable trouble the sanitary staff was permitted to extend rat-destruction operations outside the Settlement into these insanitary neighbourhoods. No preventive measures whatever were undertaken by the Chinese municipal authorities, although the methods used within the Settlement boundary were fully explained and co-operation urgently requested. This circumstance clearly demonstrates the need of an extension of the Settlement for purposes of sanitary safety, for, were it possible to keep Plague out of the Settlement by energetic sanitary measures, there would, under present conditions, be constant danger of re-infection from the insanitary and populous places immediately outside the boundary which are now, unfortunately, beyond sanitary control.

A noteworthy feature has been the absence of any marked degree of opposition from the native community, co-operation being given to a greater extent than would naturally be expected, a circumstance

which is considered to be due to the use of tact and forbearance and especially to the use of the Chinese language by the foreign staff, who thus get into much closer touch with the native community. In cases where exemption from temporary rat-proofing operations was claimed on account of the work having been done by the occupiers, especially where it was found that cats were kept, the sanitary staff have invariably, where possible, carefully respected the wishes and feelings of native residents.

As the adoption of the above preventive measures was followed by a marked improvement in the general condition regarding plague-infected rats, as cases of Plague in man are held to be almost entirely dependent upon its prevalence among rats, and as no cases of Plague among the human population occurred, the community had every reason to congratulate itself on having escaped a danger, the magnitude of which had never before been experienced in Shanghai so long as sanitary records have been kept. Having practically freed the Settlement of plague-infected rats, it became necessary to see whether further steps could be taken to insure that plague-infected rats would not again be introduced by ships from plague-infected ports. If nothing further could be done by the Port Health Authority—the Imperial Maritime Customs—it was considered advisable to make the plague-prevention staff a permanent organization. It would, however, appear desirable that ships coming from plague-infected ports should be required to present a certificate of freedom from rats, that precautions be taken in the harbour in unloading such ships and that a Health Officer, acquainted with modern Port Health work, be appointed to organise such preventive work in the harbour, in addition to the work at present being done at the Woosung Sanitary Station.

Of the rats examined in the Laboratory, about 70% were *Mus rattus* and the remainder *Mus decumanus*—*rattus* being the black or ship rat, which usually lives in houses, and *decumanus*, the brown or sewer rat. There was a large proportion of *rattus* among those plague-infected. Of the fleas, *Pulex cheopis* and *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* have been identified, the former being the flea usually associated with the spread of Plague from rat to man.

In formulating anti-plague measures the rat has been the chief objective as it is held that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics, the flea being the carrier of infection from rat to rat and from rat to man, infection from human cases, which is practically limited to the few pneumonic cases which arise, being comparatively rare. The dictum 'No Rats No Plague' has been taken as a working basis, and a house that is rat proof has been considered for all practical purposes plague proof.

The following is a summary of measures put into operation :—

PUBLIC MEASURES.

1. Plague survey by collection of rats, found dead, throughout the Settlement for examination in the Laboratory in order to locate Plague among rats.
2. Rat destruction in infected areas beginning at the periphery and working towards the centre.
3. Plague proofing of houses.
 - (a) Temporary, by service of notice on occupiers asking for co-operation in cleansing, pulicidal disinfection, demurization and rat-proofing by minor repairs, etc.
 - (b) Permanent, by service of notice on owners requiring solid basements, removal of stair linings, hollow ceilings and hollow partitions so as to deprive rats of accommodation.
4. Preventive inoculation with Plague vaccine beginning with the sanitary staff.

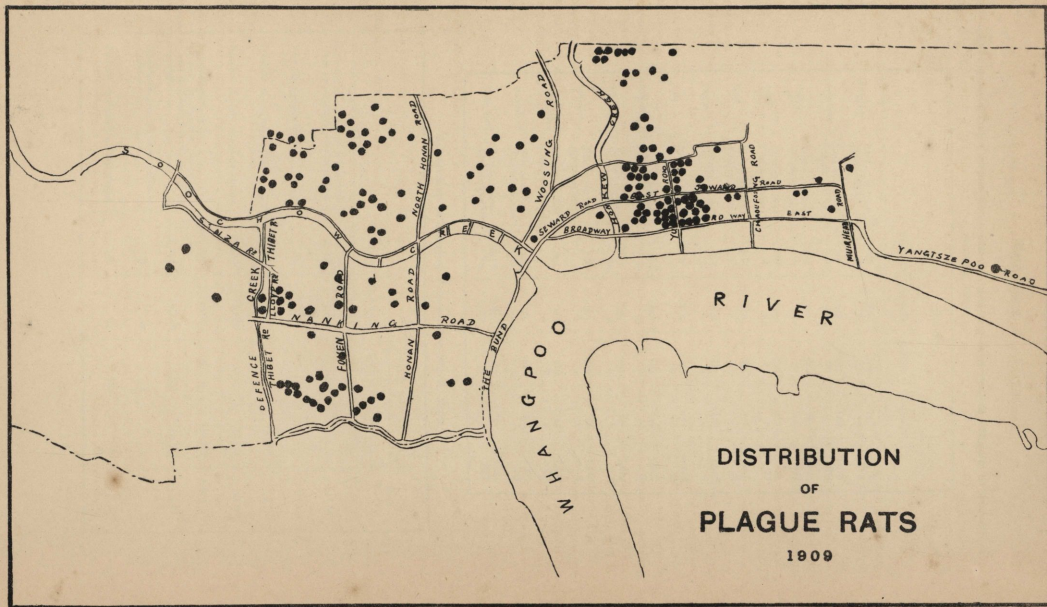
INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

No rats. No plague.

A house that is rat proof is Plague proof.

1. Keep cats.
2. Rid your house from rats also by trapping and poisoning.
3. Make your house as rat-proof as possible.
4. Provide no food for rats. Keep all food in places inaccessible to rats. Grain and such like food for ponies, fowls, etc., should be kept in covered galvanized iron receptacles. See that your servants keep their rice bags where rats cannot get. Keep house-refuse in properly covered galvanized iron receptacles and see that they are covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean; let no refuse lie about.
5. See that the gratings into the space below the ground floor keep out rats, and that the brickwork of the basement is impervious to rats.
- 6.—See that all openings into covered drains are kept in good repair to prevent egress of sewer rats. Carefully inspect all corners of the house from top to bottom once weekly, moving furniture where necessary. Do the same in the stable, fowl house and other out-houses. Arrange for the plastering up of rat-holes or any place that may afford ingress to rats and mice.
7. All rats trapped or poisoned should be burnt; other rats found dead in or about the house should not be touched with the hands but should be picked up with tongs, put into Jeyes' fluid and water (1 in 20) and sent to the Health Officer for examination for Plague.
8. Get vaccinated against Plague in September in each year that plague threatens.
9. If you have any difficulty in carrying out the above measures communicate with the Health Officer in writing.

Three plague-infected rats were also found outside the area above shown.



Rats Found Dead brought to the Laboratory and Found Plague-Infected during 1909.

		DISTRICT.				Total
		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
January	Rats examined	391	296	181	148	1,016
	Plague-infected	5	3	18	1	27
February	Rats examined	432	326	461	156	1,375
	Plague-infected	3	6	20	1	30
March	Rats examined	484	997	974	193	2,648
	Plague-infected	4	14	22	3	40
April	Rats examined	558	794	448	151	1,951
	Plague-infected	1	9	11	0	21
May	Rats examined	580	716	395	114	1,805
	Plague-infected	0	7	3	0	10
June	Rats examined	516	619	324	139	1,598
	Plague-infected	0	1	0	0	1
July	Rats examined	537	375	270	144	1,326
	Plague-infected	1	1	0	0	2
August	Rats examined	398	333	186	148	1,065
	Plague-infected	1	1	0	0	2
September	Rats examined	361	331	222	153	1,067
	Plague-infected	0	1	0	0	1
October	Rats examined	340	373	249	188	1,100
	Plague-infected	2	2	1	0	5
November	Rats examined	391	332	270	143	1,136
	Plague-infected	14	4	2	0	20
December	Rats examined	427	325	380	134	1,277
	Plague-infected	11	10	4	3	28
Year 1909	Rats examined	5,412	5,824	4,357	1,771	17,364
	Plague-infected	42	59	81	5	187

Summary of Plague Prevention Work, 1909.

	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination	5,412	5,824	4,357	1,771	17,364
Rats plague-infected	42	59	81	5	187
Number of traps in operation ...	1,150	1,557	1,605	400	4,712
Number of rats trapped and burnt	18,580	36,369	25,901	10,983	91,833
Poisoned baits laid... ..	3,962,000	2,108,981	638,866	145,929	6,855,776
Houses temporarily rat-proofed and disinfected under notice to occupier	6,381	5,249	7,824	1,157	20,611
Houses rat-proofed under notice to owner	0	0	0	0	0
Persons vaccinated against plague	160	34	134	81	409

Malaria.

Quite a number of cases of Malarial fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, are contracted in and around Shanghai.

Periodic examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the eight sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided, and the following have been found: *Anopheles sinensis* (Malaria bearing), *Stegomyia scutellaris* (Yellow fever bearing), *Culex fatigans* (the host of *Filaria*) and *Armigeres ventralis*.

The prophylaxis of Malaria resolves itself into (1) Suppression of mosquitoes, (2) Prevention of infection of man by mosquitoes, (3) Prevention of infection of mosquitoes by man.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water, where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water-plants, aquaria, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins and what not. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes, and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

An account of the special mosquito extermination work will be found later under that heading.

Beri-Beri.

The incidence of Beri-beri among the Municipal prisoners has increased, deaths having occurred from this disease at the Gaol. The cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present direct in obscurity. The evidence preponderates in favour of the disease being an infective one having no direct relation to food and infective through body vermin. The recommendations regarding the admission of Municipal prisoners will, if adopted, settle the latter point.

Dysentery.

Dysentery, with liver abscess as a not infrequent sequel, showed a marked increase during the year, there being 21 fatal cases as compared with five last year. It would appear that, unlike the type of Dysentery prevalent in Japan which is bacillar in origin, of relatively greater fatality and unattended by liver abscess, that which occurs in Shanghai is mostly amebic in origin and prone to produce liver abscess. As regards prevention the remarks made under Cholera apply with equal force to Dysentery.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was very rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, 4, 1, 10, 4 and 3 deaths respectively among resident foreigners.

Rabies.

7 persons were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment. The virus of Rabies in Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being shorter than the Rabies met with in dogs in Europe. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally though it seldom figures in the death statement of either foreigners or natives. There appears to be no urgent call for preventive measures.

Dengue.

From its home in the Malay Archipelago, Dengue has frequently during recent years spread up the coast ports to Shanghai. It very rarely kills, but frequently incapacitates from work a large section of the community. It is an intensely infectious disease, spreading in mass like Influenza, but appears not to be spread by contagion. A few sporadic cases were met with during the year.

Relapsing Fever.

Relapsing fever again made its appearance among Municipal prisoners. The examination in the Laboratory of the blood from certain fever cases has shown that Relapsing fever is probably quite common among the Chinese population and occurs also to some extent among foreigners. It is probable that

this fever is much more prevalent in Shanghai than has hitherto been thought, a circumstance which may help in the future to clear up certain obscure cases of fever.

It is probable that infection is determined by the presence of body vermin and measures which ensure their destruction will prevent the disease spreading.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle Plague appeared in some of the dairies in the Western District during the year. The mode of incidence appears to show that its origin is not in food, nor is the infection carried by the coolies, but that insects are the probable means of spread. Immunisation by Koch's gall method was offered to all the Chinese dairies, but almost invariably refused. The ordinary preventive measures of isolating sick animals and thorough disinfection were carried out. 6 cattle were rejected at the Slaughter house, as against 7, 7 and 56 during the years immediately preceding.

Dairies continue from time to time to lose animals from Cattle Plague, a loss which could largely be prevented by intelligent co-operation with this Department. The policy has been to offer Koch's method of immunisation to all dairies, but there has been little response. It is hoped, however, that with the increasing knowledge of Chinese on the part of the sanitary staff, confidence between the dairyman and the Health Office may be established and permit of this useful measure being taken advantage of, as it must be remembered that the greater the dairyman's loss from disease the higher will be the price of milk.

The immunising material is prepared as follows:—An animal dying of Cattle Plague, the belly is opened, and the diagnosis confirmed by finding the pyloric region, both of the stomach and bowel, congested and eroded. The gall bladder is then seized around the neck and excised by cutting into the liver substance. The cut surface of the bile duct is sterilised by washing with cyllin, 1 in 50, and the gall jetted into a sterile wide mouthed bottle. The gall should be clean and green and, if thick and red should, unless very carefully glycerinated, be rejected. An equal quantity of glycerine is then thoroughly mixed with the gall and after repeated shaking is ready for use after seven days. Koch, the originator of the method, found, and it has been subsequently observed by other workers, that fresh gall or glycerinated gall kept less than four days may sometimes convey infection. The use of glycerine with the gall, however, completely removes this disability within a few days and renders its use absolutely safe. This method has been used for immunising over 300 dairy cattle in Shanghai with no untoward result. The immunity, however, does not last long; so that the injection of Koch's glycerinated cattle plague gall should be repeated every six months. It is held that, were all the dairy cattle twice yearly thus injected, Cattle Plague would run a very poor chance of spreading.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Small-pox Vaccine, Cholera antitoxic serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta fever and the natural disposal of organic matter in house-refuse.

Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being more and more utilised not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in the outposts. 18,265 specimens were examined, as against 2,240 last year.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease.	Positive Results.	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid fever	46	207
Diphtheria	47	176
Malaria	5	27
Cholera	0	47
Plague	0	7
Plague in rats	187	17,364
Tuberculosis	21	93
Relapsing fever	1	3
Malta fever	0	5
Gonorrhoea	29	65
Miscellaneous		271
		18,265

Analyses.

Milk.—383 samples have been examined during the year and of these 75 or 19.3 per cent were returned as adulterated. 9 out of the 75 were found to be deficient in fat and the remaining 66 contained added water, the extent of the adulteration being indicated in the following table:—

34 specimens contained from 1 to 10 % of added water.

13	"	"	"	10 to 20	"	"
6	"	"	"	20 to 30	"	"
5	"	"	"	30 to 40	"	"
7	"	"	"	40 to 50	"	"
1	"	"	"	over 50	"	"

One specimen was found to consist of a mixture of ordinary fresh milk and diluted condensed milk. The addition of bean curd to watered milk appears to have ceased as none of the milks examined were found to contain starch. During the summer months a number of samples were tested for the presence of artificial preservatives but in no case was any found. Comparing the number of samples of milk examined with the percentage found adulterated for the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909, a progressive improvement in the quality of the public milk supply is shown, as follows:—

	1907	1908	1909
Number of samples examined	345	365	383
Percentage found adulterated	35	24	19.3

Water, Aerated Waters and Ice.—27 specimens of drinking water and 4 of water intended for industrial purposes have been examined chemically. The results of the monthly analyses of the Shanghai Waterworks water are appended in the following table. The variation in composition is chiefly a matter of concentration or dilution, the relation between different figures remaining practically constant.

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Bacteria per c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.						
January	11.6	5.3	7.5	2.3	0.0338	0.0026	0.0133	22
February	14.4	7.6	8.5	2.15	0.0422	0.0037	0.0142	18
March	15.8	8.4	8.5	2.6	0.0446	0.0035	0.0139	22
April	13.2	7.2	8.0	2.25	0.0413	0.0027	0.0146	80
May	12.6	6.7	8.0	1.9	0.0452	0.0021	0.0115	50
June	14.8	6.8	8.5	2.35	0.0501	0.0031	0.0121	20
July	13.2	6.3	8.0	1.7	0.0486	0.0028	0.0109	60
August	8.8	4.0	5.5	1.2	0.0523	0.0024	0.0080	100
September	10.0	4.8	6.0	1.5	0.0537	0.0095	0.0095	100
October	12.8	6.0	7.0	1.85	0.0552	0.0023	0.0120	26
November	11.2	5.2	8.0	1.75	0.0516	0.0023	0.0145	25
December	10.8	4.6	7.8	1.5	0.0425	0.0022	0.0141	116

Gas.—The Shanghai Gas Co.'s gas has been examined from time to time for the percentage volume of carbon monoxide. This, one of the chief constituents of water gas and very poisonous, should be limited to a maximum of 15 per cent. The volume found has varied considerably but has been well within the limit each time. The following are the figures obtained :—

	Volume percentage of carbon monoxide.
January	10.3
February	12.6
March	13.2
April	9.4
May	12.2
June	11.8
July	10.0
August	13.1
September	12.4
October	10.0
November	11.7
December	12.3

Food, Liquors, etc.—Food analyses have comprised butter, milk fat, condensed milk, etc. A specimen of milk sugar sent in was found to contain a considerable percentage of tartarated antimony. Whiskey, brandy and samshu have been the chief liquors under examination. Potent drugs intended for use in the hospitals have been assayed and standardised whilst others have been tested for purity.

Anti-Opium Remedies.—12 native medicines have been examined for the presence of morphine or opium. Of these 8 were found to contain morphine in varying amount, one contained nearly 50 % of opium and three were free from either morphine or opium.

Miscellaneous Analyses.—These include analyses of albumen, urine, chemicals, coal, lubricating oils, etc.

Manufacture of Rat-poison.—During the past year the resources of the Laboratory have been utilised in the production on a large scale of rat destroying preparations. Preliminary experiments indicated that a preparation of yellow phosphorus—a deadly irritant poison—although attended with danger in the manufacture, would be the most efficient and economical poison, and, with the exception of a small amount of an arsenical biscuit, all the poison produced has been a phosphorus preparation. Altogether some 90 lbs. of phosphorus, suitably emulsified and incorporated with a basis of sugar and flour flavoured with anise and molasses, has been used, representing about 6,500 lbs. of poison. With a view to minimising risk to children the poison has been coloured a distinct and permanent blue.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated Small-pox vaccine has been widely distributed throughout the Far East. 16,879 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 84,395 persons protected against Small-pox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 13,000, 12,000, 34,000, 28,500, 21,432, 15,958, 19,995 and 16,879 respectively. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed to produce successful results for one month after the date marked on the tube if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber corked tubes containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations done by the Health Office staff will be found under the heading of Small-pox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to use it as fresh as possible and to keep it in the dark and, during high temperatures, in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Small quantities of Haffkine's Plague prophylactic, Typhoid and other bacterial vaccines, Mallein and Tuberculin have been sent out from the Laboratory.

Antitoxins.

Two horses are kept for the production of Diphtheria antitoxin and a good degree of immunity has been established, using Park's Diphtheria bacillus for the production of the toxin. 1,022,000 units have been sent out from the Laboratory to meet the needs of Shanghai and the outports. Preparations were made to produce Yersin's anti-plague serum but had to be suspended owing to want of accommodation in the present Laboratory building.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 268 persons have received the treatment. During the past year 28 persons were treated. The animals were proved rabid by inoculation in 4 cases; in 9 Rabies was diagnosed by a competent observer, while in the others they escaped observation, so that the suspicion could not be verified. Ten of the cases were the result of dog bites within the Settlement. All these cases, so far as is known, have escaped Hydrophobia.

47 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 5 of which proved rabid. 10 dogs suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 6 were proved rabid by inoculation.

The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 14 days. That the virus of Rabies met with locally is of an exceptionally intense character may be concluded by comparing the above incubation period with that met with in Europe, which varies from 14 to 21 days.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The year has seen a further extension of the Municipal Hospital system, the object being its concentration in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to facilitate supervision by the Assistant Health Officer in charge, and to co-ordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

In order to provide for adequate training of native nurses for the Chinese Hospitals under the Department, the learning of Chinese has been encouraged and there are now four nurses studying the language with this object.

Isolation Hospital.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. There is a separate hospital for Chinese cases. Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community. Every endeavour is made to make the hospital as comfortable as possible and the surroundings pleasant, while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent anyone from coming into the hospital. The fees for admission to the foreign hospital are Tls. 6 a day for private rooms, and Tls. 2 a day for wards wherein free beds are available for poor people. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. Admission to the Chinese hospital is free, but a small charge is made for private rooms. In the Chinese hospital patients may be attended by their own native doctors if they so desire. Considerable improvement is expected to result from the organisation of the nursing of Chinese under the supervision of the Matron.

Ambulances are provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

More accommodation is needed for cases among foreigners of minor infectious disease such as measles, chicken-pox, mumps and erysipelas, and for observation of cases before diagnosis is confirmed. Should there be an outbreak of Plague when both Small-pox and Scarlet fever were prevalent, the accommodation at present provided would be inadequate. Isolated accommodation is also required for cases of Tuberculosis among foreigners, for which there is at present no adequate provision in the Settlement. Were this provided on the Isolation Hospital site and worked in combination with a branch of the Municipal Sanatorium at Mokanshan, benefit would accrue both as regards the prevention and treatment of this disease. At present if a case of consumption occurs in a family, which cannot afford to send the patient away to a proper European or American Sanatorium, he often has to remain at home, becomes a source of infection to those with whom he comes in contact and lives under conditions which render small the chance of cure. On the other hand were there adequate accommodation for isolation and treatment it would then be possible to remove the patient to hospital, where the hygienic conditions would tend towards cure and a dangerous source of infection would be removed from the patient's own home. There is also need for dispensaries in different parts of the Settlement for the treatment and education in the means of prevention of Chinese cases of Tuberculosis, for a hospital for advanced cases and for a sanatorium for the treatment and isolation of curable cases.

Cases in Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox ...	5	1	4	1
Cholera ...	18	6	1	0
Diphtheria ...	27	3	8	3
Scarlet fever ...	7	2	16	2
Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	6	0	3	0
Relapsing fever ...	0	0	10	0
Beri-beri ...	0	0	77	23
Leprosy ...	0	0	0	0
Syphilis ...	0	0	3	0
Chancroid ...	0	0	11	0
Gonorrhoea ...	0	0	280	0
Other diseases ...	17	1	138	18
Total ...	80	13	551	47

Victoria Nursing Home.

The accommodation provided by the Nursing Home has been fully occupied by patients throughout the year, a considerable number of cases having been refused admission on account of want of room.

There are now some twenty nurses on the staff, not including probationers in training. The Nursing Home was built ten years ago, before the phenomenal growth of the Settlement, and was designed to accommodate six nurses and four probationers. To provide accommodation for the increased number of nurses a dwelling-house adjoining the Home was acquired; but more room for the nurses is necessary, as it is considered inadvisable to accommodate more at the Isolation Hospital than are wanted for actual nursing. It is held that the best way of providing this accommodation for the nurses, and at the same time improving the accommodation for patients, will be to use the present building as a nurses' residence and build a new Nursing Home in keeping with modern hospital requirements on the vacant land already acquired by the Council alongside the present building.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	INDOOR.			OUTDOOR.		
	1907	1908	1909	1907	1908	1909
Medical cases	215	276	248	27	20	39
Surgical cases	76	100	125	2	3	5
Mental cases	12	20	35	0	1	0
Maternity cases	10	15	22	18	24	13
Total	313	411	430	47	48	57
Fees Tls.	16,257	25,931	25,771	3,114	3,030	3,301

Mental Wards.

The Mental wards adequately fulfil their present function. 35 cases were received during the year. Admission is procured by the signature on Form A or Form B obtainable from the Matron. Form A requires the signature of the person immediately responsible for patient, who undertakes responsibility for payment of fees, provision of medical attendance, for procuring any order that may be required by the law of the country to whom the patient belongs, and for removal of patient after six months if still remaining in the wards. Form B is used when no one immediately responsible is forthcoming, the responsibility then naturally devolving upon the Consul of the nationality of the patient. There still remain cases where a Consul will not assume responsibility and it remains to make some sort of humane provision for these cases to prevent them from becoming a nuisance or a danger both to the public and themselves, and at the same time to keep the Mental wards from being filled with chronic lunatics, for which class of case they were never intended.

Sanatorium.

Upwards of 70 Municipal employees were received during the year. Some of these were convalescent after illness and others so run down in health that sanatorium treatment was advisable in the interests of the service. The present building was filled to overflowing and the general consensus of opinion among the visitors was satisfactory as regards benefit to health and enjoyment, and confirmed the opinion held that Mokanshan is the best available place for a Municipal Sanatorium for Shanghai. Having proved its suitability as a Municipal Sanatorium an adjoining commodious bungalow and grounds have been acquired. Occasion has often arisen when patients at the Nursing Home, without the means of taking a holiday, would be greatly benefited by a course of sanatorium treatment. There are again many cases where treatment, from



THE NURSING STAFF.

the beginning, would be more likely to be successful at the Sanatorium than at the Nursing Home, and this is especially the case with Tuberculosis, a disease very common in Shanghai. For these and other reasons a Sanatorium, run in conjunction with the Municipal Hospital system, is desirable, and the present one at Mokanshan may form a nucleus.

Ambulance Service.

Horse ambulances are provided for the transport of patients to and from the Municipal Hospitals at a cost of \$3. Hand ambulances are available free of charge. For emergencies hand ambulances are available at all the Police Stations.

Police Hospitals.

Sikh Police.—The health of the Sikh Police during the year has been satisfactory. As among other sections of the community intestinal disorders were more prevalent than any other, showing the need for careful supervision of food supply and messing arrangements. Tuberculosis continues to be the commonest cause of invaliding out of the service, eight such cases occurring, in each of which the diagnosis was confirmed in the Laboratory. During the winter especially, the Sikh, in Shanghai, likes to live under conditions favourable to the transmission and development of Tuberculosis, namely, in hot, ill-ventilated and overcrowded rooms, so that attention to these points is necessary in those immediately responsible for their welfare. The quarters at the Police Stations are adequate and capable of proper ventilation; spittoons are provided containing disinfectant and indiscriminate spitting is forbidden. Venereal disease accounts for a relatively large number of the sick. The average number of days off duty on account of sickness for each member of the force was 8.

Police Hospital (Sikhs).

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided out of the Force.
Tuberculosis	8	0	8
Lobar pneumonia	5	1	0
Malaria	5	0	0
Syphilis	2	0	2
Dysentery	33	0	1
Sprue	1	0	1
Acute diarrhoea	17	0	0
Bronchitis	9	0	1
Hæmorrhoids	2	0	0
Osteo-arthritis	4	0	4
Gonorrhoeal arthritis	2	0	2
Conjunctivitis	1	0	0
Venereal diseases	37	0	0
Chronic ulcer of leg	1	0	1
Varicose veins	1	0	1
Skin diseases	6	0	0
Chronic dyspepsia	2	0	2
Slight injuries	37	0	0
Slight ailments	66	0	0
Other causes	1	0	0
Total	240	1	23
Number of out-patients			1,203
Average number of days off duty sick			8
Average number of Sikh Police and Warders			511

Chinese Police and Prisoners.—The Police Hospital (Chinese) was opened towards the end of the year and during the coming year a system of inspection of prisoners will be organised at the Police Stations working in conjunction with this hospital, which should result in improving the sanitary conditions under which

the prisoners live. A resident foreign nurse is in charge of the Police Hospitals (Sikhs and Chinese) and a resident native house-surgeon at the Police Hospital (Chinese) working under an Assistant Health Officer, who has charge of both these hospitals and the Gaol infirmary.

Gaol.—The number of prisoners admitted to the Gaol increased from 1,630 in 1908 to 2,951 in 1909; the average number of prisoners in the Gaol has increased from 777 in 1908 to 860 in 1909; the number of sick increased from 491 to 810; while the number of deaths increased from 25 to 77, the disproportion being due to Beri-beri. Since the opening of the Gaol until the beginning of the present year the incidence of Beri-beri was remarkably small. During the present year, however, the number of prisoners has still further increased; short sentence prisoners have been admitted and prisoners have been admitted in such a manner that the Gaol is now infested with body vermin. This has resulted in an increased aggregation of potentially infective units under conditions of overcrowding, accompanied by the presence of body vermin as transmitting agents, a combination of circumstances which is held to contribute directly to the spread of Beri-beri. There is need of greatly increased care during the admission of prisoners to the Gaol so as to ensure that none but perfectly clean, vermin free and healthy prisoners are allowed to mix with the general body of prisoners. Proper admission and bathing arrangements, which should provide for the bathing of each prisoner in clean water, the separation of clean from unclean, infected or verminous clothing, and the medical inspection of all prisoners before admission to the body of the Gaol, were recommended more than a year ago and are now more than ever urgently needed.

Gaol Hospital.

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.
Tuberculosis	31	21
Dysentery	40	8
Acute diarrhoea	33	4
Beri-beri	78	26
Asthma	5	0
Cardio-vascular diseases	8	6
Renal diseases	2	0
Chronic bronchitis	28	9
Malaria	5	0
Conjunctivitis	17	0
Stroke	6	2
Fistula	5	0
Asphyxia	1	1
Hæmorrhoids	17	0
Skin diseases	167	0
Veneral diseases	199	0
Severe injuries	3	0
Slight injuries	25	0
Slight ailments	98	0
Other cases	42	0
Total	810	77
Number of prisoners admitted		2,951
Average number of prisoners in the Gaol		860

VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

The foreign Sanitary Inspection Staff is now composed of 4 Inspectors and 16 Assistant Inspectors. The Inspectors, with one exception, possess both the Sanitary Inspector's and the Food Inspector's certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, while four of the Assistant Inspectors possess the Sanitary Inspector's certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. By means of a system, inaugurated two years ago, of examinations in sanitary knowledge as applicable locally, divided into three stages each carrying a bonus, it is intended to train up health inspectors recruited locally.

The outbreak of Plague among rats and the urgent need of many sanitary measures not previously required make the want of sub-district depôts or Health Stations acutely felt, which was met by renting a Chinese house in each sub-district. It is recognised that true efficiency can only be obtained by having the Assistant Inspector resident in his district. The sub-district depôt would provide this residence for the Assistant Inspector, a depôt for the storage of house-refuse barrows and ordure buckets, which are at present of necessity left lying about the streets and alleys, and for the storage of other sanitary and disinfecting apparatus and stores, quarters for the disinfecting staff, a room for vaccination and lectures on sanitary subjects, and an office for the registration of native deaths. Such a sub-district depôt or Health Station would cost for the land and buildings from Tls. 10,000 to Tls. 30,000, according to location, or a total cost of about Tls. 210,000 for the whole Settlement. As such a measure would result in greatly increased efficiency of work and is, in fact, necessary for proper working of the Department, the scheme should be carried through as soon as circumstances permit, so as to allow of the further organisation of sanitary work which has been and should continue to be progressive.

Chinese Dwellings.

The finding of Plague-infected rats brings up acutely the question of the insanitary condition of houses built according to the Chinese Building Rules, against which protest was made at the time the rules were made and repeated last year. It is held that a house which provides places where rats may obtain seclusion is, on account of the special danger which the Settlement runs from Plague, insanitary. At present the space left between the floor-boards and the ground becomes a receptacle for any filth that finds its way between the floor-boards and provides a home for rats and enables them to make an entry by means of the wooden framework into any other parts of the house which are hollow, such as the space between the ceiling and the first floor and into the roof space and among the tiles, in all of which places rats may find seclusion. In this way Plague, which almost invariably is spread by rats, may get into a house and infect the residents in such a way that little short of actual demolition could eliminate, a circumstance which would render it practically impossible under present conditions to shake off Plague once effectively introduced into the Settlement. The basement of a Chinese house should therefore be solid; cement in the cookhouse and yard and wood in the living-room laid directly on tar macadam or similar material impervious to water and rats. Wooden floors if properly laid in this way will in actual practice last longer than when an open ill-ventilated space is left below. The space below the basement floor is now usually little more than a receptacle for garbage which never has a chance of being cleaned. There is usually a hollow space between the ceiling and the first floor, in lath and plaster partitions, between the ceiling of the second storey room and the roof, and in stair linings against which hollow spaces the same reasons apply. As usually erected also the wooden framework of a Chinese house often affords a run for rats, and some means should be taken to fill in the holes with plaster and by more careful bricklaying. Hollow brickwork should not, if properly done, be insanitary, but, as a rule, rats can easily make a run through these loosely laid and improperly plastered materials.

Foreign Dwellings.

The attention of architects is called to the clause in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is suggested that every house should, if possible, have a separate larder (place for storing uncooked food), kitchen and serving-room. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, Berkefeld filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent

in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, and food that leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination. This can be ensured by having table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be rather a part of the dining-room than of the kitchen. As an additional safeguard a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking should be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack proper serving-rooms and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark and ill-ventilated and is often without washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

Many foreign houses are infested with rats which, should Plague become prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and outhouses should certainly be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions are better avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being made solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. The reinforced concrete method of construction is well suited to local conditions in view of the need of rat-proof buildings.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

House Refuse.

The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but improvements are gradually being effected in the methods adopted. Careful checking has accounted for nearly every ton sent away from the shoots. The cost of disposal was \$6,430, as against \$8,305 last year. Further efforts have been made to encourage "country boats" to come to the shoots and remove house refuse for agricultural purposes, and of the total quantity brought to the shoots nearly half has been disposed of in this way, and of that remaining one-third was barged away and dumped at the dépôt and one-fifth was used for raising low lying ground within the Settlement.

Experiments extending over ten years on the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse, with frequent observation of the garbage heaps, tend to show that within a year and a half all the decomposable organic refuse disappears by oxidation, which is tantamount to slow combustion—the heat generated spontaneously in a garbage heap being very considerable—and leaves an innocuous mass, without smell, which forms a suitable material for filling in low-lying ground and shallow stagnant pools. It is not necessary to go so far as to recommend its use for raising building sites to be used within five years, but it would be excellent material for raising garden sites and for filling the holes left near houses by the excavation of mud if not below the ground water level. In the large garbage heaps at the dépôt, the nuisance from smell and flies disappear after three months; and in properly conducted filling-in operations it is possible by covering recent house refuse with a layer of clean earth to remove nuisance from these causes and at the same time promote oxidation and destruction of the objectionable organic matter. It is hoped, therefore, that anyone desiring such filling-in operations will communicate with the Health Officer. In this way it is hoped to avoid to some extent the further objectionable accumulation along the banks of the creek and the dumping of garbage into the waterways, which is difficult to entirely prevent. When it is remembered that every stagnant pool means mosquitoes, which are the potential cause of Malaria, it is held that any temporary nuisance that may occur during the course of filling-in is outweighed by the sanitary advantages which accrue. This method, therefore, is advisable both from the point of view of economy and sanitation. Unfortunately distance prevents the use of this method for the refuse from the crowded districts of the centre of the Settlement, unless some arrangement could be made with the Tramway Company for cheap and rapid transit of house refuse in large quantity.

As it is becoming more and more difficult to rent suitable dumping places for house refuse the purchase of one or more sites is now recommended as will provide permanent dépôts so near the centre of the Settlement as will afford easy access for inspection with the object of preventing dumping in the water, to enable boats to return to their shoots by the following morning and to facilitate disposal of the material

within the Settlement for raising and filling-in purposes. In this way it is hoped that the whole of the house refuse of the Settlement will be disposed of in an efficient and sanitary manner, giving rise to no permanent heaps and banishing, as far as possible, dumping in the creeks.

House Refuse Disposal.

Shoots	Yang-tszepoo	Kashing	Fearon	Kansuh	Shan-tung	Thibet	Mark-ham	Total
Tons collected and brought to the shoots @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ barrowloads to the ton	0	2,662	29,514	13,857	16,804	31,339	3,651	97,827
Tons sent to dépôts ascertained by cubic measurement of boatloads leaving shoots	0	449	13,819	3,444	13,010	9,402	1,100	41,274
Tons sold to country-boats for agricultural purposes	0	2,163	15,695	10,413	3,794	20,937	2,551	55,553
Average price per ton cents	0	3.7	4	3.8	6	4.5	6.8	4.7 cts.
Tons not brought to shoots used for filling and raising purposes ...	4,855	3,172	8,015	180	200	1,850	7,179	25,451
Receipts from filling and raising ...	\$140.00	40.00	240.00	...	...	...	617.20	\$1,037.20
Cost of boats supplied	\$ 0	1,320	...	240	1,056.50	1,001.50	137.80	\$3,765.80
Dredging	...	\$303	...	...	273	471	...	\$1,047.00

Dépôts	Irregular	Whangpoo	Soochow Creek	
Tons dumped at dépôts ascertained by cubic measurement at the dépôts @ 40 cubic feet to the ton allowing 25% for shrinkage	402	1,757	38,172	40,331
Cost of Labour supplied by the Department for unloading				\$2,364.40
Rent of Dépôt			\$250	\$250
Dredging			\$300	\$300
Total expenditure during the year				\$6,680

Drainage and Paving.

It has been considered a duty in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection, not only to point out sanitary defects but also, when requested, to provide the means whereby these defects can be best remedied and to supervise the work to completion. In this way the native contractors have been taught the proper way of laying drains, forming cement channels, paving yards and other sanitary work.

The defect usually met with, in the course of inspection, is that of blocked surface drains, due to absence of proper surface inlets. The use of gully traps with hinged grids with lineal openings is desirable, instead of the small circular openings at present so frequently used. Although the standard of drainage is improved, much is still required before the materials used are laid so as to obtain the maximum amount of self-cleansing and ability to stand the test of hard wear and tear. Much of the cement drainage material used by private contractors is of poor quality.

Creeks.

Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. The flatness of the Settlement necessitates the maintenance of certain waterways, and the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek are among them. The maintenance of the main artery creeks so as to permit of daily tidal flushing is a vital necessity. When a creek gets into such a condition that daily tidal flushing is not obtainable, its conversion into a covered sewer is, if it is in a residential district, generally desirable; but the filling in or culverting of creeks that are accessible to all tides is seldom advisable.

Mosquito Extermination.

As there seemed to be a general desire for something more in the matter of mosquito extermination than the plodding work of the last ten years, the object of which has been to eliminate stagnant water by filling in ponds and ditches, the opening and cleansing of tidal creeks and the promotion of surface drainage, a more elaborate plan of campaign was put into operation, which included direct measures for the destruction of mosquito larvæ on private property. A special staff was organised which worked from the middle of April until the end of October. The results, so far as they went, are considered satisfactory, a diminution in the number of mosquitoes, estimated at from 25 % to 75 %, having been effected. The work of the Chinese staff required very careful foreign supervision, as the results of good work were not directly apparent and the detection of bad work required assiduous observation on the part of the foreign inspector. As the staff of the Health Office had been, since the beginning of the year, strenuously employed in warding off the threatened invasion of Plague, the assistance of the Police was called for and eight men were temporarily transferred for the work, acting under the Sanitary Inspectors. The work being undertaken at a time when the whole of the staff was overworked should be allowed for in assessing the value of the results obtained. As it was impossible to have the work done under the immediate supervision of foreigners, trial was made of a plan of letting the native staff work in couples, giving them definite areas of operation, paying them well and fining heavily for each dereliction of duty discovered by the foreign staff. The Chinese generally looked upon the work as "fool pidgin," though the Inspectors, by roadside lectures in Chinese and practical demonstration of the mode of propagation of mosquitoes, succeeded in many cases in convincing the natives of the simplicity and utility of the measures recommended. The cost of the work was about Tls. 6,000, but it should be remembered that the arrangements were somewhat tentative in character and capable of considerable development. More attention could have been given to the work had not the more important Plague prevention operations monopolised most of the time that could be spared from routine work. Mosquito extermination work in Shanghai is by no means easy. In the foreign staff thoroughness and enthusiasm are mostly called for and the goal to be striven after is the total extermination of mosquitoes in the area operated. The men drafted from the police for this work, with two or three exceptions, were unable to fulfil these conditions; and it is expected that the permanent addition of two assistant inspectors, who will receive the special training necessary for this and other sanitary work, will be the best course, should it be decided to go on with the work.

In the Chinese staff it is necessary to have men with intelligence and initiative, who can enter native premises with some degree of authority and get rid of stagnant water without friction or dishonesty. The results required are of a negative nature—absence of mosquitoes—there being nothing tangible to show as an immediate result of the work. Coolies working alone do not like to appear a source of annoyance to householders by too diligently searching their houses for larvæ; this is not felt when they work under the immediate supervision of a foreigner, as any little trouble the people are put to would naturally be attributed to the foreigner.

The work itself was conducted somewhat as follows:—The sanitary districts were divided into areas worked by a couple of coolies; each couple was provided with an oil can for oiling gully traps and small accumulations of stagnant water which could not be removed, a pail for holding oil, a garden syringe for spraying larger pieces of stagnant water, a broom for sweeping away small accumulations of water, and a spade for cutting trenches for draining low ground and filling up depressions, etc. Barrow coolies (with two barrels) conveyed oil to the coolies and removed tins, jars and what not, capable of holding water for mosquitoes to lay their eggs in. Every part of and every house in the districts were supposed to be visited weekly and notices in English and Chinese distributed and explained. The best admixture of oil for the months of April, May and October was found to be half crude oil and half of lamp oil, for June and September two parts crude oil to one part of lamp oil, and for July and August four parts of crude oil to one part of lamp oil. At no time was crude oil alone found to form a good killing film.

Co-operation was obtained from most foreigners but the majority of Chinese showed a complete indifference, amounting occasionally to active opposition. No prosecutions were undertaken to enforce these mosquito extermination measures but this would appear desirable in flagrant cases after repeated warning.

For future work the following points may be noted. The work should begin on April 1. A good class of coolie should be obtained, who should be paid at the rate of \$10 monthly and heavy fines inflicted on finding mosquito larvæ in a place recently worked through. The coolies should work in couples

in an area exactly delimited. Each area should be further sub-divided into seven for each day in the week and a time-table kept so that it may be known exactly where each mosquito couple is working at any time. The Assistant Inspector should accompany, and give detailed instructions to, each pair of coolies early in the season and make written notes of those unusual places where stagnant water is likely to be found, such as native gardens, empty houses, defective paving, gullies in unfrequented places, etc., i.e. those places which are likely to be beyond a coolie's intelligence to think of or beyond his courage to enter; these places subsequently to receive the special attention of the Assistant Inspector. Practical roadside demonstrations should be given of the way mosquitoes develop and how to prevent them developing by getting rid of all collections of stagnant water.

MOSQUITO NOTICE.

NO STAGNANT WATER—NO MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes carry *Malaria* and other diseases.

Mosquitoes cannot multiply except in *stagnant water*. Where stagnant water cannot be *abolished* the use of kerosine sprinkled on the surface so as to form a film will kill mosquito "wrigglers," as it prevents them breathing when they come to the surface.

Old tins and bottles, broken crockery, flower-pots and unconsidered *articles of this kind capable of holding rain water* should be carefully collected from the garden and backyard and placed in the house refuse receptacle for removal.

Tubs, kongs, water plants, flower pot saucers or other *vessels of water* which cannot be dispensed with should be emptied or sprinkled with kerosine once a week.

Gardeners' kongs, dug-outs, wells and water barrels should be done away with, water for the garden, etc. being derived directly from the tap or, if that be impossible, the kongs, etc. should be oiled once a week or kept securely covered so that mosquitoes cannot get to the water to lay their eggs.

Have the water from kennels, chicken coops, etc., regularly emptied out.

Keep drains and rain water roof channels clean and clear and in good repair. *Gully traps* that are not frequently flushed should be oiled weekly.

Shallow rain water pools and slushy places can generally be obliterated by a *scratch drain* or levelled with house ashes, ponds and ditches by filling-in with house refuse covered with a little earth or ashes.

Ornamental ponds may be kept free from mosquitoes by *small fish* but, if mosquito "wrigglers" be found, the water should be oiled weekly preparatory to filling-in.

A weekly inspection of house and surroundings should be made. It may be remembered that a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood.

MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION WORK.	
Stagnant waters on land removed	2,204
Stagnant waters in and around houses removed	149,529
Stagnant waters oiled weekly	109,893

Flies.

Against what has been truly described as "the deadly house fly" the careful collection and disposal of house refuse is a measure of primary importance. Among other public measures has been the requirement as one of the conditions of licence, in premises licensed for the purpose of safeguarding the food supply, of adequate means being taken to prevent the access of flies to food stuffs and the use of perforated zinc in windows and spring doors. This screening against flies is also an important individual measure and should be applied to the serving room and kitchen; while cleanliness should be maintained in and about the house, so as to deprive the insect of food and of breeding-places.

Laundries.

All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of constant inspection, so as to make the licensees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions. It should be noted that the coolies carrying washing to and from the licensed laundries are provided with Municipal Distributing Tickets, so that residents can easily identify the licensed laundries. It is advisable to insist on seeing this ticket from time to time, as there are several insanitary laundries outside the Settlement, especially in Pootung, which it is impossible to license. If the public, including the shipping community, were not to patronise these insanitary laundries they would soon cease to exist.

Licensed Laundries.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Laundry.	Situation.
<i>Northern District.</i>		
Yan Ah Sung	Yoh Shing	846 Woosung Road
Li Soong Ling	Miller	308 Miller Road
Chen Chang Kee	Chin Kee	1113 Woosung Road
Wauung Ah Sz	Wong Zung Chong	1381 Haining Road
Lieu Ke Kyi	Yah Tah Tung	2818 Haining Road
Yau Yih Kee	N. Y. K.	N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Foo Ming Sun	No. 1 International	709-10N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Wong Sing Cheong	No. 2 International	711-2 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Tong Ping Yang	No. 3 International	722-3 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Woo Ding Zung	No. 4 International	719-0 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Lui Sung Kyi	No. 5 International	718 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Pih Au Foo	No. 6 International	717 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Zau Ah Pauug	No. 7 International	713-6 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Tsz Ching Seu	No. 8 International	N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Wong Yuen Kyi	No. 9 International	N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Woo Yih Kyi	No. 10 International	N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Tsau Ah Pauug	No. 11 International	N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Cheu Miao Kung	No. 12 International	N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Sung Tsung Kyi	No. 13 International	517-8 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Yau Yien Kyi	N.Y.K.	375 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
Wong Ah Kyeu	Ah Chow	465-6 Dent Road
Wong Ah Kung	Ah Kung	467 Dent Road
Li Van Shing	Old Ah Foo	469-71 Dent Road
Wo Hong Sung	Jackson	472-3 Dent Road
Tsang Sung Da	Big Sam	66-8 Dent Lane
Tsang Kyi Ling	Jim	1858 Seward Road
Foo Wo Yue	Wo Yue	1859 Seward Road
Sz Saung Foh	Yue Shing	1860 Seward Road
Gin Ching Kee	Ching Kee	1861 Seward Road
Daung Mew Shing	Mew Shing	1862 Seward Road
Zien Pau Daung	Ah Ling	1863 Seward Road
Au Ang Sung	Jackson & Tawaza	1864 Seward Road
Chang Sz Ming	Big Jim	1192 Yungang Road
Sing Jing Tsz	Ah Kee	222 Tongshan Road
Foo Ping Soong	No. 1 Kashing	262-3 Harbin Road
Tseu Tsou Faung	No. 2 Kashing	260-1 Harbin Road
Daung Ming Kwe	No. 3 Kashing	253-9 Harbin Road
Yeu Yung Le	No. 4 Kashing	257-8 Harbin Road
Yau Yong So	No. 5 Kashing	256 Harbin Road
Sz Zau San	No. 6 Kashing	255 Harbin Road
Kaung Zou Le	No. 7 Kashing	254 Harbin Road
Kaung Sin Tsong	No. 8 Kashing	253 Harbin Road
Woo Mew Daung	No. 9 Kashing	251-2 Harbin Road
Kung Liang Dzien	No. 10 Kashing	250-1 Harbin Road
Nyi Ah Ding	No. 11 Kashing	249 Harbin Road
Sung Pau Yong	No. 12 Kashing	248 Harbin Road
Nau Sing Chang	No. 13 Kashing	247 Harbin Road
Sang Ah Nyi	No. 14 Kashing	245-6 Harbin Road
Faung Ah Meu	No. 15 Kashing	243-4 Harbin Road
Ng Ah Ding	No. 16 Kashing	242 Harbin Road
Tsang Tsong Ling	No. 17 Kashing	241 Harbin Road
Ting Nyung Mok	No. 18 Kashing	240 Harbin Road
Si Yong Shing	No. 19 Kashing	239 Harbin Road
Ng Sung Kwen	No. 20 Kashing	237-8 Harbin Road
Tu Tsoung Yoong	No. 21 Kashing	236-7 Harbin Road
Tsang Kwe Fok	No. 22 Kashing	234-5 Harbin Road
Tsang Wu Yui	No. 23 Kashing	233 Harbin Road
Yie Ah Ping	No. 24 Kashing	231-2 Harbin Road
Ying Ah Yang	No. 25 Kashing	229-30 Harbin Road
Ying Vung Li	No. 26 Kashing	227-8 Harbin Road
Yung Vung Zung	No. 27 Kashing	225-6 Harbin Road
Tsang Tsung Fok	No. 28 Kashing	223-4 Harbin Road
Dung Ah Ngoo	No. 29 Kashing	221-2 Harbin Road
Dung Ah Fan	No. 30 Kashing	219-20 Harbin Road
Tsz Ah Au	No. 31 Kashing	217-8 Harbin Road
Wong Ping Yang	No. 32 Kashing	216 Harbin Road
Li Siuu Paug	No. 33 Kashing	212-4 Harbin Road
Tsoong San Lih	No. 34 Kashing	210-11 Harbin Road
Tseu Ching Zi	No. 35 Kashing	179 Harbin Road
Yung Kyi Dee	No. 36 Kashing	180 Harbin Road
Yung Sing Tsz	No. 37 Kashing	181 Harbin Road
Zing Ah Kau	No. 38 Kashing	182 Harbin Road
Au Fok Zung	No. 39 Kashing	215 Harbin Road
Yang Ah Tse	No. 40 Kashing	275 Harbin Road
Tong Ze Zung	No. 41 Kashing	274-5 Harbin Road
Zung Ah Kyi	No. 42 Kashing	272 Harbin Road

Licensed Laundries—continued.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Laundry.	Situation.
<i>Eastern District—cont.</i>		
Ng Van Li	No. 43 Kashing	271 Harbin Road
Au Sung Kyi	No. 44 Kashing	270 Harbin Road
Ng Le Ming	No. 45 Kashing	269 Harbin Road
Tsung Tsz Yung	No. 46 Kashing	268 Harbin Road
Wauing Siau Me	No. 47 Kashing	267 Harbin Road
Yang Yok Ping	No. 48 Kashing	265 Harbin Road
Yih Siau Hoo	No. 49 Kashing	264 Harbin Road
Au Zung Zung	No. 50 Kashing	234 Harbin Road
Wauing Ping Sing	No. 51 Kashing	260 Harbin Road
Yui Dze Le	No. 52 Kashing	234 Harbin Road
<i>Western District.</i>		
Au Sung Fok	Yung Shing Washing Co.	314 Chungking Road
Li Ah Pau	Yung Shing Washing Co.	316 Chungking Road
Zung Ah Yung	Yung Shing Washing Co.	318 Chungking Road
Ng Yoong Le	Yung Shing Washing Co.	301 Chungking Road
Toong Yoeh Le	Yung Shing Washing Co.	311 Chungking Road
Zung Siau Kwe	Yung Shing Washing Co.	310 Chungking Road
Sah Ah Chu	Woo Kee Washing Co.	259 Taku Road
Tsha Tshung Dziang	Doo Foo Washing Co.	55 Yates Road
Yui Zung Ling	Shz Sing Washing Co.	105 Weihaiwei Road
Yui Zien Shang	Shz Sing Washing Co.	104 Weihaiwei Road
Dzung Ah Ng	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Zung Zu Kok	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Ng Siau Tshuh	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Yui Zung Kyung	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road

Lime-washing.

During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

Waterclosets.

Applications are still received from time to time for permission to install waterclosets. Foreign Building Rule 76 is now, however, quite clear and definitely prohibitive under all circumstances. The main object is the safeguarding of the water supply.

Insanitary Areas.

The northern and western limits of the Northern District abut on a most insanitary neighbourhood wherein dwell an increasing population composed chiefly of beggars and other undesirables living under such unhealthy conditions as to be a serious menace to the health of the Settlement. With Plague threatening the Settlement the need for extension for the purpose of sanitary safety is more urgent than ever. A clear interval of at least a mile should be left between the thickly populated parts of the Settlement and the boundary.

Public Latrines and Urinals.

The practice of coating urinals with crude petroleum has greatly improved their condition, preventing deposit in a remarkable manner. Trial has been made of lime, bleaching powder, coal tar disinfectant and crude petroleum for the purpose of preventing access of flies and the resulting danger of the communication of intestinal disorders, but with little success. It is now recommended that a trial be made of fly-proofing latrines with perforated zinc.

Ordure Removal.

The removal of ordure continues to be efficiently done and is a source of considerable profit to the community. The amount paid monthly by the contractor in the sequence of agreements was in 1899 \$3,200, 1902 \$4,100, 1905 \$5,300, 1908 \$6,000 and for 1910 \$7,500. There is a ready demand throughout the year for use in growing such crops as indigo, and were it not for its employment also in growing market produce for the table, which it is practically impossible to prevent, the method of disposal is more sanitary than any other and as regards the economy of nature nearly perfect.

Smoke.

There is no doubt that the smoke nuisance, which is becoming more and more obvious, could be considerably lessened by intelligent stoking and especially by mechanical stoking. The coal most commonly used is, however, of a smoky bituminous nature.

Public Health Notices.

The circulation of Public Health Notices in Chinese has been found to be a good way of propagating sanitary knowledge. The following notices have been widely distributed, namely: the General Public Health Notice, the Tuberculosis, Vaccination, Cholera, Plague Prevention, Keeping of Cats and Mosquito notices. Each district has its fogleman whose duty it is to collect crowds round him by means of a bell in the alleys and tea-houses to whom he recites the notice appropriate to the occasion. A translation of such parts of the Annual Report as concern the native population has been made and distributed.

Storage of Dangerous Materials.

Arrangements are being made for the licensing and inspection of premises for the storage of dangerous materials namely, those which, on account of fire or explosion, may endanger life or property such as gunpowder and similar nitrate mixtures, dynamite, blasting gelatine, carbonite, nitro-cotton, smokeless powder, picric acid and similar nitro-compounds, chlorate mixtures, fulminates, fireworks, ammunition, benzene and other very volatile and inflammable petroleum products, acetylene, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus or any material containing any of these as an ingredient in dangerous quantity.

General Sanitary Work.

	District.				Total.
	Eastern.	Northern.	Central.	Western.	
Vaccination against Small-pox	874	645	787	455	2,761
Enquiries after notification of Foreign cases of infectious disease	16	48	6	19	89
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of and deaths from infectious disease	351	399	1,369	183	2,302
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	515	548	5,080	185	6,328
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	40,080	6,789	6,562	1,741	55,172
Houses cleansed and linewashed	9,955	9,944	1,185	1,051	22,135
Ventilation and lighting amended	0	64	0	37	101
Defective drainage amended	104	257	100	83	544
Insanitary wells abolished	18	15	6	10	49
Proper water supply provided	3	5	5	2	15
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	9	20	33	30	92
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	445	70	0	778	1,293
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	55	47	0	42	144
Smoke nuisances suppressed	0	8	2	0	10
Offensive trade processes amended	1	2	0	0	3
Beggar boats removed	48	10	0	104	162
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public	65	96	87	126	374
Insanitary conditions reported by Health Office	313	447	99	162	1,021
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	163	101	55	93	412
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	43	6	1	7	57
Notices of intention to proceed served	2	2	0	0	4
Samples taken for analysis	106	81	84	219	490
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	20,554	11,889	7,030	2,774	42,247
Hawkers brought into Markets	1,403	1,801	762	500	4,466
Food prosecutions	27	122	18	17	184
House refuse prosecutions	266	180	159	79	684
Laundry and other prosecutions	39	18	0	5	62
Tons of ordure removed	14,600	30,500	19,600	13,220	77,720
Tons of house refuse removed	28,329	53,908	48,591	10,765	121,593

Swimming Bath.

The Public Swimming Bath was open from May 7 to October 31. The number of persons admitted was 13,592, as against 9,831 last year. The increase was due not so much to a greater number of bathers as to the better system of registration effected by the turnstile and to the custom of admitting spectators to the games organised by the International Swimming Club during the evenings of July and August. The bath appears to have been well patronised by all classes, including women and children in the mornings, and to have successfully fulfilled its function. The additions made early in the year to the building contributed towards efficiency of working and, considering the solid and permanent structure of the building, the ventilation during the hot days was better than before. The condition of the water was regularly and carefully tested and, by the use of one part in a million of copper sulphate at each filling, a high degree of purity was maintained and the "sore ears," so frequent an occurrence in local swimming baths, were less numerous. Lessons in swimming were given throughout the season by the Assistant Sanitary Inspector on duty.

VII.—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection is of paramount importance.

The amplification of Bye-law XXXIV gives power to license fruit, fish and other food shops hitherto unlicensed, aerated water factories, ice-houses, etc. This brings practically the whole food supply under sanitary supervision, and the work of getting premises into a fit condition for license has been steadily progressing throughout the year.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supply by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is carefully done. The bacterial contact has only occasionally been above 100 per cubic centimetre. The question of the prohibition of waterclosets is one that chiefly concerns the purity of the water supply and is therefore of fundamental importance to the community.

Milk Supply.

The total number of cattle in the dairies was 974, as against 1,022 last year. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been maintained. The windows of the milk rooms are now required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. An account of the work done on milk analysis will be found under the heading of Laboratory. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. The extreme step of withdrawal of the licence was taken in the case of the Nee Shing Dairy during the year on account of ineradicable adulteration of milk and maintaining the dairy in an insanitary condition after repeated prosecutions. As regards the results of punishment inflicted at the Mixed Court for adulteration, it has been found, after observations extending over several years, that fining is the least effective, the offence being invariably repeated, while it tends to increase the price of milk to compensate for losses sustained. On the other hand imprisonment and the cage have a marked deterrent effect.

Licensed Dairies.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Dairy.	Situation.	Number of Cattle.
<i>Northern District.</i>			
Mrs. Gundry	Private Dairy	Range Road	15
Mrs. MacLachlan	The International Dairy	N. Szechuen Road	15
Tsang Tsu Liang	Hongkew Dairy	N. Szechuen Road	53
Yong Shu Fong	Yong Shu Fong	N. Honan Road	7
Mo Hung Sing	Mo Hung Sing	N. Szechuen Road	20
Za Wei Sing	Ching Kee	N. Honan Road	24
Tsa Ang Kyi	Hong Kee	N. Szechuen Road	36
Tsung Siau Pau	Pau Chee	N. Honan Road	25
Mo Ah Doo	Shing Chee	N. Honan Road	8
<i>Eastern District.</i>			
John Cromarty	Riverside Farm	5 Batavia Road	36
Li Ah Kwei	Shanghai Dairy	Rangoon Road	54
A. M. A. Evans	Inshallah Dairy Farm	11 Ward Road	56
Hu Zung Sung	Sung Shing Dairy	Thorburn Road	27
Tsung Ah Miao	Hong Tah	Thorburn Road	28
Winifred Flood	Farfield Dairy	19 Kwenming Road	9
Tsang Ts Yui	Wayside Dairy	1543 Tongshan Road	45
Ying Siau Tsung	Tuh Shing	E. Kashing Road	21
J. A. Richards	Kalgan Dairy Farm	E. Yuhang Road	28
<i>Western District.</i>			
R. W. Shaw	The Farm	Siccawei Road	130
D. W. Crawford	Crawford's Dairy	Siccawei Road	7
S. Hertzberg	St. George's Farm	Bubbling Well Road	6
Mrs. Robinson	Swiss Farm	Bubbling Well Road	15
A. Culty	Culty's Dairy	Avenue Paul Brunat	52
George Dallas	The Australian Dairy Firm	16 Siccawei Road	7
Mrs. A. Sanson	The Dairy & Farm Produce Co.	16A Siccawei Road	29
Woo Ah Kyi	Lemke's (Private) Dairy	460 Avenue Paul Brunat	3
Tsu Yun Zai	Hung Fei's Dairy	Bubbling Well Road	14
Li Yuen Sung	Yuen Sung	Bubbling Well Road	27
Kyi Yak Tsing	Zee Butler	601 Burkill Road	24
Wong Ah Kyung	Gordon Road Dairy Co.	1128 Gordon Road	57
Yau Z Kya	Yui Chong	756 Avenue Road	22
Tsa Ah Hoo	Fok Kyi	1401 Avenue Road	28
Sun Ah Kung	Hop Shing	1 Yu Yuen Road	26
Dau Siau Man	Kiang Soo	Markham Road	16
Tsa Zung Yeu	Yak Kyi	Medhurst Road	36
			974

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. Arrangements are being made for the licensing of bakeries, fruit, vegetable, fish and other foodstuff shops, ice-houses, and aerated water factories under powers conferred by the amplification of Ryelaw XXXIV.

42,247 lbs. of unsound fruit, vegetables, etc. were seized. The native ice-cream and cool-drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. When the danger of their wares was quite obvious they were confiscated and destroyed. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case where the sale of bad food was detected the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation, but without exception they chose the latter.

Residents are requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

Bakeries.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
<i>Central District.</i>		
Hall and Holtz	Fuhlee Bakery	3 Soochow Road
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
Carl Fiedler	Carl Fiedler	284 Broadway
Tseu Dzau Yung	Chong Sin & Co.	9 Taiping Road

Foreign Food Shops.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
<i>Central District.</i>		
Wai Dee Chun	Tsin Tai	11 Maloo Market
Dzau Sung Ling	Shun Maw	12 Maloo Market
Ling Yun Kung	Zung Mow	14 Maloo Market
Tau Chee Ling	Yah Dah	15 Maloo Market
Vee Shung Sung	Nie Maw	16 Maloo Market
Nyeu Chung Kwen	Hop Foong	17 Maloo Market
Loh Ah San	Tai Mow	18 Maloo Market
Dong Yue Ding	Hong Kee	19 Maloo Market
Zung Tsau Ming	Chen Kee	20 Maloo Market
Lee Ping Gee	Yung Mow	26 Maloo Market
Zung Kwen Hwo	Yung Tai Foo	29 Maloo Market
Lee Zung Hyau	Fook Mow	31 Maloo Market
Chei Wai Tau	Sai Shing	33 Maloo Market
V. Vizeninovich	Hopkins's Butchery	1a Ningpo Road
Adolf Möhle	Cosmopolitan Butchery	27 Maloo Market
Tsai Chu Sheng	Hop Shing & Co.	28 Maloo Market
<i>Northern District.</i>		
Vee Chong Fah	Chang Kee	1 & 2 Market Road
Sieu Kam Cheung	Yhung Kee	5 & 6 Market Road
Lau Iung	Chang Kee	957 Woohang Road
Li Ngaub Ding	Man Woo	17 Market Street
Dzau S. Yoong	Hung Tai & Co.	32 & 33 Miller Road
Li Eu Kyi	Shing Loong	72 Tiendong Road
Kyung Ting Hyuin	Yue Shing	671 Tiendong Road
Li Li Oen	Fook Loong	1578 Woosung Road
Yi Zung Kyi	General Supply Co.	1457 Woosung Road
Yui Ming Kwen	Yuen Kee	1451 Woosung Road
Zau Sung Ling	Han Mow	677 Tiendong Road
Tsang Kya Van	Yun Chong	672 Tiendong Road
Mr. Möhle	Cosmopolitan Butchery	178 Boone Road
Richard Neumann	Die Deutsche Schlachtere	14 Astor Road
Fritz Pasche	Die Deutsche Schlachtere	7 Broadway
Wilhelm Fütterer	Die Deutsche Schlachtere	1106 Broadway
Koen Yang	Tha Lien	67 Tiendong Road
Ts Ah Kyung	Tsin Loong & Co.	63 Tiendong Road
Li Nen Phen	Li Yoen	69 Tiendong Road
Yang Nyi	San Sung	66 Tiendong Road
Oo Nen	Yue Shing	64 Tiendong Road
Dzung Soong Kyi	Dah Chong	111 Broadway
G. Streiger	G. Streiger & Co.	63 North Szechuen Road
<i>Western District.</i>		
A. M. A. Evans	Dombey and Son	143 Babbling Well Road

Aerated Water Factories.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
<i>Central District.</i>		
Llewellyn and Co.	Llewellyn and Co.	9 Canton Road
<i>Northern District.</i>		
A. S. Watson and Co.	A. S. Watson and Co.	134 North Szechuen Road
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.	The Aquarius Co.	2 Muirhead Road

Ice Factories or Ice Houses.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
The Oriental Ice Co.	The Oriental Ice Co.	8 Thorne Road
The Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co.	The Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co.	69 Yangtzepoo Road

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. 113 animals were rejected as being unfit for food, against 98 last year. No animal was rejected on account of Tuberculosis, showing how small is the prevalence of Tuberculosis among local cattle. 6 cattle were rejected for Cattle Plague, as against 12 last year.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp.

Such grease-shops as are within the Settlement are under constant inspection, so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 1,269 oxen, 2,020 buffaloes, 273 sheep, 196 ponies and 454 dairy cattle were dealt with at these places.

Markets.

More small markets are required in the Eastern District. The object desired is to have all hawkers of fresh food stuff in Municipal Markets.

Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	6	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0
Liver flukes	67	7	0	0
Swine fever	0	0	0	15
Emaciation	1	3	0	0
Pneumonia	0	1	0	0
Bruising	0	7	0	0
Improperly dressed	0	0	1	0
Nephritis	1	0	0	0
Tumour	0	2	0	0
Hydatids	0	0	0	1
Immaturity	0	0	1	0
Total	75	20	2	16

Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds.
Oxen	16,896	75	12
Sheep	30,804	20	270
Calves	4,652	2	1
Pigs	3,024	16	0

Variation in Prices of some Common Domestic Things.

		1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Beef	lb. \$	.07	.07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.17	.19	.19	.19
Fowls	lb.	.10	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.18	.18	.17
Eggs	doz.	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.16	.15	.16
Snipe	each	.07	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.18	.19	.15	.19
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.50	.90	.45
Potatoes	picul	1.50	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.14	2.50
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.15	.15	.15	.16
Rice	200 lbs.	2.85	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	6.40	8.45	7.90	6.10
Barley	picul								2.40	2.50	3.40	3.00	2.95
Laundry	100					2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
House Coal	Ton	Tls.6.50	9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	11.00	10.00	10.25	10.25
Exchange	Tael =	5/10½	5/7½	5/2½	4/9½	4/4½	3/8½	2/8½	2/8½	2/11½	2/11	2/4½	2/4

Municipal Markets.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Maloo	225 stalls 224 spaces 12 shops	305 stalls 360 spaces 16 shops	380 stalls 380 spaces 19 shops	380 stalls 375 spaces 21 shops	380 stalls 430 spaces 22 shops	387 stalls 490 spaces 30 shops	399 stalls 450 spaces 26 shops
Hongkew	320 stalls 460 spaces	440 stalls 480 spaces	380 stalls 500 spaces	405 stalls 500 spaces	560 stalls 425 spaces	560 stalls 420 spaces	562 stalls 425 spaces
Elgin			70 stalls 180 spaces	100 stalls 200 spaces	110 stalls 240 spaces	110 stalls 320 spaces	108 stalls 334 spaces
Sinza			56 stalls 80 spaces	60 stalls 90 spaces	70 stalls 160 spaces	75 stalls 164 spaces	105 stalls 282 spaces
Wayside			30 stalls 45 spaces	27 stalls 55 spaces	22 stalls 50 spaces	26 stalls 64 spaces	27 stalls 86 spaces
Mohawk			16 stalls 32 spaces	16 stalls 30 spaces	16 stalls 30 spaces	18 stalls 68 spaces	25 stalls 61 spaces
East Hongkew					104 stalls 147 spaces	67 stalls 167 spaces	69 stalls 190 spaces

Prosecutions.

Name.	Address.	Offence.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.		
Mikado & Co. ...	210 Foochow Road ...	Making and selling aerated water unfit for consumption and conducting an unlicensed aerated water factory. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined Yen 2 and ordered to discontinue manufacture.
Tukoh Kondo ...	167 Foochow Road ...	Making and selling aerated water unfit for consumption and conducting an unlicensed aerated water factory. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined Yen 2 and ordered to discontinue manufacture.
Wong Yuen Hong	56 Canton Road ...	Making and selling aerated water unfit for consumption and conducting an unlicensed aerated water factory. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5 and ordered to discontinue manufacture.
Sergio A. Gomez ...	40 Tong Gae Bae Ka ...	Making and selling aerated water unfit for consumption and conducting an unlicensed aerated water factory. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined Gold \$50 and ordered to quality for license.
S. S. Chang ...	Union Aerated Water Factory, 358 Yunnan Road.	Making and selling aerated water unfit for consumption and conducting an unlicensed aerated water factory. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.
Tai Mow ...	Maloo Market ...	Selling pheasants in the close season. <i>Penalty</i> —Case dismissed: insufficient evidence.
18 persons ...		Selling unsound fruit. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1 to \$3.
159 persons ...		Dumping house refuse. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined 50 cts. to \$3.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Tsz Ah Doo ...	Avenue Road ...	Adulterating milk. <i>Penalty</i> —1 month's imprisonment.
Sung Tsung Kyi ...	N. Szechuen Road ...	Squirting water from the mouth over clothes. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Yue Ah Sung ...	846 Woosung Road ...	Squirting water from the mouth over clothes. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Tsang Kya Van ...	672 Tiendong Road ...	Selling 2nd quality meat in shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Kyung Shing Hyuin	671 Tiendong Road ...	Selling 2nd quality meat in shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Tsang Kya Van ...	672 Tiendong Road ...	Selling 2nd quality meat in shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$20.00.
Li Pau Sung ...	362 Miller Road ...	Selling unsound lemonade. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Ling Yih Tsung ...	484 Tiendong Road ...	Selling unsound lemonade. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$20.00.
Ling Yih Tsung ...	484 Tiendong Road ...	Selling unsound lemonade. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$50.00 and shop closed.
Yue Ding Tsu ...	393 Tiendong Road ...	Selling unsound lemonade. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Pau Dzen Lih ...	401 Tiendong Road ...	Selling unsound lemonade. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Fung Kwen Sing ...	585 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Yoh Ah Kung ...	599 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$4.00.
Ling Ah Yoen ...	88 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$3.00.
Lok Ah Doo ...	559 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$4.00.
Fung Kwhe Sing ...	585 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Yoh Ah Kung ...	599 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Fung Kwhe Sing ...	585 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Yoh Ah Kung ...	599 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Ling Ah Yoen ...	88 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$4.00.
Yang Dau Dau ...	78 N. Fokien Road ...	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined 3.00.
Waung Ah Yoong	804 Tong Dong Ka Loong	Allowing hawking of fresh food stuff in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$15.00.
Loh Ah Kwhe ...	322 Elgin Road ...	Selling unsound fruit. <i>Penalty</i> —3 days' imprisonment.
Tsung Ah Doo ...	570 N. Honan Road ...	Selling unsound fruit. <i>Penalty</i> —3 days' imprisonment.
Nyi Ah Kyung ...	334 Range Road ...	Obstructing house refuse coolies. <i>Penalty</i> —3 days' imprisonment.

Prosecutions—continued.

Name.	Address.	Offence.
NORTHERN DISTRICT—continued.		
Nyi Ah Tung ...	7 N. Shansi Road ...	Digging a pond. <i>Penalty</i> —3 days' imprisonment.
Sung Chang Fook...	Hongkew Market ...	Sub-letting stall. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00
6 persons ...	...	Selling food in filthy premises. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1 to \$3.
21 persons ...	...	Selling unsound fruit, vegetables, ice cream, etc. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1 to \$3.
81 persons ...	...	Hawking fresh food. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined 30 cts. to \$1.
164 persons ...	...	Dumping house refuse. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined 50 cts. to \$5.
EASTERN DISTRICT.		
Yui Dze Yih	237 Harbin Road ...	Allowing workmen to wear clothes sent to be washed. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$20.00.
Yue Ah Ping	232 Harbin Road ...	Not maintaining laundry in a clean condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Ying Ah Ying	232 Harbin Road ...	Not maintaining laundry in a clean condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Wo Hang Sung	472 Dent Road ...	Not maintaining laundry in a clean condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$50.00.
Gin Dong San	182 Harbin Road ...	Not conducting the business of laundryman with due regard to the requirements of Public Health. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Wauang Ah Kyeu	465 Dent Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothes. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$15.00.
Sing Jing Ts	222 Tongshan Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothes. <i>Penalty</i> —\$5.00.
Yue Ah Ping	232 Harbin Road ...	Not maintaining laundry in a proper sanitary condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$50.00.
Dong Ming Kyi	259 Harbin Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothing. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Wo Laung Tsauang	472 Dent Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothing. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Li Van Shing	469 Dent Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothing. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Yih Siau Hoo	264 Harbin Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothing, and laundry in dirty condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$15.00.
Yih Siau Hoo	264 Harbin Road ...	Using unlicensed premises as a laundry. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Zien Kyung Yoong	236 Harbin Road ...	Allowing workmen to wear clothing sent to be washed. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Foo Wo Yue	1859 Seward Road ...	Allowing workmen to wear clothing sent to be washed. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Zien Zau Ling	1859 Seward Road ...	Wearing clothing sent to be washed. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Sung Ah Nyi	246 Harbin Road ...	Allowing workmen to wear clothing sent to be washed. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Tsang Tsoong Ling	241 Harbin Road ...	Allowing workmen to wear clothing sent to be washed. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$3.00.
Ying Vung Li	227 Harbin Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothing. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Foo Ping Sung	262 Harbin Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on the clothing. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Wauang Ah Kyeu ...	465 Dent Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothing. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$15.00.
Ng Van Li ...	271 Harbin Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothing. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.00.
Li Van Shing ...	479 Dent Road ...	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to the clothing. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$20.00.
Zien Pau Daung ...	1863 Seward Road ...	Allowing workmen to sleep in the laundry. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$7.00.
Yih Siau Hoo ...	264 Harbin Road ...	Not maintaining laundry in a proper sanitary condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$6.00.
Wauang Seu Me ...	267 Harbin Road ...	Not maintaining laundry in a proper sanitary condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$3.00.
Yamana Tsunoji ...	451 Lou Cheu Ka Za ...	Conducting unlicensed laundry. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined Yen 2.
Miyamoto...	777 Woosung Road. Ex. (outside Settlement)	Conducting an unlicensed laundry. <i>Penalty</i> —Dismissed.
Kau Sz Yung ...	154 South Li Hongkew	Not complying with order to amend insanitary condition on property R 990-1008. <i>Penalty</i> —Ordered to carry out work within three weeks.

Prosecutions—continued.

Name.	Address.	Offence.
EASTERN DISTRICT—continued.		
Sung Tsung Ching	H.D. foreman ...	Extortion of \$7.00 from the widow of late urinal coolie.
Yih Pau Sung	H.D. coolie ...	<i>Penalty</i> —One month's imprisonment each and the money to be refunded.
Coolie ...		Removing material used for raising low ground.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Three weeks' imprisonment.
Liang Ah Dze ...	91 Hwakee Road ...	Administering and using morphia on unlicensed premises.
and three coolies		<i>Penalty</i> —The keeper given one week's imprisonment and the three coolies sent to the Sinza Refuge for a month.
Woo Kwaung Zien	1157 Wuchow Road ...	Not complying with order to amend defective drainage.
Woo Kwaung Zien	1157 Wuchow Road ...	<i>Penalty</i> —Ordered to complete the work within one month.
		Not complying with the order of the Court to amend defective drainage.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Given a further ten days, if exceeded to be fined \$10.00 per day, or, in default, imprisonment.
Tsz Mok Zien ...	Wayside Dairy.	Milk Adulteration.
	Tongshan Road ...	<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$100.00.
Ying Sieu Tsung ...	Tuh Shing Dairy,	Milk adulteration.
	off Kashing Road...	<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$30.00.
Tsz Mok Zien ...	Wayside Dairy,	Milk adulteration.
	Tongshan Road	<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$20.00.
Ying Sieu Tsung ...	Tuh Shing Dairy,	Milk adulteration.
	off Kashing Road	<i>Penalty</i> —One month's imprisonment.
23 persons ...		Selling unsound fruit.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1 to \$5.
266 persons ...		Dumping house refuse.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Fined 30 cts. to \$2.
WESTERN DISTRICT.		
Tsz Ah Doo ...	1803 Avenue Road ...	Adulteration of milk.
		<i>Penalty</i> —3 days' cage and one day imprisonment.
Tsz Ah Hoo ...	Avenue Road ...	Refusing to remove an accumulation of dung.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$3.00.
Tsung Ah Fok ...	Avenue Road ...	Selling milk without a license.
		<i>Penalty</i> —7 days' imprisonment.
Fok Kyi ...	Avenue Road ...	Adulteration of milk.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$50.00.
Yu Tsauang Aerated	Tiendong Road ...	Selling impure aerated water.
Water Co.		<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.00.
Zau Ming Tuh ...	Tso De Kok Village ...	Allowing coolies to dump garbage in the Soochow Creek.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$40.00.
Tseu Li Sing ...	Tso De Kok Village ...	Dumping garbage into the creek.
		<i>Penalty</i> —2 days' cage and 2 days' imprisonment.
Koo Kwe Tuh ...	Tso De Kok Village ...	Dumping garbage into the creek.
		<i>Penalty</i> —2 days' cage and 2 days' imprisonment.
Ling Yue Kwe ...	Tso De Kok Village ...	Dumping garbage into the creek.
		<i>Penalty</i> —2 days' cage and 2 days' imprisonment.
Chang Ah Dee ...	Sinza Road ...	Dumping garbage into the creek.
		<i>Penalty</i> —3 days' cage.
Nee Shing ...	Markham Road ...	Continued adulteration of milk.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Dairy closed up.
Fok Kyi ...	Avenue Road ...	Adulteration of milk.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$100.00 and to undergo 3 weeks' imprisonment.
Nee Shing ...	Markham Road ...	Keeping an unlicensed dairy.
		<i>Penalty</i> —3 weeks' imprisonment.
Wong Ah Kyung ...	Gordon Road ...	Adulteration of milk.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$50.00.
79 persons ...		Dumping house refuse.
		<i>Penalty</i> —Fined 50 cts. to \$2.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.—As this cemetery will probably not be filled for another twenty years it is hoped that, in the near future, the Bubbling Well corner will be acquired so as to complete the site, removing at the same time a most insanitary and unsuitable neighbourhood, and allow of the carrying out of a broad garden design which will be not only to the advantage of the cemetery but of the Bubbling Well rendezvous. A portion of the section of the cemetery site used temporarily as a nursery garden has been cleared to allow of the laying-out of more grave spaces.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—The appearance of this fine old cemetery, which is nearly full, has been improved by general repairs and the planting of new trees and shrubs.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—This cemetery which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement has been appropriately cared for and now presents a neat appearance. Several new trees and shrubs have been planted.

Pootung Cemetery.—Many new trees and shrubs have been planted and the appearance of the cemetery further improved by repairing the grave stones.

Soldiers' Cemetery.—This cemetery from a general latrine, piggery and place for dumping the dead bodies of nameless children has been converted into a picturesque memorial of those who died in the early strenuous years of the history of the Settlement, 1862 to 1865, during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened.	Year Closed.	Total Burials.	Burials 1909
Soldiers	1862	1865	305	...
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783	...
Shantung Road ...	1841	1871	469	...
Pahsienjao	1869	...	2,915	42
Bubbling Well ...	1898	...	1,520 and 170 cremations	135 and 10 cremations

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies.	Chinese bodies.	Autopsies.	Inquests.
January	1	10	1	10
February	2	12	2	11
March	2	9	1	7
April	5	11	3	9
May	1	10	1	9
June	4	10	2	10
July	2	18	0	16
August	4	16	3	13
September	5	23	5	18
October	4	19	1	15
November	0	9	0	9
December	1	12	0	13
Total	31	159	19	140

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The discovery in December 1908 of plague among rats has been the subject of considerable discussion throughout the year, and a full account of the steps taken for the extermination of rats in the Settlement and for the prevention of the spread of the disease to human beings, may be found in the Health Officer's Reports for 1908 and 1909. A special number of the "Municipal Gazette" was issued on February 2, containing an account of the disease, its general features, and the preventive measures considered necessary.

The Council further sought the co-operation of the French Council, and of the neighbouring Chinese Authorities in the campaign then inaugurated.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 9, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to draw your attention to the outbreak of plague among rats which is under observation by the Health Department, and to the measures which are being taken to check its diffusion and, if possible, to prevent the infection spreading to human beings. In particular I am to refer to the minute published in the "Municipal Gazette" of December 24, and to the report of the Health Officer similarly issued on January 7.

It is unnecessary to allude at any length to the gravity of the situation which has arisen, and the Council desires to do no more than request that the French Medical and Sanitary Authorities will collaborate and co-operate with Dr. Stanley in taking steps for the destruction of rats, and for combatting the disease in both Settlements.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIÈRE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council to the Council, dated January 12, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, informing me of the desire of your Council that the medical and sanitary service of the French Settlement collaborate with that of the Foreign Settlement in combatting the increase of plague rats, of which the presence at Shanghai has been discovered.

I have the honour to inform you that so soon as he learnt of this fact the Consul-General, President of the Council as a matter of urgency, in concert with Dr. Fresson and M. Patrigeon, took measures with the object of protecting the French Settlement, the application of which together with the aid of individuals and of the Shipping Companies has, up to now, given the best results.

So far as the proposals contained in your letter are concerned you may be assured that in the general interests of the rapid suppression of plague, the Council, in conjunction with the Municipal Council, will not hesitate to take such measures as the circumstances may dictate and as would necessitate action in common by the sanitary services of the two Settlements.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIÈRE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

P.S.—The Council would wish to know if the Municipal Council proposes to give rewards for the capture of rats, and in the affirmative what would be the amount.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 11, 1909.

SIR,—The attention of the members of the Consular Body has doubtless been drawn by references in the public Press to the outbreak of plague among rats which has made its appearance in the Settlement. In the "Municipal Gazette" of December 24, and in the Health Officer's Report for December published in that of January 7, are references to this subject and to the means which the Council is adopting for preventing, if possible, the spread of the disease from rats to human beings. Similar measures are, it is hoped, about to be taken in the French Settlement by the co-operation of the French Medical and Sanitary Authorities with the Municipal Health Officer.

In regard to the Native City and suburbs, it is not to be expected that the organization can be as complete as in the Foreign Settlements, but the Council is of opinion that, if the gravity of the situation were made plain to the Taotai, he would be willing to take such steps as lie in his power to the end which is in view. The simple step for instance of catching rats and destroying their carcases with fire, appears to the Council to be a measure in the right direction which might reasonably be adopted with especial advantage along the waterfront south of the French Settlement.

I have therefore the honour to request that the Consular Body may concur in the advisability of making official representations to the Native Authorities in the matter, and to add that the Health Officer is prepared to give all requisite advice in the event of the Taotai delegating an official to consult with him on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, January 26, 1909.

SIR,—I beg to transmit you, herewith, for your consideration and reply, copy and translation of the Taotai's reply to your letter of January 11, regarding plague among rats in the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai Tsai Nai-huang to the Senior Consul, dated January 21, 1909.

The Taotai is in receipt of the Senior Consul's dispatch dated January 19, to the effect that "the growth of plague being engendered by rats, the Municipal Council has devised measures for exterminating them in order to avoid contagion; and that if in the City and suburbs it is desired to take like action, the Health Officer having made ready important appliances to show what is necessary, it is requested that an official be deputed to discuss the matter."

The measures for expulsion of rats consist principally of the two following which are the simplest: to prepare traps and to keep cats. In this country in the interior although not every family possesses traps for the catching of rats, it is certain that every family, for the catching of rats, possesses cats.

It is inquired whether beyond these two simple methods now practised by the Municipal Council, there is any other good device for their capture; and the Taotai has to request the Senior Consul to instruct the Health Officer of the Council forthwith to make a plan with an explanation of the important appliances which have been made ready, and send it to the Taotai for his perusal and consideration. The Taotai has thus to reply to the Senior Consul, requesting him kindly to take note, give directions and make a reply.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 11, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that a further communication may be addressed to the native authorities on the subject of Plague Prevention, stating that the Health Department, in the course of its duties, has discovered two plague centres, evidenced by the existence of plague-infected rats, closely adjoining the boundary of the Settlement, viz. at the junction of the Kaifeng and North Thibet Roads and in the neighbourhood of the East Kashing, Wuchow and Harbin Roads.

My letter of April 3 last year and other communications to the Consular Body will already have carried conviction of the entire absence of sanitary precautions in the neighbourhood immediately north of the Settlement, and the scant attention which the Council's representations on the subject of Plague appear to have received at the hands of the Taotai give grounds for the apprehension that he will fail to realise any need for the prompt action which the possibility of Plague becoming endemic in these districts urgently requires.

The Council hastens therefore to request that the Consular Body will spare no pains to bring home to the Taotai the responsible situation in which he is placed, and to impress upon him the need for energetic sanitary measures.

In conclusion, I have the honour to add that these representations on the Council's part are actuated both by anxiety for the safety of the Settlement, which no degree of care or forethought can protect against an outbreak of Plague beyond its limits, and by the wish to give the native authorities timely warning, in the hope that they will appreciate the risk to which the community is exposed by inaction on their part.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul

In pursuance of these measures the Health Officer submitted a report advocating certain amendments in the Rules in respect to New Chinese Buildings with a view to the future building of houses which should be, so far as possible, rat-proof. These involved a solid basement, and the omission of stair-linings, of ceilings on the first floor, of hollow plaster work and of hollow brickwork in the walls. The report concluded with an

expression of opinion that, in the prevention of plague, measures against rats, the actual source of plague, were more important than any other measures ; that if a house could be made rat-proof it would be, for all practical purposes, plague proof.

Aware that alterations in the methods of Chinese house construction, which had been in use for eight years, must be introduced only after the fullest consideration, also that the above changes were calculated to have some effect upon the cost of erection, the Council decided to publish Articles VIII and XVIII of the code as proposed for revision together with a new rule requiring final approval before occupation, and to invite an expression of opinion on the subject from the leading owners and agents concerned :—

ARTICLE VIII.

(At present.)

The surface of the ground on all sites on which it is proposed to erect a building shall be raised at least three inches above the finished level of the back of the footpath, or where there is no existing footpath to three inches above the crown of the nearest road.

The ground floor level of every building shall lie at least twelve inches above the finished level of the back of the footpath or the crown of the road, as the case may be.

The ground surface of every building shall be covered with good lime or cement concrete at least six inches thick and finished off smooth, the upper surface of the concrete may be at the level specified in the first clause for the surface of the ground.

(Proposed.)

The surface of the ground on all sites on which it is proposed to erect a building shall be raised at least three inches above the finished level of the back of the footpath, or where there is no existing footpath to three inches above the crown of the nearest finished road.

The ground floor level of every building shall lie at least six inches above the finished level of the back of the footpath or the crown of the road, as the case may be.

The boarded floor of every room on the lower story shall be laid on a bed of fine tarred stone chips or cement concrete, not less than 8 parts of stone to 1 of cement, at least three inches in thickness, impermeable to water and rats, so that there shall be no open space below the floor.

For the purpose of excluding rats there shall be no hollow ceilings, nor stair linings nor any hollow spaces enclosed by lath and plaster, and especial care shall be taken to ensure that the wooden framework is properly plastered so as not to form a run or place for rats. Hollow brickwork will not be permitted.

Where Chinese tiles are used for the roof, adequate provision shall be made to exclude rats.

ARTICLE XVIII.

(At present.)

In every block of buildings there shall be an allowance of 120 square feet of unobstructed vacant space for each house (as defined in note to Rule IV) and such vacant space shall, as far as possible, be evenly distributed over the block so that each house may have adequate ventilation. In the case of houses abutting on a road, a width of five feet of the road shall be included in the vacant space. In special cases the Council may allow other means of providing a sufficient open space about buildings.

Every habitable room, including cook houses, shall have a mean height of at least 8 feet and shall be provided with one or more windows opening directly into the external air, and, except in the case of side rooms of hongs the window area shall be at least one-tenth of the floor area.

Every room which has a boarded floor situate on the lowest storey shall have a clear space of at least four inches in every part between the underside of every joist on which such floor may be laid and the top of the concrete, and such space shall be thoroughly ventilated by means of suitable air bricks or other effectual method, or the floor may be laid on lime or cement concrete so that there be no open space below the floor.

It is proposed to omit the third paragraph entirely.

PROPOSED NEW RULE.

No building shall be occupied until a certificate of completion shall have been issued by the Council.

Thereafter the Council decided to request Messrs. J. Ambrose, A. Dallas, C. G. Davies, H. Lester and P. Peebles to form a sub-committee for the consideration of the Health Officer's proposals as enumerated above. These gentlemen signified their willingness to serve, and their report, published in July, is appended :—

REPORT.

In accordance with the request of the Council dated February 15, 1909, we, the undersigned Ratepayers, have constituted ourselves into a special sub-committee for the consideration of the proposals contained in the minute on the subject of plague prevention published in the "Municipal Gazette" of January 14 under the heading Chinese Buildings. These proposals embody suggested alterations in the Rules with respect to new Chinese buildings, and call for the discussion of other measures which might suitably be instituted in respect to existing buildings.

The Committee has held three meetings and has also visited and inspected certain Chinese houses wherein experimental floors had been laid under the direction of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., and of the Public Works Department respectively, in accordance with the suggestions of the Health Officer as outlined in paragraph 3 of the proposed amendment of Article VIII of the "Rules with respect to new Chinese buildings."

We now have the honour to report as follows :—

ARTICLE VIII.

Paragraph 1.—In amendment of this paragraph, *viz.* from the words "the surface of the ground . . . the crown of the nearest road" we recommend that the following should be substituted :—"The surface of the ground of all sites on which it is proposed to erect a building shall be raised to the finished level of the back of the footpath, or where there is no existing footpath, the level of the crown of the nearest finished road."

Paragraph 2.—In amendment of the words "at least twelve inches above the finished level of the back of the footpath," we recommend the following :—"At least six inches above the finished level of the back of the footpath."

Paragraph 3.—It has been recognized that the question of the provision of solid floors to existing and future Chinese buildings is the most important with which we have had to deal, and we have given it our most careful consideration.

We are unanimously of opinion that the floors which have been experimentally constructed by the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., and by the Public Works Department, and which are referred to in the introduction to this report, fulfil the necessary requirements, and it has only remained therefore to determine the exact form which a rule, embodying these alterations, and determining the proportions of the materials, might conveniently take. We have now to recommend that the third paragraph of Article VIII should be amended to read as follows :—

The boarded floor of every room on the lower story shall be laid on a bed of well-rammed tar concrete at least 3 inches in thickness to consist of one of the following mixtures, *viz.* :—

(a.)—Quarter inch stone chippings well mixed with 25 gallons of hot tar per fong of area 3 inches in thickness.

(b.)—Broken bricks to pass through a 1½ inch ring and cinders in equal parts by measurement well mixed with 50 gallons of hot tar per fong of area 3 inches in thickness.

(c.)—Cinders mixed with 40 gallons of hot tar per fong of area 3 inches in thickness.

The whole to be laid upon 3 inches of good lime concrete so that there shall be no space between the floor boards and the tar concrete.

Paragraph 4.—(proposed). With regard to the several structural alterations which have been herein outlined by the Health Officer and the Municipal Engineer, the Committee is of opinion :—

- 1.—That it is inadvisable to build Chinese or other houses without hollow ceilings ;
- 2.—That the question of stair linings is not of sufficient importance to call for a special rule ;
- 3.—That hollow spaces enclosed by lath and plaster do not, as a general rule, exist ;
- 4.—That the cost involved in providing solid brickwork would be prohibitive, and also that there is no place or run for rats within hollow brickwork.

For these reasons, therefore, we are of opinion that paragraph 4 as proposed is not of sufficient importance to be included.

Paragraph 5.—We recommend that this paragraph should be adopted in an amended form, as follows :—

"Where Chinese tiles are used for the roof the curved tiles shall be laid on flat tiles placed close together."

ARTICLE XVIII.

In the event of the adoption of the above recommendations, paragraph 3 of this Article should be deleted.

PROPOSED NEW RULE.

We have considered the proposed inclusion of a rule "that no building shall be occupied until a certificate of completion shall have been issued by the Council," and we are not prepared to recommend its adoption.

In submitting the above recommendations to the Council we desire to record the fact that the proposed measures should be regarded as of an experimental nature, and not in any way final. We are in agreement with the Health Officer in urging that some structural alterations to existing and future Chinese buildings are necessary and advisable, and, so far as can now be foreseen, we are of opinion that the above proposals will sufficiently meet the case.

We would, however, urge upon the Council the necessity for the adoption of precautionary measures in the immediate future, in the event of an outbreak of plague being considered imminent, and not merely when new buildings are erected. We venture to suggest that, as existing Chinese houses fall vacant, so the Council should, at the public expense, put into force the scheme for the construction of solid floors upon lines similar to those which we have indicated.

HENRY LESTER, *Chairman.*

C. GILBERT DAVIES,

PHILIP PEEBLES, F.S.I.

J. AMBROSE,

ARTHUR DALLAS.

The following letter records the Council's reception of the Report :—

Council Room, Shanghai, June 21, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to the Council's letter of February 15, as to the formation of a special sub-committee of 5 principal property owners for consideration of amendments in the rules with respect to Chinese buildings, with a view to rendering them rat-proof, I am directed to inform you that the report, embodying your recommendations, has been adopted.

With respect, however, to the suggestion contained in the concluding paragraph that vacant houses be rat-proofed at the public expense, I am directed to state that the Council does not at present regard this as feasible.

I have further to convey to you and to your colleagues on the sub-committee, an expression of the Council's cordial thanks for the services which you have rendered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Assistant Secretary.

H. LESTER, Esq.

WORKS MATTERS.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

From a Public Works point of view the year 1909 has been a busy one, although not remarkable for the completion of any work of exceptional magnitude or importance. The only new bridge erected during the year is one of reinforced concrete over the Singkeipang at Chaoufoong Road.

Of the new public buildings completed or in progress of building during the year, the most important are the Sinza Fire Station, and the Foreign Quarters and Store at the Police Western Depot. The new workshops at the Gaol are being erected departmentally with the assistance of convict labour, the contract having been secured in open competition with outside contractors. Several minor buildings have been erected, all of which will be of considerable utility to the various Departments for which they have been provided.

I am glad to be able to report that the system of issuing certificates, in regard to boundary stones being in order before title deeds are issued, is working well, and land-owners are beginning to see the importance which attaches to properly marked boundaries. At the same time, it is to be regretted that some owners persist in sending in applications for certificates without having first satisfied themselves that stones have been erected, as they are particularly requested to do in *red ink* on the application form. Each certificate issued entails a purpose journey to the particular lot by a foreign member of the Staff, and it can easily be seen that not only is his time completely wasted but, furthermore, the applicant has to be written to, pointing out that no stones have been erected. In the case of inspections of lighting installations by the Electricity Department, a fine of Tls. 5 is incurred if the result of the inspection is not satisfactory at the first visit. If such a fine could be inflicted in connection with boundary stone inspections the Council's revenue for 1909 would have been Tls. 585 greater.

It may not be inopportune to mention here that a series of frauds of a very audacious nature have recently been perpetrated by native land-dealers, and mortgagors would do well to profit by the two or three instances that have so far come to light. The procedure appears to have been somewhat as follows. The dealer will take a title to someone who, he knows, is wanting to place money on mortgage. The mortgagor will be taken to see a piece of land which surely enough is marked with stones bearing the number of the deed on which he is asked to lend money. Being satisfied as to his margin, the transaction is completed, and nothing further is heard so long as interest is forthcoming regularly, or unless it is found that the boundary stones have been uprooted and others bearing another number substituted. Enquiries may then be made, when it is found that the deed on which money has been lent covers some land of low value in some outlying locality and the mortgagee has bolted. Property owners are therefore advised not to accept a title deed without an official plan of the land which it covers. Some Consulates may say that they are unable to furnish official plans as they are not supplied with them by the Taotai's Land Office, but except in the case of a few very old lots, plans can always be obtained if application is made through the proper channels. The Council's 50-foot scale Cadastral plans are also at the service of land-holders, and tracings of lots may be had on application at a nominal charge of \$1.50 per six mow, with a minimum charge of \$3. The survey staff of this Department will always be glad to be of assistance to land-holders in localizing their properties, and ascertaining that their boundaries are correctly marked.

A commencement has been made with the installation of a system of Bench Marks in the North-Eastern Division. These will be of considerable assistance to local architects and engineers, and the system will be extended as occasion offers. All levels in the Settlement are, or should be, referred to "Customs Zero," i.e. lowest known water level in Shanghai, and without the proposed system of Bench Marks, all levels have to be connected to the Customs Bench Mark on the Bund.

The most important road extension carried out during the year has been the continuation of Dixwell Road to join North Szechuen Road near the Rifle Range, which has been laid out through land surrendered by the Land Investment Company, though not without considerable opposition on the part of the Chinese Authorities. This road provides ready access from the congested portions of the Northern and Eastern Districts to the Rifle Range and Hongkew Recreation Ground.

The congested state of traffic in Nanking Road and the necessity for a parallel trunk road from the Bund to the Western District has resulted in strenuous efforts being made to widen Peking Road to its scheduled width of 40 feet. This has been by no means an easy matter, no fewer than 110 houses having either to be removed or altered, 23 claims for compensation dealt with, and there are still several claims to be settled. Up to the present the expenditure on capital account has been Tls. 39,222.70, but the improvement is apparent, and when the section west of Honan Road has been widened and the whole length metalled and re-lit by electricity, there is no doubt a considerable portion of the Nanking Road traffic will be diverted.

What is known as the "Dust Problem" is receiving a large amount of attention both in Europe and America, and experiments have been made on very extensive lines. The subject has been brought to the front very largely by the increase in number of high-speed vehicles travelling on ordinary macadamised roads. The driving wheels of these vehicles, revolving as they do at a very high speed, slip to a certain extent and throw up considerable quantities of dust, which, particularly in the case of cars with low bodies, is thrown out behind and left in clouds to settle wherever it may. This surface grinding not only tends to tear up the roads but by the continual drawing away of the binding material loosens the stones which form the upper portion of the road structure. Various methods of dealing with the difficulty have been brought forward and experimented with, and it seems to be generally conceded that the use of tar in one form or another gives the best results. The tar may be applied either by handpainting or machine spraying, the latter, if anything, having the advantage of penetrating deeper into the surface of the road, although using only about half the quantity of tar. Another method which has received a certain amount of support is the application of calcium chloride in solution to the surface of roads. This system relies on the absorbent properties of the chemical in taking up moisture and so laying the dust. For this to be successful, however, it is necessary that the roads should not be swept, and a heavy shower would wash away all the chemical. The former condition is, of course, impossible in Shanghai. On a country road at home, it might be satisfactory, and this is where advocates of dust-laying methods fail to realize that what may be successful under home conditions will not necessarily be as successful in Shanghai. Take for instance, the question of cost. Tarvia, a patent preparation of tar which has been tried experimentally on Bubbling Well Road in front of the Country Club and also east of Hart Road, costs 3½d. per gallon in England and 1/- per gallon in Shanghai, and calcium chloride, the equivalent of Tls. 12 per ton at home against Tls. 27, *c.i.f.* Shanghai.

On some hands it is said that the time has passed for untreated macadam to be used on roads, and though I would not be prepared to go quite so far as that, I would point out that something must be done to mitigate the dust nuisance. The question is how to do it under local conditions at the least cost. With the Council's approval, therefore, provision has been made in the Budget for 1910 for experiments to be made in this direction. I propose before each test is carried out to refer to it in the monthly report, so that those interested may observe the results, and I shall be glad to receive opinions or suggestions from anyone interested.

A three years' agreement has been entered into with the Horse Bazaar for the supply of 155 draught animals during the seven summer months and 135 for the five winter months. The reduction in the winter is mainly in watercart ponies. Under the old contract the number was 140 all the year round at Tls. 21 per mensem each. The new contract rate is Tls. 28.50. It will thus be seen that the increased cost per annum is Tls. 14,880—a figure which naturally causes one to turn to the question of introducing mechanical traction for such work as street watering and haulage of materials. At the present time I am not prepared to recommend its adoption, but the question is one which is sure to come to the front sooner or later. To employ self-propelling vehicles to the best advantage it is desirable that they should, where possible, be kept at work night and day, and the question arises as to how far this could be accomplished in Shanghai. At Westminster the motors work for 18 hours out of 24—at night for washing streets and flushing sewers, and in the daytime for road watering and refuse removal, as occasion requires. Street watering is carried on

in Shanghai almost every day in the year, but it is only on long stretches of road that mechanical traction can compete with animal power. Cheap animal labour is the most important competitor which mechanical traction has to meet, and whereas corporations at home are paying 8/6 and 9/- per day for hire of horse and man (cart being provided by corporation) the fact must not be lost sight of that we are paying only the equivalent of 2/8 for a pony or mule and driver, which is a comparatively low sterling price, although high enough or too high under local conditions. On this account I do not propose to recommend any outlay in mechanical traction this year, though I shall be receiving information which I hope may enable me to make a definite recommendation in the near future.

With the completion of a carpenters' and blacksmiths' depôt in Thorne Road, we have been enabled to undertake all the repairs to our own carts, which work was previously done by the Horse Bazaar. Although a new venture, it has been in operation long enough to prove that a considerable saving can be effected by carrying out repairs to carts departmentally. Most of our Rolling Stock is old and requires an increasing amount of money to be spent on upkeep. In addition to the usual repairs, certain minor improvements are also being effected. If the blacksmiths' shop is extended next year there is no reason why we should not undertake a good deal of other smithing work. The existing accommodation, however, will not allow of any extra work being done at present.

The systematic utilization of convict labour, which was commenced in 1907, has now become an accomplished fact, serving at the same time to accommodate the Public Works Department and also to increase the revenue of the Police. The details given in the following pages under the heading of Convict Labour and Concreteware Manufactory speak for themselves.

A considerable falling-off is apparent in the number of new buildings erected during the year, in fact in point of numbers it has been the quietest year since 1900. The decrease is mainly accounted for by the decrease in the number of Chinese houses. The erection of foreign dwellings appears to have continued at much the same pace as last year, but the supply now exceeds the demand and a fall in rents has resulted.

It is to be regretted that the effort to secure the registration of architects and engineers has not met with success, and from its rejection on the assumption that it would create a monopoly—although an assurance to the contrary was given by the Council and the Advisory Committee—it would appear to show that the Council's intentions were not properly understood. It is a significant fact that registration of architects on very similar lines to those proposed in Shanghai has just been adopted in the Transvaal. The Consular Body's reply, that, in their opinion, the Council is sufficiently empowered by the existing Land Regulations to avoid the inconvenience complained of, has rendered it necessary to forcibly pull down work which was being carried on in contravention of the Byelaws, whereas if registration had been in force the "architect's" licence might have been dealt with. Unfortunately in some cases it is not the foreigner but the Chinese contractor who has to suffer.

As will be seen from details of prosecutions later on in this Report, considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing compliance with the Building Rules, particularly in regard to the laying of concrete under floors and the provision of proper drainage. Plans on which permits are issued may shew these in a satisfactory manner, but as soon as the rest of the work is completed the houses are occupied and nothing short of ejection of the tenants will put matters right. These two items are among the most important which arise in the erection of a building, and, unfortunately, must almost invariably be left till last. The Council may be authorised to pull down work which is done in contravention of the Byelaws, but has no authority to eject tenants from incomplete buildings, hence the absolute necessity of assistance being afforded by the Courts having jurisdiction over the offenders.

One of the first things that strikes a stranger in Shanghai is the untidy and very often dirty appearance of the creeks. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the Bubbling Well Creek, and it is naturally supposed that the remedy lies in the hands of the Council. It is in fact not so. I refer particularly to the dilapidated bundings which are not only eye-sores but, owing to their defective condition, allow the earth from behind to fall into the creek, thus seriously interfering with the flow of water, and as fast as the creek is dug out so much more mud will find its way down. The remedy for this is in the hands of the riparian owners, to whose interest it is to erect concrete bundings which will last for all time, and not have to be renewed every seven or eight years, as happens with wooden bundings.

Details of work carried out during the year are appended.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges under the control of the Department is now fifty-nine, and may be divided as follows :—

Steel Bridges	17
Concrete Bridges	5
Wooden Bridges	37

Of the latter it is probable that twelve or thirteen will be replaced by concrete culverts within the next few years.

In addition to the bridges there are 143 culverts, mostly of concrete, varying in span from 3' to 12', a large proportion of which were at various times constructed to replace small wooden bridges.

Soochow Creek.—Extensive repairs have been carried out to North Shanse Road Bridge during the year. Minor repairs have been carried out to North Szechuen Road Bridge, North Thibet Road Bridge and Markham Road Bridge.

Yangkingpang.—The bridges over this creek have been maintained during the past year by this Council, in accordance with the arrangement with the French Municipal Council.

Hongkew Creek.—The superstructure of the Seward Road Bridge has been extensively repaired and many of the piles have been spliced. This bridge is in an unsatisfactory condition for the traffic it is subjected to, and its replacement by a permanent structure is very desirable. The superstructure of the Hanbury Road Bridge has been almost entirely renewed, all defective piles have been spliced at low-water mark and the east abutment reconstructed. Most of the stringers and the decking of Yalu Road Bridge have been renewed.

Minor Creeks.—The bridge near the Flour Mill at the Point has been removed and the creek filled in. A reinforced concrete bridge has been constructed in the Chaoufoong Road over the Singkeipang. The opening up of this road is a great improvement, as Chaoufoong Road north of East Seward Road was a *cul-de-sac*. The span of the new bridge is 24 feet and the width 30 feet. It is of the arched rib type and the reinforcement consists of corrugated steel bars. The bridge was erected by contract, the piles being made by convict labour, and the approaches made up departmentally.

Various.—Several minor wooden bridges have been replaced by concrete culverts in the Western District as follows :—Seymour Road at Great Western Road, Chungking Road at Great Western Road (in each of these cases the French Municipal Council contributed one half of the cost of the work). Three wooden bridges across the Chang Pang have also been replaced by the culverting of the creek from Defence Creek to Manila Road. All the bridges, with the exception of the Garden and Chekiang Road Bridges, have been painted and tarred once, and the floors tarred and sanded periodically. The steelwork of the Garden Bridge has been washed.

BUILDINGS.**Volunteer Corps.**

Accommodation for three Volunteer Camps has been provided and equipped during the year, two at the Rifle Range and one at the Riding School in Gordon Road.

Fire Brigade.

Sinza Fire Station.—The contract was signed in June for the erection of a new Fire Station in Avenue Road, on the site of the old Sinza Market, adjoining the Police Station Compound. The building is of red brick, with Ningpo stone and artificial stone dressings, the roof being of corrugated iron laid over malthoid. The buildings comprise the main block, containing truck houses, living-rooms, kitchens, drying-rooms, coolies' and boys' quarters, while a detached block a short distance away contains the stabling for ponies, together with the mafoos' quarters and fodder store.

On the ground floor of the main block are situated the two truck houses, each 42' x 32', with a wide passage between them, enabling the ponies to be brought through direct from the stables at the rear to the front of the truck houses. The main entrance to the firemen's quarters is situated at the corner of Avenue and Myburgh Roads, the entrance to the servants' quarters, kitchens, etc., being at the other end of the

building, in Myburgh Road. On the first floor are situated six living-rooms, each being provided with a bathroom, and also the mess room, kitchen, etc. The second floor contains similar accommodation, and is provided with a separate mess room, kitchen and pantry. The roof contains a large store-room and boys' room.

The erection of the buildings is well advanced, and they should be ready for occupation about May of this year. Estimated cost Tls. 43,000.

Police.

Western Depot, Foreign Quarters and Store.—In October 1908, the contract was signed for the erection of this building, and also a pair of semi-detached villas for an Inspector and Sub-Inspector. The main building is of three storeys, being built in red brick, with Ningpo and artificial stone dressings. The main entrance in the centre of the south side is entirely of Ningpo stone. The ground floor consists of offices and store rooms, the stores formerly kept at the Central Station being transferred to this building. On the first floor are lecture-room, Instructor's office, reading and recreation-rooms, mess-rooms and kitchen. The second floor consists of bedrooms and bathrooms, lavatories, accommodation being provided for 24 Constables. Heating throughout the building is by open hearths. The buildings were ready for occupation at the end of September.

Hongkew Station.—During the year additional iron gates have been fixed, and boundary walls raised, so as to make a separate enclosure within the main compound. The new building containing Foreign quarters and charge room, a detailed description of which appears in last year's Report, was completed in January of this year. On the completion of the above new block the two kitchens used formerly for Sergeants and Constables were converted into one, and large louvres were formed in the roof to improve the light and ventilation. The old charge room has been converted into two cells for Foreigners.

Gaoi Workshops.—This building was commenced on September 17 and will probably be completed about the end of April. The building is of grey brick, and is three storeys in height. The floors will be constructed of reinforced concrete. The ground floor contains a large blacksmiths' and tinmiths' shop, 65' x 30', a store for timber and irons, 40' x 16', and a van shed. A broad concrete staircase will lead to the first floor, which latter will consist entirely of a large carpenters' shop, 65' x 48'. The bamboo shop is situated on the second floor, and is of the same size as the carpenters' shop. A wide reinforced concrete bridge at first floor level connects the new Workshops with the existing shops. This bridge is intended to be used as an office for a superintending warder, and as it will be completely shut off from the adjoining shops by iron grilles, one warder in this office will be able to control the whole of the first floor. A reinforced concrete verandah will run round the building at the same level as, and in continuation of, the verandah of the old building, and this will simplify control of the inmates of the first floor rooms.

Wayside Station, Foreign and Indians' Quarters.—The new buildings at this station consist of a three-storey building for the Inspector and married Sergeants, and also a building for the Indians, replacing the old building which was found to be far too small, and which was demolished to make room for the present quarters. The Foreign building consists of three flats, with separate kitchens, larders and pantries for each floor. The building is provided throughout with hot and cold water, and heating is by means of open hearths. The Indians' block is of three storeys, the ground floor consisting of store rooms, cook and bath-houses, while the upper two floors consist of sleeping-rooms. The contract for these buildings was signed in September 1908, and the Foreign block was ready for occupation in August 1909, the Indian block being completed a month later.

Health.

Isolation Hospital, Alteration to Quarters.—The quarters occupied by the Assistant Health Officer were formerly very small and inadequate, comprising merely three rooms with a bathroom and small kitchen on the first floor of the detached block at the extreme east of the compound. The ground floor, consisting of inquest room, jury and waiting-rooms, has been absorbed and the entire plan has been revised, the ground floor now consisting of hall, dining and drawing-rooms, with kitchen, pantry, larder and store. The first floor contains bedrooms and bathrooms, and a large attic has been formed in the roof. The work was commenced in October and is now practically complete. Estimated cost, Tls. 3,000.

Inquest Room.—In consequence of the absorption of the old inquest room as detailed above, it became necessary to provide a new inquest room, which has been built adjoining the mortuary on the south side. The building is of red brick, with tiled roof, and is in keeping with the adjacent buildings. The floor surface is of Conolite, the walls are plastered to a height of eight feet, while the upper part is red brick, pointed. The building has an open timbered roof, with boarded ceiling, the whole being treated with Solignum. Total cost, Tls. 750.

Sinza Market, Transfer and Enlargement.—The Sinza Market has been transferred to the new site at the corner of Avenue and Chengtu Roads, to make room for the new Fire Station, as detailed in last year's Report. In order that business should be interfered with as little as possible, the Market was removed in portions, and a new bay being added, the Market is now one-half larger than before.

Hospital for Native Police.—This Hospital, description of which appears on page 128 of last year's Report, was completed in June of this year, at a total cost of Tls. 19,850.

Public Works.

A carpenters' and blacksmiths' workshop has been erected in Thorne Road adjoining the Concreteware Depôt. The buildings comprise a blacksmiths' shop, 26' x 17', carpenters' shop, 40' x 21', joiners' shop, 21' x 15', office, 21' x 13', godown, 23' x 20', and a fire-proof kerosene store, 16' x 7'. All the buildings with the exception of the godown and kerosene store are wooden structures with corrugated iron roofing. The godown is of brick and the kerosene store is also of brick with a reinforced concrete roof and iron doors.

A steam roller shed has been erected in the Northern District Depôt in North Honan Road to accommodate the roller brought down from Pingchiao. It is a wooden structure with a concrete floor and corrugated iron roof covering, the dimensions being 25' x 12'. All the steam rollers are now suitably housed.

An Overseer's office and Depôt has been erected in the Western District at the corner of Hart and Sinza Roads. This forms the headquarters for the Overseer in the northern section of the Western District.

Electricity.

Plans were prepared at the beginning of the year for a new building on the site of the old general offices, containing a storage battery room, godown, garage and meter testing room. The contract for the work was signed in May and by the end of December the building was practically completed. The ground floor contains battery-room, garage, and timekeeper's office, and also an office and store in connection with the Municipal Abbatoirs which adjoin the building on the east side. A lift is arranged with the entrance directly on the road to take heavy material to the godowns situated on the first and second floors. The second floor in addition contains coolies' quarters. The building is of grey brick, with steel and concrete floors. The roof is covered with corrugated iron over a layer of malthoid.

Central Offices.

The offices of the Finance Department consisted practically of one room, with a large book store adjoining. In order to efficiently carry out the work of the Department it was found necessary to extend the building. Accordingly, a new office has been built on the west of, and adjoining, the old book store, while the latter room has been converted into an office by the insertion of windows on the north side, the coolies' quarters formerly situated there being removed to a site further east. The work was commenced at the end of October and was completed in ten weeks, at a cost of Tls. 3,000.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

Survey of Districts adjoining the Settlement.—A detailed survey of the district bounded by the Siccawei, Edinburgh, Brenan and Jessfield Roads, the Soochow Creek and the Western Boundary of the Western District, comprising an area of about 6,000 mow, has been completed; of this area 4,400 mow has been plotted in detail to a scale of 200 feet to an inch. Work is now proceeding on the southern portion of the section between Siccawei and Edinburgh Roads.

Special Survey.—A survey was made for the extension of Dixwell Road from East Kashing Road to the North Szechuen Road Extension.

Settlement Boundary Stones.—All Settlement Boundary Stones have been carefully inspected, and repairs effected where necessary.

The following are particulars of general work done during the year :—

Official measurements attended	531
Official plans forwarded by Consulates	688
Lots examined to ascertain if official plans covered rights of way, or creeks required for drainage purposes	607

Certificates issued with regard to erection of boundary stones :—

British Consulate	387
American Consulate	87
German Consulate	32
Norwegian Consulate	3

Total 509

New lots placed under taxation :—

Central District	1
Northern „	11
Eastern „	63
Western „	90

Total 165

Areas revised

135

Lots surveyed in connection with road improvements :—

	DISTRICTS.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Widenings	95	62	24	25	206
Extensions	11	28	175	95	309
Totals	106	90	199	120	515

Total number of M.C.R. Stones erected 675

ROADS.

Works Completed on Existing Roads.

Central District.—Kiangse Road—an old and defective brick sewer has been replaced by a concrete egg-shaped sewer 3' 0" × 2' 0" between the Yangkingpang and Foochow Road.

Chekiang Road—the macadamised roadway has been replaced by chip-paving between Nanking Road and Soochow Road.

Hoopeh Road—the macadamised roadway has been replaced by chip-paving between Canton Road and Nanking Road.

Peking Road—macadam has been substituted for the chip-paved carriageway between Kweichow Road and the Koo Ka Loong, cement footways of a standard width of 5' 0" have been laid as the widening of the road has proceeded.

Northern District.—North Honan Road—the 2' 3" × 1' 6" sewer between Tsapoo Road and Boundary Road referred to in last year's Report has been completed.

Boundary Road—a 1' 6" × 1' 0" sewer has been constructed between North Honan Road and North Chekiang Road, connecting with the two new sewers laid in 1908 and 1909.

At its summit, opposite Cunningham Road, a concrete flushing chamber has been put in. This is one of the very few places in the Settlement where a flushing chamber is of service as the invert level here is above High Water level of ordinary spring tides.

Kaifeng and Jehol Roads—a 3' 0" sewer has been laid in continuation of the Haining Road sewer, the outlet of which was closed by the Chinese Authorities last year. Considerable difficulty was experienced with the foundations in Kaifeng Road owing to the unstable nature of the soil. The foundation was

constructed of cement concrete (reinforced with iron rods), superimposed on planks. To complete the drainage system it is still necessary to relay the existing 3' x 2' sewer in North Thibet Road to provide an outlet into the Soochow Creek for the new 3' 0" sewer.

Kansuh Road—a 1' 6" x 1' 0" sewer has been laid between Alabaster Road and the Soochow Creek. The old sewer, which had subsided in many places, was laid in.

Alabaster Road—in connection with the new sewer in Kansuh Road a new 1' 6" x 1' 0" sewer has been laid between Kansuh Road and Winchester Road.

Woosung Road—the portion north of Quinsan Road has been chip-paved over its full width, including the tramway track. In narrow roads such as this, which are mainly used for Chinese traffic, chip-pavement over the full width of the road is more satisfactory than macadam, on account of the frequent repairs necessary to the narrow strips of the latter. It is essential, of course, that the chip-paving should be particularly well done.

Western District.—Chungking Road—a 4' 6" diam. culvert has been constructed in replacement of a wooden bridge over the Chang Pang.

Seymour Road—a 3' 0" diam. culvert has been constructed in replacement of a wooden bridge over the Chang Pang.

Taku Road—a 9" diam. sewer has been laid between Cemetery Road and Mohawk Road.

Jessfield Road—a 9" diam. sewer has been laid and the road widened between Connaught Road and Robison Road.

The 3' 0" diam. culvert near Brennan Piece has been extended and the road widened.

Medhurst Road—standard iron stanchions and railings have been erected along the side ditch between Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Road, replacing the Foochow pole railings.

Works Completed on Road Extensions and Widening.

Central District.—Peking Road has been widened and the chip-paving replaced by macadam between Kweichow Road and Koo Ka Loong. Concrete footpaths have also been laid.

Chekiang Road has been widened at the corner of Nanking Road and the wood block paving extended.

Nanking Road has been widened adjoining the Palace Hotel and the wood block paving extended.

Northern District.—Kaifeng Road has been completely made up west of North Thibet Road to the Settlement Boundary connecting with an existing Chinese road.

Eastern District.—Baikal Road has been raised, ditched and culverted from the Yangtzepoo Road to Lay Road, and a 12" strip of ashes has been laid as far as Thorburn Road.

Rangoon Road has been raised, ditched and culverted from Yangtzepoo Road to Lay Road.

Dalny Road has been raised, ditched and culverted from Yangtzepoo Road to Ward Road. This road has been also finished off with ashes.

Dixwell Road Extension between East Kashing Road and North Szechuen Road Extension has been cross drained and raised with ashes only.

Alcock Road has been partly formed between Tongshan Road and Kwenming Road.

Yangtzepoo Road has been raised and widened to its full width on the south side between Lay Road and the Point, with the exception of a short length which is already built over.

Wuchow Road—a 12" sewer has been laid between East Yalu and Hailar Roads, connecting up two existing sewers.

Western District.—Hart Road—standard iron stanchions and railings have been erected between Sinza and Connaught Roads.

Weihaiwei Road—the mud track has been bricked and metalled between Chungking Road and Yates Road.

Bubbling Well Road—a 12" sewer has been laid and road widened between Yates Road and Medhurst Road.

Chengtuo Road has been mud-raised between Great Western Road and Weihaiwei Road.

Ferry Road has been mud-raised north of Penang Road.

Seymour Road—a tar macadam footpath has been laid south of Avenue Road.

Robison Road—a 4' 6" diam. culvert has been laid at the junction with Tonquin Road.

Brennan Piece—a 20' 0" strip has been bricked and metalled.

Jessfield Road has been widened and mud-raised up to formation level.

Yates Road—a short length of 3' 0" diam. culvert has been laid south of Weihaiwei Road.

Macao Road—a 3' 0" diam. culvert has been laid at the junction with Gordon Road and a 4' 6" culvert at the junction with Tonquin Road.

Tonquin Road—cross-drains have been laid.

Great Western Road—the Chang Pang has been culverted with 4' 6" diam. concrete tubes from Defence Creek to Manila Road and the road raised up to formation level, except in those place where Chinese houses would be swamped by so doing.

Description and Mileage of Roads and Footways.

The length of roads under the control of the Council is made up as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	
Macadamised	11·876	13·363	12·981	18·195	57·278
Paved	7·534	5·454	2·204	2·515	17·713
Unmetalled	...	0·522	5·170	24·632	31·192
Total	19·410	19·339	20·355	45·342	105·643

The total length of footways is made up as follows :—

	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	
Paved	30·213	22·028	11·088	13·200	76·529
Unpaved	0·260	1·407	0·914	4·170	6·751
Total	30·473	23·435	12·002	17·370	83·280

Tramways.

The macadamised portions of the tram tracks have been maintained under the arrangement which came into force on December 1, 1908. The cleaning of the rail grooves has also been attended to on behalf of the Tramway Company, and both these arrangements have proved satisfactory from a working point of view. In the Chekiang and Hoopoh Roads it was found almost impossible to maintain the macadam in a satisfactory condition on account of heavy wheel traffic, the metalling was therefore replaced by a superior type of chip-paving which is giving satisfactory results.

Cleansing and Watering.

Plant.—The number and disposition of the Rolling Stock on December 31, 1909, is as follows :—

Description	W.C. Div.	N.E. Div.	Total
Water Carts	36	23	59
Gully Carts	13	9	22
Dust Carts	18	15	33
Garbage Carts	21	24	45
Machine Scrapers	7	6	13
Machine Brushes	22	14	36
Works Carts	23	23	46
Sets of Harness	105	79	184

The contract for the removal of road detritus and gully deposit has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. The loading and unloading takes place under foreign supervision (where within Settlement limits). The old depositing site on the Soochow Creek was abolished towards the end of the year. The road sweepings are now being used for filling in the low lying land at the old Cantonese Cemetery adjoining the Sinza Depôt, and the gully deposit is being removed in boats partly to Footung and partly up country. Requisitions for loads of road sweepings have been received from various residents during the year and the disposal of refuse in this way might be encouraged.

Cartloads of Road Detritus and Gully Deposit collected.

Month	Road Detritus.			Gully Deposit		
	W.C. Div.	N.E. Div.	Total.	W.C. Div.	N.E. Div.	Total.
January	1,830	1,616	3,446	1,320	1,193	2,513
February	1,198	1,659	2,857	1,082	1,178	2,260
March	1,278	1,756	3,034	1,210	1,325	2,535
April	1,221	1,648	2,869	1,133	1,275	2,408
May	1,225	1,882	3,107	1,084	1,293	2,377
June	1,322	1,894	3,216	1,095	1,280	2,375
July	1,247	1,920	3,167	1,136	1,350	2,486
August	1,151	1,893	3,044	1,099	1,245	2,344
September	1,376	1,915	3,291	1,103	1,266	2,369
October	1,163	1,928	3,091	1,126	1,224	2,350
November	1,129	1,920	3,049	1,128	1,229	2,357
December	1,170	1,984	3,154	1,167	1,307	2,474
Total	15,310	22,015	37,325	13,683	15,165	28,848

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company :—

WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES.

Month	Watering Roads.		All other Purposes.	Total.
	Cartloads.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	5,737	1,204,770	5,447,051	6,651,821
February	8,701	1,827,210	4,101,217	5,928,427
March	13,224	2,777,040	5,991,761	8,768,801
April	23,522	4,939,620	5,681,266	10,620,886
May	38,477	8,080,170	6,865,971	14,946,141
June	15,702	3,297,420	5,898,638	9,196,058
July	41,184	8,648,640	7,091,577	15,740,217
August	42,661	8,958,810	6,317,593	15,276,403
September	26,126	5,486,460	5,780,898	11,267,358
October	22,092	4,639,320	5,227,367	9,866,687
November	17,938	3,764,880	4,392,515	8,157,395
December	15,544	3,264,240	4,924,233	8,188,473
Total	270,898	56,888,580	67,720,087	124,608,667
Watering Roads on 314 days, 270,898 cartloads ... 56,888,580 gallons.				
Police Stations, Abattoir, Markets, Latrines, etc. ...			45,356,420	"
Electric Light Works			14,198,000	"
Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts ...			4,213,500	"
Sanitary purposes			396,000	"
Used at Fires			3,556,167	"
			Total	124,608,667 gallons.
Daily Average 341,394 Gallons.				

Hydrants.

25 hydrants for fire and street watering purposes have been fixed on the public roads as follows :—

Northern District	1
Eastern District	9
Western District	15
Total	25

Labour.

The number of coolies employed in Public Works and cleansing and watering during the past year was as follows :—

Artisans	105,000	an average per day of	350
Coolies	614,214	" " " " "	2,150

These figures are exclusive of convict labour and of labour employed upon contract work.

CONVICT LABOUR.

The daily average number of convicts for whom the Public Works Department has found work was 318, as against 344 in 1908.

The net amount earned on work done for this Department was Tls. 11,703.25.

The following is a summary of works completed and in progress :—

Concrete platform to old workshop at Ward Road Gaol, completed.

A reinforced concrete wall or fence 12 feet high, with watch towers at angles, round the Concreteware Depôt, almost completed.

Work was commenced on a block of new workshops at the Gaol on September 17. This contract was secured in open competition with outside contractors. The building is to be a fireproof structure with reinforced concrete foundations, columns, beams and floors, and the convicts have shown special aptitude for the work. The walls are up to the level of the first floor, the workmanship being of the first order. It is expected that this work will be completed by the end of May 1910.

Concreteware Manufacture.—The convicts have been employed on this work since February, and the quality of the ware turned out by them is equal to that of the work formerly done by free labour.

The coupling of the convicts by chains was found to be a hindrance to effective work, and in order to obviate this it was decided to build the wall beforementioned, which will permit of the convicts working without being chained in pairs and diminish the number of warders necessary to guard them.

Generally speaking, if the convicts could be kept from running away they are as effective and efficient workmen as free labourers.

A considerable amount of work has been very well done in the Gaol on the making of steel frames for reinforcing concrete bridges and jetties.

Total amount of concreteware made during the year :—

Hand made	11,998 pieces.
Machine made	10,490 "
Total	22,488 pieces.

This includes, about 1,000 4' 6" diameter tubes for culverting the Chang Pang (Great Western Road) between Defence Creek and Manila Road.

Other works carried out for the Department are shown below :—

Raising land, 2,847 fong.	322 Picks repaired.
Metalling new roads, 2,612 feet run.	1 Task mantelpiece made.
Re-metalling existing roads, 8,836 feet run.	2 Cartwheels made.
Road materials hauled one mile, 3,935 tons.	3 Cartwheels repaired.
Cement hauled from Wharves to Concreteware Depôt,	36 Watering-cans made.
8,398 casks.	42 Watering-cans repaired.
Road metal broken, 1,757 tons.	10 Wheelbarrows made.
Rope made, 62 piculs.	8 Wheelbarrows repaired.
9,283 Baskets made.	112 Bamboo riddles made.
49 Wire riddles made.	2,000 Surveying pegs made.
Tailoring, 64 suits.	1 Handcart made.
76 Watering-buckets repaired.	73 feet run Wire netting made.

Inside Convict Labour.—The daily average number of convicts employed inside the Gaol was 196.

Net amount earned \$13,660.00 at Ex. 75.—Tls. 10,245.00. The following is a summary of work done.

3,571 Suits of clothing for convicts.	13 Cart axles.
1,950 Pairs stockings for convicts.	5 Cart axles repaired.
1,212 Caps for convicts.	10 Pairs tongs.
2,574 Cloth shoes for convicts.	100 Brass dishes.
256 Khaki suits for warders.	73 Pieces matting washed.
139 Serge suits for warders.	9 Tubs made.
72 Pairs boots for warders.	3 Wheelbarrows.
9 Great coats for warders.	93 Pairs clogs.
87 Ammunition pouches.	18 Wooden stools.
2 Belts.	27 Clothes racks.
2 Life buoys.	241 Cane chairs.
26 Pillow slips.	5 Cabinets.
32 Mattresses.	4 Dressing tables.
245 Suits Police winter clothing.	26 Tables.
848 Police summer suits.	1 Cupboard.
12 Holsters.	45 Pokers.
900 Pairs Native Police trousers.	12 Armchairs.
1 Motorcar hood.	70 Water-pails.
7,740 Miscellaneous repairs to clothing.	916 Tea dippers.
4,111 Yards coir matting.	1,290 Brass taps.
4,104 sq. feet coir doormats.	24 Commode-pans.
28,000 Pairs sandals for convicts.	15 Steel hammers.
100 Brushes.	15 Window sashes.
23 Mattresses repaired.	8 Wooden mallets.
76 Pillows repaired.	80 Pairs sandals.
30 Feet run coir rope made.	4 Gates.
31 Tea cans.	6 Tripods.
213 Buckets.	6 Bookcases.
364 Ordure buckets.	5 Doors.
45 Ordure buckets repaired.	8 Benches.
3,227 Food tins and mugs.	62 Boxes.
347 Refuse bins.	1 Wardrobe.
30 Bedsteads.	35 Picture frames.
47 Bedsteads repaired.	10 Firescreens.
37 Handcart wheels.	8 Brackets.
286 Handcarts repaired.	887 lbs. Feathers teased.
29 Fireguards.	3,700 feet run grass rope.
2 Fireguards repaired.	400 Bamboo hats.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Tai Chong & Co., furniture manufacturers, at corner of Nanking and Kweichow Roads, whereby this firm undertakes to set apart a window for showing the products of convict labour and to sell the same to the public. Hitherto the public has not had an opportunity of knowing what the convicts are capable of doing. The completion of the new workshops, at present in course of construction, will place the Gaol in a position to undertake a large amount of useful work and supply many wants which limited workshop accommodation prevents them from supplying at present.

CREEKS AND RIVER.

Soochow Creek.—About 18,000 tons of mud were removed from the mouth of the creek early in the year, in accordance with the Council's obligation for providing a deep water channel there.

Defence Creek.—9,900 tons of mud were removed from this Creek at the beginning of the year. As it was doubtful as to whether this dredging served any useful purpose the work was stopped and no dredging has been done since March. Notice boards have been erected along the bank of the creek warning people against throwing refuse into it, and these have to a certain extent served their purpose.

Tszepang.—Sections taken along this creek showed that it was silting up at the mouth. This creek is the continuation of the Yungzeenpang, running along Bubbling Well Road, and it is highly desirable that the flow of water should not be lessened more than is necessary. 1,800 tons of mud were dredged and removed between the Burkill Road and the Soochow Creek, and this has given a fairly uniform grade to the bed.

Bunding.

Whangpoo River.—The North Yangtze Road bunding has been extensively repaired, but will still require a considerable amount of money to be spent on it during the next few years.

Soochow Creek.—A short length of standard concrete bunding has been put in opposite Kansuh Road. This was the only section of wooden bunding remaining between North Chekiang Road and North Thibet Road. Similar concrete bundings have been constructed on the south side of the creek east of North

Chekiang Road Bridge and east of North Fokien Road Bridge. Part of this latter bunding is reinforced with steel bars. The construction of a short length of bunding was found necessary to prevent the undermining of Brennan Road where it follows the bank of the creek. Minor repairs have been effected to the wooden bunding between North Fokien Road and North Honan Road, and also to the small wooden bunding west of North Thibet Road.

Hongkew Creek.—The wooden bundings on the Fearon Road north of Broadway and between Hanbury Road and Yuhang Road have been extensively repaired. The Dixwell Road bunding between East Hanbury Road and East Yuhang Road has been extensively repaired.

Various.—The small bundings in Seward and Muirhead Roads on the Wahhaimiaopang has been practically renewed. A timber bunding of light construction has been erected along Haiphong Road adjoining the side creek. All timber bundings have been tarred.

Landing Accommodation.

Whangpoo River.—The P. & O. Pontoon and Jetty and Russell's Pontoon have been thoroughly overhauled, repaired and painted. Minor repairs have been carried out on four other pontoons. After considerable discussion the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were allowed to move their pontoons some distance up river. This necessitated the removal of the pontoon at Wochang Road and its re-erection opposite Tsingpoo Road, and also the removal and re-erection of two sampan jetties. The whole cost of this was borne by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The old bridge rests have not yet been removed, but negotiations are in hand for dealing with this matter.

Soochow Creek.—Two reinforced concrete jetties have been constructed in the North Soochow Road east and west of North Chekiang Road. A reinforced concrete landing jetty is being constructed on the south side of the creek east of Fokien Road. Minor repairs have been carried out on eight wooden jetties, and all jetties have been tarred.

Yangkingpang.—Minor repairs have been carried out on four wooden jetties.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The most notable development this year has been in the installation of metallic filament lamps. Bubbling Well Road between Carter and Sicawei Roads is now lighted by these lamps, which in most instances are suspended over the centre of the road to avoid interference by the trees. A new type of arc lamp known as the "Excello" flame arc has been introduced and several have been erected in Nanking Road. They appear to be a distinct improvement upon the flame arcs which were first erected in 1908.

Gas lamps have been erected to some extent in alleyways and in situations where they can be used to better advantage than electric lamps.

The following tables show the number of lamps erected during the past year and the number in lighting on December 31, 1909.

Electricity.

Type	Removed during 1909				Erected during 1909				In lighting December 31, 1909			
	District				District				District			
	C.	N.	E.	W. Total	C.	N.	E.	W. Total	C.	N.	E.	W. Total
Flame Arcs					10	10		20	33	10		44
Enclosed arcs	10	8	1	19	1	42	11	55	78	103	61	242
Incandescent	25	15	7	47								
Metallic Filaments					62	69	80	191	72	69	88	189
Total	35	23	8	66	73	121	91	285	183	187	149	519

Gas.

Type	Removed					Erected					In lighting December 31, 1909				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
" C " Burners	6	29	8	28	71	1	12	9	2	24	157	207	78	171	613
Refuge lamps	2			1	3						1	2		1	4
Bijou Burners						15	23		38		15	23		38	
Flame Burners	2	2	5		9						70	1	6	5	82
Other burners											1	2		10	13
Total	10	31	13	29	83	1	27	32	2	62	229	227	107	187	750

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 2,080 houses, as against 3,081 in 1908. For the sake of comparison the figures for different years since 1900 are given:—

Year.	Central District.	Northern and Eastern Districts.		Western District.	Total.
1900	509	681		178	1,368
1901	836	1,079		788	2,703
1902	877	1,907		983	3,767
1903	733	N. 1,096	E. 663	1,838	4,330
1904	1,209	1,324	822	1,576	4,931
1905	1,199	1,326	1,810	1,035	5,370
1906	751	1,515	1,501	1,644	5,411
1907	987	1,141	848	1,912	4,888
1908	497	841	603	1,140	3,081
1909	309	429	558	784	2,080

The new buildings erected during the year may be classified as follows:—

Native Buildings	1,647
Foreign "	119
Godowns	21
Mills	12
Stables	21
Sheds	108
Additions and Miscellaneous	152
Total	2,080

Details of Summonses.—January 15. Tsz Ang-sung was summoned at the Mixed Court for having erected two native bungalows off Tongshan Road without having first obtained a permit. The Court allowed him until March 7 to have plans approved and the houses re-erected in accordance with same. Plans were approved on March 10. As nothing had been done to re-erect the houses in accordance with the approved plans, the case was brought before the Court again on March 17 and the defendant was ordered

to find security, and reconstruct the houses at once. No notice having been taken by the defendant of the orders of the Court, he was ordered to appear at the Mixed Court on May 3, which he did, and was allowed 30 days in which to re-erect the houses in accordance with plans approved on March 10, the original security to hold good. The work was satisfactorily completed on July 10, nearly six months after the case was first brought before the Court.

January 28. Seng Lau Ching was summoned for having erected a bamboo shed for storing materials off the Lee Ching Chong Dong Road (Sinza Road) without a permit. The Court ordered defendant to get a permit or remove the shed, within two weeks. A permit was issued on January 30.

February 12. Wong Wen Pan was summoned at the Mixed Court for having failed to lay 6" of lime concrete under three native houses off Road Extension No. 26 Yangtzepoo, and to provide drainage to same. The Court ordered him to comply with the Byelaws within 21 days. On March 19 the case was again before the Court as the defendant had done nothing in the way of complying with the Byelaws. The Court allowed him a further 14 days in which to complete the work, and to find security, in money, that he would do so. The work was satisfactorily completed on April 13, just over two months after the first hearing at the Mixed Court.

August 16. Chang Sung Dong was summoned for having failed to provide drains to three native bungalows, off the Robison Road. He was allowed until August 24 in which to comply with the Byelaws. As nothing was done in the matter the case was again brought before the Court on August 25: the defendant did not appear, but sent his wife in his stead: she was ordered to be detained in custody until the work was satisfactorily completed, but was released on August 31, upon promising to have the work completed within thirty days. Nothing, however, was done and the defendant was again brought before the Court on October 8, but the case was adjourned to allow the Police to summons the adjoining owner, who was also the owner of the land upon which defendant's houses were built, for obstructing him when he tried to lay the drains. On October 11 both parties appeared before the Court and upon agreeing to lay the drains at once, they were allowed ten days in which to do so. The work was satisfactorily completed on October 25, over two months after the date upon which the Court first ordered the work to be completed.

August 16. Yeh Zung Loong was summoned for having failed to lay 6" of lime concrete under three native bungalows, off the Singapore Road. The Court allowed him 14 days in which to comply with the Byelaws. The work was satisfactorily completed on September 3.

December 11. Wanng Sing Daung was summoned for have failed to lay 6" of lime concrete under eight native houses, off Ferry Road. The Court ordered him to complete the work within seven days. Nothing has been done so far to comply with the order of the Court, and the case is to come up again on January 8, 1910.

During the year three vagrants were summoned at the Mixed Court for having erected straw and bamboo dwelling houses in the Eastern District. In each case the Court ordered the Police to have the sheds removed.

Dangerous Buildings Notices.—During 1909, 134 notices have been issued.

Plans submitted for sanction.—Of 395 plans submitted, foreigners contributed 160 and natives 235. The most important buildings completed or in progress during the year were—

38 Foreign houses, Avenue Road. 32 Foreign houses, Sinza Road. Austrian Consulate, Medhurst Road Extension. Cabinet making factory for Messrs. The Arts and Crafts Co., Ltd., Kiaochow Road. Sauce manufactory, Ferry Road. Three godowns, quarters, etc., Ferry and Ichang Roads. Candle-making factory for Messrs. Price & Co., Ltd., West Soochow Road Extension. Godown for the Chong Hsing Flour Mill, West Soochow Road Extension. New buildings for the Shanghai Club, The Bund. Additions to Masonic Club. Godown and additions to Hongkong Bank. Ta Ching Government Bank, Szechuen and Hankow Roads. Offices, flats and godowns Szechuen, Peking and Jinkee Roads. Offices, flats and godowns, Jinkee Road. Two blocks offices and flats, Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. Offices, shop and godowns, Kiangse and Ningpo Roads. Offices and flats, Kiangse Road. Auction rooms for Messrs. Lewis Moore & Co., Kiangse Road. Godowns, offices and shops, Canton and Kiangse Roads. Offices, Kiukiang Road. Chinese Theatre, Hankow Road. New wing to the Astor House Hotel, Broadway, Whangpoo and Astor Roads. Japanese Consulate, Whangpoo and Woohang Roads. New building for St. Luke's Hospital, Seward and Nanzing Roads. 14 Foreign houses, Chapoo Road. 9 Foreign houses, Miller Road. 9 Foreign houses, Haining Road. Cinematograph hall for the Colon Cinematograph Company,

Haining Road. Cantonese Theatre, Haining Road. Native bank, North Soochow Road. Two godowns, one block of offices and transit sheds, Yangtzepoo Road. Godown for the China Flour Mill Co. Offices, residence and extensive additions to the Yu Sing Cotton Mill, Yangtzepoo. Cinematograph Hall, Yuenfong Road. 12 Foreign houses, Wayside Road. Godown for the Soy Chee Mill, Batavia Road Extension. Sawmills off Dixwell Road. Native oil mill, Seoul Road Extension.

Summary of Work Done.

Description of Work.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Grand Total
Buildings under construction *	142	148	148	145	150	144	150	146	155	145	155	146	1,774
Plans submitted for sanction	31	36	40	35	36	35	27	26	37	33	31	28	395
Plans approved	30	35	40	34	35	33	27	24	36	31	28	24	377
Inspections by Inspectors	893	1,181	1,280	1,164	1,141	1,130	1,232	1,301	1,245	1,066	1,094	1,148	13,815
Permits for carpenters sheds, etc.	15	28	14	26	18	5	3	6	3	3	6	9	136
Permits for repairs to buildings	21	67	71	79	59	42	85	61	86	116	80	54	821
Permits for new shop fronts	9	21	31	20	8	117	18	9	18	28	18	20	317
Permits for painting	134	161	172	169	104	107	175	120	140	182	122	136	1,722
Permits for alterations	18	38	65	58	44	32	38	36	25	33	23	15	425
Permits for erecting fences	18	18	24	26	27	23	13	10	9	23	9	15	217
Permits for erecting signboards	44	111	152	145	99	144	178	147	205	243	402	267	2,337
Permits for erecting drying stages	7	2	—	5	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	29
Permits for temporary mat sunshades	5	17	11	18	139	401	228	92	14	42	34	33	1,034
Permits for temporary cloth sunshades (over M.V. roads)	1	45	218	724	612	254	158	59	15	4	5	2	2,097
Encroachments reported and rectified	—	6	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	19

* These figures refer to the number of blocks of buildings under construction, the actual number of houses being considerably greater.

Permits.—Since July last, when slight structural alterations were made in the New Buildings Office, the whole of the permits issued by the Department have been made out under the direct supervision of the Building Surveyor, prior to July they were written up in the Books Office.

The following is a list of permits issued during 1909 :—

General	521
General minor purposes	5,305
Landing Materials	344
Sunshades	2,097
Gas Company	657
Waterworks	827
New Buildings	377

Total 10,128

as against 8,709 in 1908.

Renewals of New Building permits numbering 775 are not included in the above table.

Private Drainage.

The following return shows the amount of drainage work carried out by the department on private properties :—

12" Pipe Drains	738 feet run.
9" " "	2,255 " "
6" " "	3,504 " "
4" " "	2,186 " "
Yard Gullies	327
Brick Manholes	235
Connexions to Sewers	117

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

The Superintendent reports as follows:—

In addition to the usual monthly reports, I have compiled a special report on the Public Parks visited in the United States and Great Britain, during my vacation. This report has been printed and deposited with the Council's Records.

Introduction and Acclimatization of Plants.—The amount of new plants introduced during the year though small and consisting of nothing of special importance yet included a number of useful flowering trees and shrubs, which will as they increase prove useful material for future planting. This work has a considerable advancing influence on horticulture locally, and also in various Outports. For example, the introduction of large Flower Orchids, in 1905, considerably influenced the forming of various private collections which are to be seen throughout the Settlement. *Moschosma riparianum*—of which there must be about 4,000 plants throughout the Settlement—flowered here for the first time in 1907, and supplied the bulk of white flowers used this Christmas season.

Experimental Cultivation.—To test the efficacy of various fertilizers on the soil, two rows of edible peas were sown in October 1908. The seeds sown in one row were treated with nitro-bacteria, and the other without. The rows were divided into sections—(1) manured with lime, (2) lime and guano, (3) guano, (4) farmyard manure, (5) no manure. The action of the nitro-bacteria was not apparent. Of the fertilizers lime and guano produced excellent results. This is not due to any manurial value of the lime, so much as to its chemical action on a soil already rich in organic matter. By its stimulating action on the micro-organisms in the soil, and forming a base for acids, it released and rendered available the soil's natural fecundity. Moreover, lime has a special action on leguminose plants due to their peculiarity of being able to absorb the free nitrogen of the atmosphere.

Improvements.—The most notable improvement during the year was the completion, in the beginning of May, of the laying-out of Hongkew Recreation Ground. A certain amount of structural work still remains in abeyance, such as macadamising of paths, drainage, toilet-rooms, etc., but these are items which can be proceeded with as funds become available. They are scarcely absolutely essential, and moreover, when constructed and completed, age rather detracts from them. The reverse, however, holds good with the land, for year by year it increases in value and utility, and is as suited—if not more so—for the erection of buildings ten years hence as it is to-day. The other improvements effected were of a minor character, including the planting of a portion of the Soochow Road Foreshore between the Chapoo Road Bridge and the Rowing Club. Slight alterations and plantations in the Cathedral Compound and the replanting and alterations to Bubbling Well Carriage Turn.

Play Grounds.—The first space set apart entirely for the use of children was effected in the spring by setting aside for them of a small section of Hongkew Recreation Ground. The evident enjoyment of the children therein and the numbers who frequented it, clearly demonstrates its utility and the wisdom of having allotted a space for such purpose and that the laying down of similar spaces in other parts of the Settlement would be appreciated.

Entomological.—The alarming increase in the depredations of the Tree-boring grub called for special preventive measures being taken. Spraying the young trees in the Nurseries was tried, but its effects cannot yet be estimated. In November a commencement was made in examining every tree on the roads and removing all the grubs possible to extract, with the result that on an average thirty grubs were removed daily.

Public Gardens.—The work herein during the year involved no alterations nor any feature specially worthy of comment. The flower-beds and borders were maintained in a bright condition, and the furniture was regularly repaired and varnished. To meet the ever increasing demand for seating accommodation on evenings when the Town Band performs, an offer from a foreign contractor to provide chairs at a specified price per head was approved. This is a universal custom in Parks at home, where chairs are rarely supplied free. In most Parks a space around the Bandstand is railed off and a special charge made for the chairs placed therein.

Chinese Garden.—The furniture, arbours and paths were maintained in good condition, and the beds planted regularly. This small space set apart for the Chinese scarcely fulfils the requirements as it is largely

the resort of the coolie class who monopolise it and consequently the better classes do not frequent it to any great extent. Its main features in the eyes of the class who do congregate there is the dense shade provided by the large trees over the seats on the asphalt path, and in the event of setting aside a space at any future period for the coolie class, this predilection of theirs merits consideration. A space with ample shade, plenty of seats and gravel or asphalt in place of turf, would best meet their requirements.

Reserve Garden.—The conservatories annually increase in the favour of the public, and, especially during the spring and winter months, are becoming more and more patronised. This increased patronage is no doubt due to the fact that the majority of the plants grown therein are not generally grown elsewhere. Every attempt is made to render them bright and interesting, the main object being to produce medium sized plants in masses, thereby always giving a display of flowers. Practically all the plants grown in the main show-houses have been introduced within the last five years, and although not an expensive collection yet form one rich in colour, and one which meets requirements.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—The completion of the laying out of this Ground from a landscape point of view during the year, marks another stage in the history of Shanghai Parks, and chronicles probably a new era in so far as they are concerned. Year by year the value of this Park will increase, and as it increases in value so it will in utility and benefits, not only to the present, but to future generations. In years to come it will probably prove to be the most lasting memorial which the present Council has established. Although essentially a recreation ground wherein provision has been made for all kinds of sport, yet its design allowed for a certain amount of garden and park features, rendering it attractive to those who do not desire to engage in the more strenuous forms of recreation. The large numbers who monthly visit it clearly indicate that the public really requires and appreciates open-air facilities. A nine-hole golf links laid down this year should in a short time become popular. The greens are well drained and laid on 18 inches of ashes, ensuring rapid removal of surface water, whilst the intervening plantations and trees form intricate bunkers. The bowling green will be in excellent condition for play by the beginning of summer as the turf has improved considerably since laid down. Permission was granted to a club to erect a club-house here for the convenience of its members and the building is now practically completed. Another pavilion for the use of the Public School was erected on the western side. Following the rule which for years has been found to operate more or less successfully in the Public Recreation Ground, matcheds as changing rooms, rest houses and other conveniences, were erected. The unequal subsidence of the soil has given rise to some shallow declivities in the large lawn, but these with the addition of an inch of soil are easily remedied. Annual top-dressings will gradually raise the lawn, and drainage, when provided, will speedily remove surface water. The conditions of the lawns generally are rapidly improving, and persistent weeding and fertilizing will in the course of a short time bring them into good condition. 4,205 shrubs were planted, 376 trees planted, and 5,341 fong of turf laid herein during the year.

The following is a comparative table of number of visitors who have made use of this Ground during the last three years :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.
	<i>6 months.</i>		
Visitors	23,672	58,633	78,963
Tennis games	340	680	792
Football matches, not including practice	—	20	44
Cricket " " "	—	43	56
Golf, number of players	—	730	2,809

Public Recreation Ground.—The paths, flower-beds and lawns were regularly attended to and maintained in good condition. The usual shade-house, club-houses, etc., of bamboo and matting were erected during the summer months.

Foreshores.—Those on the Bund and Soochow Road were regularly swept, mown and rolled, and the stanchions and chains kept in repair and painted.

Brenan Piece.—A few additional shrubs were planted in the beds. The turf which was regularly mown is in very good condition.

Quinsan Square.—Beyond a few additional shrubs planted around the recently erected lavatory, no other changes were effected. The shrubs planted the previous year have made good growth, and the general appearance of this space is improved thereby.

Municipal Buildings.—Beyond the alterations already referred to at the Cathedral Compound, no further improvements were effected. The gardens attached to the following buildings were regularly attended to: Central Offices, Municipal Hospital, Victoria Nursing Home, Bubbling Well, Sinza, Louza, and Harbin Road Police Stations, Public School for Chinese.

Trees on Roads.—The annual increase in numbers of shade trees planted on public roads necessitates increased attention and now requires a certain number of men who devote their entire time to them. Owing especially to climatic conditions during the past summer a number of trees died; various others were broken by vehicles, etc.

Nurseries.—These annually become more useful in supplying material for planting. They contain a large stock of trees, but shrubs, especially good evergreens, which take a number of years to attain to a planting size, are still diminutive.

Here follows a table of shrubs and trees planted in the course of the year:—

Shrubs transplanted	2,000
Trees transplanted	11,000
Trees and shrubs removed	4,000
Bedding plants raised	35,000
Bedding plants planted:—	
Public Garden	16,243
Chinese Garden	4,863
Hongkew Recreation Ground	8,514
Public Recreation Ground	9,532
Quinsan Square	1,370
Municipal Buildings	13,668
	54,190
Shrubs planted	6,321
Trees planted	3,451
Foochow poles used	2,892
Lengths of rope used	16,137
Staples	14,412

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The whole of the plant under the control of the Department has been kept in working order.

Steam Roller No. 2 was fitted with a new fire-box. The boiler of the Steam Dredger was also fitted with a new firebox, in addition to a new uptake and 3 cross-tubes.

The remainder of the plant has required only minor repairs.

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

The Overseer reports as follows:—

Quarrying.—60,286 tons of good stone and 1,805 tons of unsound stone have been blasted from the large hill in addition to 2,615 tons of decomposed sand.

Stone Breakers.—The No. 1 Breaker ("16 × 9 Baxter") has worked 235½ days and has broken 19,130 tons of stone.

Two jaw stocks and one connecting rod broke during the year, a new frame and new crankshaft complete with fly wheels and pulleys have been fitted.

The No. 2 Breaker ("Gates") has worked 246 days, breaking 20,754 tons.

The feeding platform to this Machine has been replanked, all bearings rehabited, the boiler fitted with a new chimney, and the donkey pump overhauled and repaired.

The No. 3 Breaker ("24 × 15 Baxter") has worked 172½ days, breaking 18,564 tons.

The toggle block and wedge and the top screen shaft, owing to breakage, have been renewed.

Boring.—35,824 feet of holes have been bored and blasted.

Dynamite.—5,875 lbs. of dynamite have been used, giving an average blast of 10.6 tons per lb.

Labour.—The average number of labourers exclusive of artisans employed each day has been 153, and work has been carried on for 320 days. There has been an abundant supply of fairly good labourers.

Material.—57,254 tons of material have been dispatched in addition to 34 tons used at the Quarry. 10,024 tons were in stock at the end of the year.

Buildings.—These have been kept in good repair. The roofs of No. 1 and 2 Bungalows have been repaired. The interior of No. 2 has been painted and colourwashed, one window frame has been renewed and all woodwork painted.

Creeks.—A good depth of water has been maintained throughout the year.

Bridges.—All the woodwork of the Chang Hsien Jao bridges has been renewed.

Weather.—The thermometer reached its highest on July 21 (Max. 104, Min. 83) and the lowest on January 21 (Max. 32, Min. 24). June, with 21.77 inches of rain proved the wettest month, and November, with 1.09 inches the driest. Snow fell on several occasions to a total depth of 29½ inches.

Accidents.—I regret to have to report three serious accidents which occurred during the year under review, two of which were fatal. One man was drowned by walking over the bunding into the creek, the same being in flood at the time, one man was killed by falling and striking his head against a stone, and one man had his right arm and leg so badly crushed by a large piece of rock that both had to be amputated.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Sixty boilers have been inspected during the year, and were in most cases found in good order. Twenty-five inspections were made of boilers under steam so that water gauge cocks and safety valves might be effectively tested.

CONCRETEWARE.

The manufacture of concreteware having been chiefly carried out by convict labour, reference to the work will be found earlier in this Report. The total number of pieces made amounted to 22,488. This is considerably less than the quantity made in 1908, but at the same time there is a large reduction in the amount of stock carried forward. The construction of the new boundary wall disorganised the Yard for the last few months of the year, and necessitated the moving of a large quantity of material which was stacked near the old boundary fence. Samples taken from 36 consignments of cement have been tested under the British Standard Specification.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, ASSOC. M. INST. C. E., F. S. I.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

CENTRAL OFFICES.

The purchase price of Cadastral Lot 167, scheduled for inclusion in this block, was finally fixed after reference to the Land Commission. Correspondence with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones, the registered owners of the property, together with the Award, follow:—

Council Room, Shanghai, January 9, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to address you, as registered owners of Cadastral Lot 167, Central District, with a view to the acquisition by the Council of this corner site for inclusion in the Central Municipal Offices block, in accordance with the plan issued early in 1908 under provision of Article VIA of the Land Regulations.

During the last three months the property has been offered to the Council by certain land brokers at prices which are considered excessive, and having obtained two independent expert valuations, the Council has decided to make an offer to yourselves of Tls. 100,000 for the land and buildings.

If this offer is accepted I am to state that it will not be necessary to disturb the existing leases and tenancies at present, and, otherwise, that the Council will be prepared to make such arrangements as to the time of transfer, date of payment, and other kindred matters, as may be generally convenient to the owner.

If, on the other hand, the figure I have mentioned is not regarded as acceptable, the Council would be prepared to lay the case before the Land Commission for settlement.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, March 31, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 9 last in regard to the Council's offer to purchase Cadastral Lot 167.

We have communicated this offer to the beneficial owner of the property and after some considerable delay, owing to his absence from Shanghai, he came to see us some three weeks ago when we intimated to him the Council's offer to purchase this property for the sum of Tls. 100,000.

He then informed us that he was not prepared to accept the offer, but that he would in a few days name a sum which he would take for the property.

He has not made his appearance since and we have to-day sent a message to him to come and see us.

Yours truly,
HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, April 7, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We are now instructed by the representative of the beneficial owner of Cadastral Lot 167 Central District to state that the owner is not willing to sell this property, but that if the Council should force him to sell, in which case he understands he has no power to refuse, he will be prepared to sell the property to the Council for the sum of Taelis One hundred and fifteen thousand, subject to the existing leases, the longest of which has about nine years more to run.

Yours truly,
HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 12, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of March 31 and April 7, on the subject of the sale to the Council of Cadastral Lot 167, at the corner of the Hankow and Honan Roads.

In reply thereto I am to state that the price which you quote, Tls. 115,000, is so far in excess of the expert valuations which have been made of the property, including an allowance of 10 per cent for compulsory sale, that the Council does not feel justified in accepting the offer.

Under these circumstances, and in accordance with my letter of January 9, the matter will be referred for settlement by the Land Commission, due notice of whose next sitting will be communicated to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXXI.

AWARD.

Mr. G. H. Wright attends on behalf of the registered owners and the Council is represented by officials of the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

Mr. Wright on behalf of the owners claims Tls. 115,000, although a claim based on a gross rental value of Tls. 8,362 per annum less 10 per cent making a net rental of Tls. 7,526 per annum capitalised at 6½ per cent would amount to this sum without any addition for compulsory surrender, and submits that the capitalisation of rental values is in this case the correct way of arriving at the surrender value of the property.

Mr. Wright goes on to state that the property was purchased by the present beneficial owner in June 1908 for Tls. 110,000 and that a portion of it was leased to the seller for a term of ten years.

This transaction took place after the lot was scheduled for acquisition by the Council.

While stating the fact of this purchase having taken place Mr. Wright relies less upon this than upon the capitalised rental value, in support of his claim.

The Council on the other hand puts in :—

- (1) a statement of rentals on which taxes have been, and are, collected amounting in all to \$8,020 (say at 75, Tls. 6,015) gross;
- (2) a valuation by an independent expert valuer based on reported gross rental value Tls. 7,680 and net rental value Tls. 5,760 per annum capitalised at 7 per cent, giving a total value of Tls. 82,285;
- (3) a valuation by another independent valuer based on the value of the land at Tls. 65,000 per mow, and buildings Tls. 5,000, giving a total value of Tls. 90,345.

Mr. Wright's application to obtain a valuation is objected to at this stage by the Council's representative on the ground that as early as January 9, 1909, the Council informed the registered owners that two independent valuations had been obtained and it was therefore open to them to obtain evidence on this point at any time since then if they considered it advisable. The objection is upheld.

As regards the change of ownership in June, 1908, it is stated on behalf of the Council that no transfer of the property has been recorded at the Consulate, and only sales involving such transfer can be recognized by the Land Commission.

In view of the conflicting statements of rentals submitted the Commissioners are impressed with the unreliability of this basis alone for calculation of value in this instance. They are further unable to understand why a sale of the property should have been made at the figures reported after it had been scheduled for acquisition by the Council. If this is explained by the buyer not being aware that it was so scheduled, it still remains to be explained why the seller, who certainly was aware of it, should take a ten years lease of a building which he knew he could not occupy for that period.

The two expert valuations are calculated on two different bases and differ by about 10 per cent on the lower amount, but if the higher of the two be taken and 10 per cent be added for compulsory surrender it is still found to be within the Council's offer.

The Commissioners are led to the conclusion that under all the circumstances the Council's offer must be held to fairly represent the surrender value of the property and they therefore award compensation to the amount of Tls. 100,000 in full settlement of the claim for land and buildings.

JAMES WHITTALL,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1909/10.*

Shanghai, December 13, 1909.

The two valuations to which reference is made in the above Award are here added :—

I.

This property is registered at the British Consulate as Lot 1394 having an area as per Title Deed of Mow 1.263.

Its area as per the Cadastral Schedule is Mow 1.313 which may be taken as being correct.

The lot which is nearly square is exceedingly well situated at the corner of Hankow and Honan Roads, and being a small lot it has a very large amount of frontage in proportion to its size.

In addition to this, it is so situated as to cut very awkwardly into the large lot 168 belonging to the Municipal Council, which fact no doubt confers on it an additional value for purposes of sale.

Taking these facts into consideration, I value the land at Tls. 65,000.00 per mow, or a total of Tls. 85,345.00.

The buildings on the land are very old and quite unsuited to such a valuable site and can on this account not be considered as worth much more than old materials. I value them under these circumstance at the sum of Tls. 5,000.00.

My total valuation of land and buildings amounts therefore to the sum of Tls. 90,345.00.

WALTER SCOTT.

Shanghai, December 11, 1908.

II.

Shanghai, December 31, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—As requested in yours of the 18th inst., I have examined the property situate at the south-east corner of the Honan and Hankow Roads and known on the Municipal Council's Plan of the Central District as Cadastral Lot No. 167 and the following is my report on and valuation of same, but bearing in mind your request that my enquiries be conducted with as little prominence as possible my report is not so full as I could wish or would have been had perfect freedom been possible.

The lot in question is registered in H.M. Consulate-General as lot 1394 and contains as per Title Deed, Mow 1.263 but the Council's Assessment Schedule gives the area of the lot as Mow 1.313, not a large difference but the latter area is much more likely to be correct than the former.

The buildings on the land are semi-European in construction and though fairly old they have been kept in good order.

The situation is a good one for the business carried on there and shops are—practically—permanently occupied, and being a small compact block would in normal times be readily saleable.

The gross rental from the buildings, I am informed, is per annum	Tls. 7,680
Less 25% for all expenses	1,920
or a nett return per annum of	Tls. 5,760
which capitalized at 7%	say Tls. 82,285
Plus 10% for compulsory surrender say	8,228
or a total value of	Tls. 90,513
or say Taela 90,000 for the block.	

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. AMBROSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 10, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—As requested I beg to enclose debit note for valuation of Cadastral Lot No. 167 as per my report of December 31, and supplemental to that report I wish to say that in valuing the above lot at the figure I did I took into consideration the fact that in any scheme for rebuilding shops of a similar class to those now on the land the "Rules for Foreign Buildings" would come into operation, and as those rules call for more air space in rear than is allotted to the present buildings it follows that the actual shop area would be reduced.

Those Rules, as you are no doubt aware, call for an open space in rear of 10 feet in the case of two-storied buildings, and 15 feet in the case of buildings of a greater height, and though three-storied shops might let on that site I am of opinion that the additional air space required for them over that required for two-storied buildings would reduce the shop area to such an extent that the rentals derived from them would not be commensurate with the additional outlay, as the locality being a Chinese one it is only reasonable to assume that the shops would be occupied by Chinese who have, as a rule, but little use for a third floor, in which opinion I venture to say that the majority of the tenants of the three-storied buildings on Cadastral Lot No. 257 would agree.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. AMBROSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—

The project for completing this site, ultimately to be bounded by public roads on all sides, has been carried one step further during the year by the purchase of Cadastral Lot 1151. Negotiations with the owner, Mrs. C. F. Johnston, were resumed in April, but without any direct satisfactory result; accordingly the question of compensation was referred to the Land Commissioners for settlement in November. The correspondence and Award are appended. The house standing on the lot is being adapted for use as Health Department Quarters, while the title deed, B.C. No. 2504, has been cancelled for amalgamation in that for the whole property, B.C. No. 4287.

Shanghai, June 26, 1908.

MADAM,—I understand that you contemplate selling Cadastral Lot 1151 Northern District. If this is so will you please note that it is scheduled for acquisition by the Council, and that you should make this known to any intending purchaser. I shall be glad to lay before the Council any offer that you may care to make.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MAYNE,
Engineer & Surveyor.

Mrs. C. F. JOHNSTON.

Shanghai, July 2, 1908.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your note of the 26th ultimo informing me that my property—Cadastral Lot 1151 Northern District—is scheduled for acquisition by the Council and that you will be glad to lay before the Council any offer I may care to make.

Having had offers for Tls. 24,000 for said property I shall be glad to give the preference to the Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
C. F. JOHNSTON.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 28, 1908.

MADAM,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 2, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, with reference to the sale of Cadastral Lot 1151 for inclusion in the Isolation Hospital site.

In reply thereto, I am to state that the Council regards your valuation of Tls. 24,000 as high, in view of the fact that the property is assessed at Tls. 9,000 per mow, and thus gives a total value for Mow 0.56 of land, Tls. 5,040. The building thereon is about ten years old and its up-keep has not been quite satisfactory, the iron roof being badly corroded. The purchase value of such a building to-day is estimated at Tls. 6,300.

I am therefore directed to make a counter-offer of the sum of the above amounts with 10 per cent added for compulsory sale, or say a total of Tls. 12,500, and I am to express the hope that you will find yourself in a position to effect the sale on these terms.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Mrs. C. F. JOHNSTON,
42 Woosung Road.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 23, 1909.

MADAM,—I am directed to remind you that no reply has yet been received from yourself to the Council's letter of July 28 last, in reference to the sale of Cadastral Lot 1151 Northern District, scheduled for inclusion in the Isolation Hospital site.

I am to request, therefore, that you will be so good as to state, at your earliest convenience, whether you are prepared to accept the counter-offer therein contained of Tls. 12,500 for the land and buildings. In the event of your being unwilling to agree to these terms the Council would prefer to leave the matter in the hands of the Land Commissioners for settlement.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Mrs. C. F. JOHNSTON,
42 Woosung Road.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 24, 1909.

MADAM,—Referring to my letter of April 23, on the subject of the purchase by the Council of Cadastral Lot 1151, Northern District, the Council is now informed that you are unwilling to sell the property for less than Tls. 20,000. Under the circumstances I am directed to state that the matter will be referred to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

Plans of the lot will be prepared and forwarded for your signature at an early date, and due notice of the next sitting of the Commission will be conveyed to you.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Mrs. C. F. JOHNSTON,
42 Woosung Road.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXVIII.

AWARD.

The owner attends in person and the Council is represented by officials of the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

The area scheduled for acquisition is covered with foreign buildings enclosed by a wall, and surrender is required for the purpose of inclusion in the Isolation Hospital property.

Negotiations for purchase of buildings and land began in June 1908 and continued until May 1909 when it was agreed to refer the amount of compensation to be paid to the decision of the Land Commission, the Council offering Tls. 12,500 and the owner being unwilling to sell for less than Tls. 20,000.

The correspondence as published in the Municipal Gazette is read.

The value of the land per mow is in the Commission's opinion fairly represented by the assessed value plus 10 per cent. On behalf of the Council it is pointed out that the building is ten years old and the upkeep as regards the roof has not been satisfactory. The owner admits that repairs have been limited to the painting and varnishing of woodwork but that she has been put to some expense in the building of stables and re-arrangement of outhouses; no architect's report on the present value of the building is, however, put in.

The Commissioners having inspected the property and gone very carefully into the matter award the sum of Tls. 14,000 as full compensation for land and buildings surrendered

JAMES WHITTALL,	} <i>Land Commissioners for 1909/10</i>
GEO. W. NOËL,	
LESLIE J. CUBITT,	

Shanghai, November 22, 1909.

WAYSIDE PARK.—

In continuation of the proposals, detailed under this heading in the Report for 1908, for the acquisition of an open space for the Eastern District, two of the required additional strips have been secured during the year.

The purchase of Mow 0.36 of grave land upon the eastern boundary of the ground was authorized for the sum of Tls. 475, with an addition of Tls. 75 for the removal of the grave. Of this area, Mow 0.104 will be required for the Whashing Road, the remainder being included in the proposed Park.

The second transaction involved reference to the Land Commission in view of the excessive nature of the claim submitted by the native owner. The Award follows :—

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXIX.

AWARD.

The Chinese owner, Chang Seu-yuen, who is provided by the Council with an interpreter, attends in person and the Council is represented by officials of the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

The negotiations for the acquisition of the area required for the Wayside Park are recorded in the Municipal Report for 1908 and that portion forming the subject of the present reference is mentioned in detail in the issue of the Municipal Gazette of June 24, 1909.

The area to be acquired, the price of which is referred to the Land Commission for settlement, measures Mow 1.998 and the owner places the value at Tls. 2,200 per mow which the Council considers excessive.

Purchases of the adjoining properties aggregating Mow 45.508 are shewn to have been made during the latter part of 1908 and early part of 1909 at prices averaging Tls. 977 per mow while the owner of the strip in question is unable to quote any *bona fide* sale at a higher figure.

The scheduled lot is a long narrow strip with a very small frontage on the Thorburn Road and the Commissioners are unable to agree with the owner that it possesses any features justifying the valuation he puts upon it.

They therefore award compensation as follows :—

Mow 1.998 at Tls. 1,000 per mow	Tls. 1,998
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JAMES WHITTALL,	} <i>Land Commissioners for 1909/10.</i>
GEO. W. NOËL,	
LESLIE J. CUBITT,	

Shanghai, November 22, 1909.

There still remain for acquisition two pieces of unregistered land, and negotiations for their purchase are in progress.

It is a matter for regret that this Park cannot be made available for public use during the present year, but an appropriation for raising has been made in the Budget and the work will proceed uninterruptedly. It is considered by the Parks Committee inadvisable to turf newly raised ground.

YANGTSZEPOO MARKET.—

The purchase from Mr. Tam Wa of the scheduled area, about Mow 0.833, south of Cadastral Lot 2758, has been arranged at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow.

The site is a small one, but it is considered preferable that this district be served by two small markets than by one of greater area.

HUNGJAO ROAD NURSERY.—

Since January 1903, when this property was first purchased, a continuous effort has been proceeding to obtain satisfactory title to the land. The Report for that year states that "the property has been taken over and fenced in, but final payment therefor awaits the issue of the deed." Final payment has, however, now been made, owing to the Taotai's direct refusal to issue deeds in this neighbourhood, and the following correspondence contains the terms of the Council's tenure of the two lots in question, of which there is now official record in the Native Land Office. The property is divided by the Hungjao Road and the surveyed areas are :—for the larger estate on the north of the Road, B.C. No. 6930, Mow 90.157, and for the small piece over-the-way, B.C. No. 6929, Mow 15.555.

Shanghai, April 24, 1909.

A title deed is requested for a lot of land in the 28th Parish, 7th District, Hungjao Road, to be registered in the name of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Surveyed area,	Mow 15.555
Fangtan "	Mow 16.593
BOUNDARIES.	
N.	Hungjao Road.
S.	Native-owned land.
E.	Path, and native-owned land.
W.	Pond, and native-owned land.

The following documents are put in :—

Explanatory plan.

Bill of Sale.

Fangtan	Mow
393	0.985
396	1.038
397	1.124
398	0.714
399	1.082
400	1.079
403	2.458
404	3.183
405	4.930

Mow 16.593

For the Shanghai Municipal Council,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. J. FLAHERTY, Esq.,
H.M. Vice-Consul (Land Office).

Shanghai, April 24, 1909.

A title-deed is requested for a lot of land in the 28th Parish, 7th District, Hungjao Road, to be registered in the name of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Surveyed area, Mow 90.157
Fangtan , Mow 90.074
BOUNDARIES.
N. Path and pond.
S. Hungjao Road.
E. Path.
W. Path.

The following documents are put in :—

Explanatory plan. Bill of Sale.			
Fangtan.	Mow.	Fangtan.	Mow.
578	1.091	645	2.015
579	2.035	646	2.500
580	1.079	646	2.300
580	1.079	589	0.597
584	0.993	642	1.600
587	2.500	646	1.062
588	0.571	582	0.972
588	0.570	583	0.536
589	0.100	585	5.783
589	0.100	596	0.889
592	2.467	647	4.500
592	1.233	Red Deed.	
611	2.167	580	1.100
612	1.900	643	1.200
612	0.535	Fangtan.	
612	0.535	578	1.011
612	0.831	610	1.687
615	0.805	642	2.150
642	0.800	645	1.946
642	1.500	610	2.189
Taitan.		614	0.521
579	1.017	613	0.845
593	1.235	613	0.100
Fangtan.		400	1.080
586	2.994	578	1.080
586	3.994	642	0.970
586	3.994	581	0.623
588	0.733	584	0.469
589	0.105	587	1.404
594	1.685	587	1.410
610	0.563	588	0.034
613	1.000	596	1.900
617	0.452	646	0.685
617	0.400	646	0.685
642	1.200		
642	1.272	TOTAL	90.074
644	1.096		

For the Shanghai Municipal Council,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. J. FLAHERTY, Esq.,
H.M. Vice-Consul (Land Office).

Shanghai, April 26, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your application for title-deeds for two lots of land situated on the Hungjao Road in the 28th Parish, 7th District, I beg to inform you that title-deeds have already been refused by the Taotai for land in that district and that when some of the native documents now sent to me were handed to the Land Deputy for verification in 1906 he wrote to this office saying that no deeds would be issued for such land. Consequently it is practically certain that if these documents are sent to the Taotai he will decline to issue deeds.

If under the circumstances you desire me to forward the application to the native authorities I must refer the point in the first instance to His Majesty's Consul-General.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. J. FLAHERTY,
Vice-Consul.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 12, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 26, on the subject of the Council's application for title-deeds for two lots of land on the Hungjao Road, and, in reply thereto, to say that the Council will be obliged if the application may be sent forward and the issue of the deeds pressed as a matter of some importance. The Council is aware that a number of private owners of land in the locality in question are also desirous of obtaining deeds for their properties, and, since there appears to be no justifiable reason to account for the attitude of the native authorities, the Council considers that an effort should be made to overcome their opposition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. J. FLAHERTY, Esq.,
H.M. Vice-Consul (Land Office).

Shanghai, May 15, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 12th instant I beg to inform you that, with the approval of His Majesty's Consul-General, I am forwarding to the Taotai your application for title-deeds for two lots of land on the Hungjao Road. The smaller lot is numbered 6929 and the larger 6930.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. J. FLAHERTY,
Vice-Consul.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 14, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—Regarding lots 6929 and 6930 the Taotai has refused to grant deeds on the ground that deeds have never been issued for land in that particular locality, viz. the 28th Ward West, 7th District.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. MAJOR,
Vice-Consul.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 12, 1909.

SIR,—Referring to a note of June 14 as to the Taotai's refusal to issue deeds for the Hungjao Road Nursery, lots 6929/30, I am directed to request that you may be good enough to lodge the native documents of title in the Land Office archives until such time as the district in question is included in the Settlement or other arrangements made for the issue of deeds therein. If this can be done the Council will be glad to have your official receipt for the documents.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. H. BRISTOW, Esq.,
H.M. Vice-Consul (Land Office).

Shanghai, August 12, 1909.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 12, I beg to inform you that the native documents of title have now been returned by the Land Deputy, and have been placed, together with the refused title-deeds, in the covers of the respective lots, where they constitute the best title that can be acquired for the present. I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following documents for lot 6929:—9 Fangtans, 1 Bill of Sale and 1 Plan for lot 6930, 63 Fangtans, 2 Taitans, 2 Red Deeds, 1 Bill of Sale and 1 Plan.

Your obedient servant,
H. H. BRISTOW,
Vice-Consul.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 9, 1909.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to forward to you a plan and Chinese list of native deeds of title relating to two plots of unregistered land acquired by the Council north and south of the Hungjao Road, for purposes of a nursery garden. These documents I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to transmit to the Taotai, to be lodged in his Land Office for record, so that the Council's ownership of the land be beyond question.

I may add that the Council's application for an ordinary foreign title deed has been refused, upon the grounds that such deeds have not hitherto been issued for land in this remote native parish.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
O. MEUSER,
Acting Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 10, 1909.

SIR,—Referring to the Council's application of April 24 for title-deeds for the Hungjao Road Nursery (Lots 6929 and 6930), I am directed to state that Fangtan No. 586, which accompanied the application, is said to be forged, and I now enclose for file in your archives the following additional fangtans, for which I have to request you will issue an official report :—

No. 587	Mow 1.771
" 588	" 0.033
" 588	" 0.100
" 589	" 0.286
" 642	" 0.816
	Mow 3.006

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. H. BRISTOW, Esq.,
H.M. Vice-Consul (Land Office).

Shanghai, September 11, 1909.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday enclosing five additional fangtans for the Hungjao Road Nursery, viz. :

No. 587	Mow 1.771
" 588	" 0.033
" 588	" 0.100
" 589	" 0.286
" 642	" 0.816
	Mow 3.006

These have been placed, with the documents previously sent in, in the covers of Lots 6929 and 6930.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. H. BRISTOW,
Vice-Consul.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 13, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 9 with a plan and Chinese list of native deeds of title relating to two plots of unregistered land acquired by the Council north and south of the Hungjao Road for purposes of a nursery garden.

In accordance with your request I shall follow in this case the procedure established in respect to the acquisition of unregistered land for purposes of road making, and transmit these documents to the Taotai to be lodged in his land office for record.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPOTS.—

The Council has not availed of the appropriation in the Budget for the purchase of 3 Depôts in the Eastern District for the reason that no suitable site has come into the market. On the other hand, under an informal lease at six months' notice from Messrs. George McBain, the use of Cadastral Lot 2372 in the Yangtsepoo Road has been secured for depot purposes. The area is rather more than 5 mow, and the rental is fixed at Tls. 75 per mensem.

SURPLUS LAND.—

A number of pieces of Surplus Land have been acquired during the year in the course of negotiations for the extension and widening of roads, and, of these, three in the Peking Road should prove to be readily re-saleable in view of the increasing values of properties adjoining this road.

The following have been sold in the course of the year :—

Dalny and Wayside Roads, Cadastral Lot 2272, Mow 0.32 for Tls. 845.

Dalny and Yulin Roads, Cadastral Lots 2694/5, Mow 2.344 for Tls. 5,091.

Particulars of these transactions further will be found under Road Extensions and Widening.

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1223	168 C	57	10.197
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Headquarters	T 1223	168 C	57	1.320
Rifle Range	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	143.000
Riding School	T 781	3948 W	4253	3.611
FIRE BRIGADE				
Central Station	T 1223	168 C	57	0.920
Victoria Station		C		1.206
Hongkew Station	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
Workshops	T 1214	1150 N	4287	1.870
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1.510
POLICE FORCE				
Central Station	T 1223	168 C	57	4.250
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
Junior Officers' Quarters	L 43	C		
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.450
West Hongkew Station	T 1066	545 N	2345	3.894
Seward Road Quarters	L 33	N		
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1265	N	525 Pao.	1.925
Harbin Road Sub-Station	L 31	484 E	3649	2.617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.913
Eastern Depot	T 1553	1318 E	4238	15.600
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26.805
Ward Road Indian Quarters	L 41	E		
Yangtsepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Yangtsepoo Road Quarters	L 42	6001 E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.886
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.586
Western Depot	T 1458	3840 W	5755	15.135
Dog Kennels	T 1458	4262 W	5755	0.641
Yuyuen Road Quarters	L 35	W		
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6.820
Bubbling Well Road Quarters	L 36	W		
HEALTH OFFICE				
HOSPITALS				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 1355	979 N	2765	18.491
Isolation Hospital	T 1214	1150 N	4287	31.362
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	T 1214	1150 N	4287	8.440
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1260			21.000
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1.420
MARKETS				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 313	1070 N	1967	4.180
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.845
East Hongkew	T 1292	845 E	2195	1.721
Yangtsepoo		2767 E		0.833
Sinza		466 W	2181, 4579, 4745	2.665
Mohawk	T 1104	1620 W	5195	0.758
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4.667
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1214	1150 N	4287	5.710
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.091
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Pahsienjao	T 2	W	813	43.894
Pootung			181	31.056
Soldiers				4.536
Plague	T 500	E	2843	3.389
LATRINES AND URINALS				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.131
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
" "		725 N		0.076
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N		0.017
North Chekiang Road	T 1085	245 N	4693	0.077
North Honan Road		676 N	1790	0.141
Thorne Road	T 1214	1153 N	4287	0.032
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4490	0.063

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
LATRINES AND URINALS—cont.				
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Kwenming Road		E		0.072
Mukden Road	L 31	485 E	2318	0.078
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.050
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.164
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Mohawk Estate 2	T 637	W		0.038
" " 3	T 538	W		0.038
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 641	140 W	3732	0.145
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Taijing Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
DEPÔTS				
Soochow Road	L	572 C	555	0.982
Thorne Road	T 1214	1153 N	4287	15.722
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.212
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Jay Road	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	2134	0.876
Yangtzepoo Road	L	2372 E		
Sinza Road	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
" "	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Avenue Road	T 660, 807	442 W	Various	1.205
Jessfield Road	L 11	W		0.749
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2 W	4563	4.332
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Wayside Road	T 384	2537 E	2092	1.336
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	5456 W	5436	0.570
Near Sicaawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.019
" "	T 598	W		0.471
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	L 22			
SURPLUS LAND				
Peking Road	T 1552	314 C	1672	0.158
" "	T 1561	454B C	3610	0.220
Boundary Road	T 1367	596 N	5818	0.063
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 791	N	177 Pao.	3.740
" " "	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " "	T 793	N	179 Pao.	0.390
" " "	T 794	N	180 Pao.	2.200
Baikal Road	T 1517	3899 E	6846	1.396
" "	T 1617	3896 E	6847	0.365
Boundary Stone Site		376 E	648 U.S.	0.014
Dahly Road	T 1468	2697 E	1312 U.S.	0.394
" "	T 1468	2698 E	1312 U.S.	2.027
" "	T 1470	2273 E	2772	0.214
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6474	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
" "	T 1507	3576 E	3136	0.140
Tungchow Road	T 1292	845 E	2195	4.320
" "	T 1292	853 E	2195	2.231
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G	0.102
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" "	T 1251	3610 E	3039	1.374
" "	T 1507	3575 E	3136	3.138
Yochow Road	T 1553	1318A E	4238	1.710
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.258
" "		3004 W		0.224
" "		3001 W		0.257
Bubbling Well Road	T 1352	2194 W	5422	0.068
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
" "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 781	4334 W	4253	0.375
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.272
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5783	0.053
" "	T 1568		6986	0.333
Manila Road	T 1474	1637 W	6682	0.042

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
SURPLUS LAND—cont.				
Markham Road	T 781	4333 W	4253	0.935
Nanyang Road	T 1349	2837 W	6999	0.129
Shanhaikwan Road	T 1513	976 W	4559	0.286
"	T 1513	977 W	4559	1.133
Sicawei Road "	T 1184	W	3677	0.051
Sioza Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.254
Tatung Road	T 1503	1122 W	6722	0.041
West Soochow Road	T 1199	4715 W	3285	2.900
"	T 1199	4724 W	3285	0.500
Yates Road "	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.498
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Public Garden		C		32.177
Reserve Garden		C		5.460
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		6.216
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379	N	58 Pao.	261.045
Wayside Park	T 1507	3700 E	3136	34.824
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1309 W	715	402.524
Brenan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	4.950
NURSERIES				
Hongjao Road		W	6929	15.555
"		W	6930	90.157
Sicawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT				
Fearon Road Station	T 299, 342	1082 N	2038, 597 U.S.	4.100
Yangtzepoo Road Site	T 1441	6054 E	1499	42.828
EDUCATIONAL				
Public School	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3931	12.546
Thomas Hanbury School	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

As stated in the Engineer's Report, foregoing, the most important road improvements effected during 1909 have been (a) the extension of the Dixwell Road from the Kashing Road Bridge to meet the North Szechuen Road near the Rifle Range, and (b) the widening of the Peking Road to 40 feet.

The Dixwell Road extension has been cut through a large estate of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., and its acquisition by the public was secured after considerable negotiation with the Company. The value of the road lies in the fact that it tends to make the Rifle Range and Hongkew Recreation Ground more readily accessible to residents in the Eastern District.

The negotiations for the widening of the Peking Road are not concluded. Little or no difficulty was experienced in respect to such of the land as was unregistered, the native proprietors readily accepting the terms offered to them by the Council. With regard to registered lots, the necessity for treating each case upon its special merits, having regard to the shape of the property and to the buildings at present thereon, has involved a considerable mass of correspondence. It is too early as yet to realise what the improvement as a whole will mean, but if the present course is followed to a conclusion, and the widened thoroughfare metalled throughout and re-lit, in accordance with the Council's present intention, the end of 1910 should see the formation of a serviceable alternative outlet for carriage traffic into the Western District.

The plans of scheduled new roads were re-issued, with some modification, early in the year, that for the Eastern District, Section A, in January, and those for the remaining Districts in March. The more important changes were as follows :—

The Bund.—A new bund line 50 feet back from the Conservancy Normal Line, which, with the new line for the Soochow Creek, will provide for a further enlargement of the Public Garden.

Woosung Road.—Scheduling a portion of Cadastral Lots 1071 and 1079 to correct the road alignment.

Wayside Park.—A new road 40 feet wide on the northern boundary of the Park in such a position as to secure for the Council the control of future building on so much of the frontage as is possible.

Markham Road.—A scheduled widening between Cadastral Lots 4325 and 4390.

The Council has had under consideration during the year the advisability of metalling strips of existing mud roads. The policy which has been adopted in this respect in the past has been entirely dictated by financial considerations. Land which has been acquired for new roads has been formed and raised only, the work of metalling being allowed to remain in abeyance until the public need therefor became apparent. In the event of frontage owners intimating their desire that a road be made up and metalled in advance of such public requirements, a contribution of two-thirds of the total cost has been levied on the concerned.

It has been pointed out that a more liberal policy upon the part of the Council would tend towards the development of residential localities, were prospective residents assured of convenient access, and other advantages which would naturally follow, and while the limitations of the Budget for the past year prevented action being taken in the matter, provision has been made in the Estimates for 1910, for metalling 12-foot strips of certain suitable roads throughout the Settlement.

The amount expended in the acquisition of land and road construction during the year has been as follows :—

Land for widening the Peking Road	Tls. 35,787.60
Land for widening other existing roads	69,765.14
Land for extensions and new roads	57,828.05
Construction work	70,955.39
	Tls. 234,336.18

Road.	Land.	Construction.	Road.	Land.	Construction.
<i>Central District.—</i>			<i>Eastern District—cont.</i>		
Canton		Tls. 123.60	Kalgan	Tls. 2.63	Tls. 2.63
Chekiang	Tls. 2.63	298.67	Kwenming		7.50
Fokien	1,431.35	377.92	Lay		167.13
Foochow	1.32		Macgregor		185.26
Hankow	732.65	10.90	Rangoon		5,332.04
Honan	8,239.83	6.50	Seoul		7.50
Hongkong	.90		Thorburn		1,423.90
Kiangse	9,387.29	1,174.37	Tongshan	8.32	545.92
Kiukiang	3,000.00	78.45	Tungchow	29.34	
Nanking	8,030.00	460.03	Urga	200.31	14.77
Ningpo	1,756.18	19.37	Ward	2.71	420.84
Peking	35,787.60	3,435.16	Wayside		4.50
Shanse	728.71	13.72	Whashing		48.25
Shantang	835.18	65.67	Wuchow	53.07	43.43
Soochow	4,890.14	119.29	Yangtsepoo		894.21
Fungkiang	105.24	3.80	Yochow	54.69	
Szechuen	12,965.25	472.82	Yuenfong		1.50
Tientsin	387.68		Extension No. 26	36.55	6.75
<i>Northern District.—</i>			" 59		6.00
Alabaster	26.36	360.00	" 62		41.25
Boone	588.00	266.33	" 69		335.46
Boundary	205.28	479.93	<i>Western District.—</i>		
Broadway	7,888.31	697.18	Avenue	1.31	1,680.85
Chapoo	1,320.00	475.07	Brenan		1,833.43
Cunningham		Cr. 190.71	Bubbling Well	2,180.75	1,413.45
Elgin		5.85	Burkill		309.54
Fearon		50.36	Chengtu	55.00	1,336.69
Haining	3,813.38	909.30	Chungking		24.70
Hanbury	1,598.82	50.05	Connaught		118.67
Jehol	2,153.35		Ferry	815.56	2,956.18
Kaifeng	1,125.00	271.66	Gordon	1.32	
Kashing	2.68	91.93	Great Western	1,426.22	265.47
North Chekiang	2.65	102.34	Haiphong	5.39	822.22
North Fokien	1,265.20	24.48	Hardoon	18.45	176.00
North Honan	266.66	5.10	Hart	24.60	616.02
North Shanse	1,500.00	23.34	Jessfield	402.12	1,344.58
North Soochow	65.17	492.16	Kiaochow		44.47
North Szechuen		469.85	Kuling	1,696.57	
North Thibet		Cr. 281.13	Macao	2.63	1,961.83
Purdon	2.67	19.12	Mandalay		6.06
Range		14.51	Manila	2.75	Cr. 24.85
Seward	1,442.32	509.58	Medhurst	2.65	3.00
Thorne		85.51	Myburgh	19,889.95	815.02
Tiendong	25.72	111.74	Nanyang		1.00
Toong Dong Ka Long		1.50	Penang	1,184.53	1,556.02
Tseepoo	777.66	506.88	Robis	2.63	2,474.71
Winchester		170.14	Seymour		568.35
Woosung	1,598.81	217.95	Shanhaikwan	3,965.77	1.50
<i>Eastern District.—</i>			Siccawei		713.62
Alcock	595.64	515.87	Singapore		336.94
Arthur		6.00	Sinza		685.39
Baikai	449.66	12,333.45	Stone Bridge	55.00	1.00
Batavia	100.00	5.62	Tatung	5,459.64	5.50
Chaoufoong	380.00	276.82	Tonquin	2.67	102.44
Chusan		3.00	Weihaimei		3,133.61
Dalny	7,209.26	5,684.06	West Soochow		9.00
Dixwell	72.90	3,385.46	Yates	499.50	572.22
East Broadway	1,234.66	169.53	Extension No. 41		4.56
East Hanbury	867.35	3.60		163,371.80	70,877.22
East Seward		19.01			
East Yalu	446.21	109.33			
East Yuhang		403.25			
Hailer	43.50				
Jansen		4.50			
				234,249.02	
			Miscellaneous expenses	87.16	
				Tls. 234,336.18	

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

PEKING ROAD.—

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the development of the Peking Road improvement scheme, and the completion of a metalled thoroughfare along this route from the Bund through to the Western District is now within measurable distance of realisation.

In regard to the compensation payable in respect to land expropriated from the numerous lots along the line of the road, the following minute by the Council was published in the "Gazette" of June 4 :—

"The Engineer reports to the effect that all the unregistered land required for the widening of this road is purchased or in a fair way towards arrangement, and the first of the claims for registered properties are submitted as follows :—

Hanson, McNeill & Jones, lot 189.

E. D. Sassoon & Co., lots 190, 209 and 211.

J. P. Bisset & Co., lots 301 and 307.

J. Ambrose, lot 311.

"With regard to these and future claims, it appears to the Council necessary to arrive at some definite understanding as to the policy which shall be adopted in respect to the compensation payable. The Council's proposed treatment of the Peking Road is unusual, inasmuch as it has been decided that owners shall be required to set back to the scheduled line without waiting for rebuilding under normal conditions or as the result of a fire. Thus the project to constitute the Peking Road a serviceable carriage traffic outlet westward will be carried to a conclusion with as little delay as possible. The road will be metalled and provided with cement paved footways.

"It has, speaking generally, been the practice of the Council wherever possible to compensate owners in districts, such as the Peking Road, which are closely built over with Chinese houses, at the assessed value of the land, with 10 per cent added for compulsory surrender, and to call for a reduction of the claim by one-third where the scheduled roadway is 30 feet in width. For 40 feet roads it has been held that no additional advantage accrues to the owners from the extra 10 feet, which has therefore been paid for in full from the public funds.

"The proposed treatment of the Peking Road, however, is calculated, in the Council's opinion, to ensure immediate enhancement of values, and higher rentals for the frontage shops, throughout its whole length, inasmuch as what is at present a somewhat squalid bye-street will be converted into a main thoroughfare of some importance, wherein a better class of houses may be expected to be built. For this reason the Council considers that the principle of betterment may justly be applied in each case of expropriation up to the full width of 40 feet.

"Reasonable claims for the reinstatement of premises, and for loss of rental during such reinstatement, will be paid in each case.

"It is apparent that a public improvement of this magnitude will involve no little inconvenience to landowners and agents, and the Council relies upon the co-operation of those concerned in bringing the work to a satisfactory conclusion."

Surrenders on these terms were made in respect of the following registered lots :—

Owner.	Cad. Lot.	Area surrendered Mow.	Price.	Reinstatement and Loss of Rental.	Total.
Davies & Thomas	467c	0.055	Tls. 726	Tls. 1,756	Tls. 2,482
Union Insurance Society of Canton	201	0.030	" 396	" 540	" 936
Scott, Christie & Johnson	300	0.018	" 264	" 1,054	" 1,318
Platt, Teesdale & Macleod	452A	0.012	" 123	" 504	" 627

Most of the unregistered property required has been obtained on the same terms, and the following is a list of the native-owned lots thus dealt with :—

Locality.	Area surrendered Mow.	Price.	Reinstatement and Loss of rental.	Total.
East of 467A	0.024	Tls. 299	Tls. 140	Tls. 439
East of 467A	0.025	" 311	" 140	" 451
West of 454A	0.071	" 885	" 25	" 910
East of 453A	0.008	" 100	" 122	" 222
East of 453A	0.012	" 165	" 165	" 330
East of 453A	0.011	" 145	" 155	" 300
West of 452A	0.054	" 673	" 400	" 1,073
West of 454A	0.023	" 303	" 225	" 528

The terms arranged for the surrender of the scheduled area of Cadastral lot 191 are contained in the following letters :—

Shanghai, August 18, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We are now prepared to surrender to the Council a portion of the B.C. lot 150 coloured red on the plan sent to us by the Municipal Engineer and measuring in area Mow 0.206 on the following terms :—

That the Council pay to the owner Mr. St. Aubyn for such land	Tls. 4,120.00
Plus 10 % for compulsory surrender	412.00
For net cost of alterations to 6½ shops	325.00
For net cost of alterations to go down	430.00
For loss of 2 months' rental from godown during alterations	220.00
For loss of 2 months' rental from 6½ houses during alterations	244.00
	5,771.00
Less one fifth for betterment on Tls. 4,532	906.40
	Tls. 4,864.60

Though we admit that some improvement might be derived from the widening of the road by the public, we do not agree, looking at the matter from the point of view of the owner, who has Chinese shopkeepers as tenants, that he will derive any benefit.

Yours truly,

HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 17, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 18, with reference to the widening of the Peking Road ex Cadastral lot 191.

To the rate per mow upon which your claim is based, to the usual addition of 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, and to the whole of the items for reinstatement and loss of rental, the Council readily assents; but I am directed to ask that you may be good enough to agree to a substitution of one-third for one-fifth for betterment. With regard to this point you are doubtless familiar with the Council's views both in respect to road widenings in general and that of the Peking Road in particular, and it only remains for me to say that the property in question is a large one and that the excision of Mow 0.206 is no permanent hardship, that the present width of the street averages little more than 22 feet, and that while in certain cases a reduction of one-fifth is permissible there appears to be no special circumstances warranting such a course in this instance.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL, & JONES.

Shanghai, September 23, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th instant informing us that while the Council has readily assented to all the items of claim detailed in our letter to you of August 18 in regard to the proposed surrender of a portion of Cadastral lot 191 for road widening, the Council considers that we should agree to the substitution of one-third for one-fifth for betterment. In reply we beg to state that in allowing a reduction of one-fifth for betterment in our claim, we were acting partly under the owner's instructions who writes to us saying that "one-third reduction for betterment appears to be a large one for an unknown and unascertained benefit" and partly from our own experience of the little benefit that owners of Chinese properties are deriving from the widening of any roads.

In view, however, of the benefit which the general public should derive from the widening of the Peking Road we are willing to reduce the owner's claim for compensation from Tls. 4,864.60 to Tls. 4,700. We trust that the Council will see their way to agree to pay this amount.

Yours truly,

HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 29, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 23, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council accepts the amended claim of Tls. 4,700 therein contained in full settlement of the compensation in respect to the land required ex Cadastral lot 191 for the widening of the Peking Road.

I am to convey to you an expression of the Council's thanks for the concession which you have made in the matter.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

Correspondence in regard to the surrender of the requisite strip of lot 467A, is as follows :—

Shanghai, August 31, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your two letters, the one dated April 14 and the other June 4, on the subject of the widening of the Peking Road ex Cadastral lot 467A. I must apologise for the delay in answering, but it has been due to the beneficial owner's absence from Shanghai. I am now directed by him to inform you that he is prepared to surrender the land required upon the following conditions :—

The land to be surrendered at the assessed value plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender. The Council to pay the sum of \$5,340 being the estimated loss of rental on the five shops for a period of seventeen years being the estimated remaining life-time of the buildings. The Council to take down and re-erect the buildings to the new road line at its own expense and to pay the present rental of the shops during the time they are in course of re-erection.

Trusting these terms will meet with your approval,

Yours faithfully,

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Acting Municipal Engineer.

A. E. ALGAR.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 8, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of August 31, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, upon the subject of the widening of the Peking Road ex Cadastral lot 467A, I am directed to draw your attention to the minute on this subject which was published in the "Municipal Gazette" of June 4, and of which I enclose a copy. Therein is set out the Council's policy in respect to claims from owners of registered property adjoining this road, and you may observe that it has been decided to apply the rule of reducing claims by one-third for betterment in all cases, for reasons set out at length.

With regard to the present case the Council cannot but regard the owner's claim as an exorbitant one. It is based not only upon the assessed value of the lot with ten per cent added, but also upon an estimated loss of rental for a period of 17 years, together with all reinstatement charges; it appears unnecessary to point out that to meet a claim calculated upon lines such as these, would be equivalent to paying for the land twice over.

Apart from this fact, compensation based upon an estimated loss of rental is always considered by the Council to be unsatisfactory, and particularly so in the case of the Peking Road, where it is difficult to arrive at any fair estimate of the loss, if, indeed, any may be presumed.

I am accordingly to suggest for your consideration the following counter-offer, calculated in a manner which the Council has found to be productive of the most satisfactory results :—

Mow 0.056 at Tls. 17,000 per mow	Tls. 952
Plus ten per cent	95
	1,047
Less one-third for betterment	349
	Tls. 698

I am further to state that reasonable reinstatement charges will be paid in respect to the five shops upon the property, and the sum of Tls. 625, together with loss of rentals for three months, Tls. 130, is considered to be adequate compensation upon this head. I am to express the hope that the total sum of Tls. 1,453 will prove acceptable to the concerned.

The concluding paragraph of the above-mentioned minute contains an appeal for co-operation on the part of all agents and landowners concerned, and the Council is confident that, in the present case, no more direct appeal to your good offices is required.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

Shanghai, October 22, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 8th instant on the subject of the Peking Road widening ex Cad. lot 467A. I am now directed by the beneficial owner to inform you that he is prepared to amend his offer more or less on the basis you suggest, viz. :—

Mow 0.056 at Tls. 17,000 per mow	Tls. 952
Plus 10 per cent	95
	1,047
Less one-third for betterment	349
	698
Loss of rental during re-building	130
Cost of rebuilding 5 houses at Tls. 240 each	1,250
	Tls. 2,078

The difference therefore between the present claim and the Council's offer would be Tls. 625. I am directed to point out that the owner is of the opinion that the sum of Tls. 625 as allowed by the Council for re-instatement charges is not sufficient, being only Tls. 125 per house. Should this offer be acceptable and in view of the fact that the present houses will have to be pulled down and rebuilt, I am directed to state that as the site has now been narrowed by six feet and a half that the Council will not enforce to the letter the building regulations governing the erection of native houses.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. ALGAR.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 29, 1909.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 22 I am directed to state that the proposal therein contained, as to compensation for the strip of lot 467A scheduled for the widening of the Peking Road, is acceptable to the Council. The sum of Tls. 2,078 will therefore be paid, and, in regard to the new buildings, every effort will be made to meet your wishes, the Council's final decision awaiting only receipt of your building plans.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

The following correspondence contains the terms upon which the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 209 has been acquired:—

Shanghai, May 18, 1909

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your three letters of May 6 on the subject of the surrender from Cadastral lots Nos. 190, 209 and 211 for widening the Peking Road, and as those three lots belong to the same owner we deal with them jointly, and we beg to enclose a plan of those lots showing the buildings on them as they are at present, together with a line in *red* showing the proposed surrenders.

In the case of Cadastral lot No. 211 the enclosed plan shows the line of frontage to the Peking Road as being straight whereas your plan does not show it as being straight. We do not know which plan is correct, but ours is a tracing from plans made by the late G. J. Morrison; but whichever is correct the result of the proposed widening to the existing buildings would be practically the same.

An examination of the enclosed plan will convince you that if your proposals are carried out it will mean in the case of Cadastral lot No. 211 an almost entire reconstruction of that lot, and in the case of Cadastral lot No. 209 the loss of the kitchens abutting on the Peking Road.

Cadastral lot No. 190 is the only lot which would not be seriously affected but even in the case of that lot the proposed surrender would necessitate the reconstruction of the shops fronting the Peking Road.

From this you will realize it is quite impossible for us to say for how much we would surrender the strips required. The basis, however, of such surrenders would be—

- (1) The loss in rental sustained by such surrenders capitalized at 6 per cent.
- (2) Payment of all rent during reconstruction together with all loss of rental until the houses were again fully occupied as they are at present, and
- (3) Entire cost of reconstruction however much that may amount to.

Yours faithfully,

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

CHAS. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer & Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 20, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 18 addressed to the Engineer on the subject of the surrenders ex Cadastral lots 190, 209 and 211 required for the widening of the Peking Road.

In reply I am directed in the first place to inform you that the Council has decided, in carrying out the improvement of the Peking Road, that as a general rule buildings which will not project beyond the new 5-foot footways shall preferably be left standing until demolished in the ordinary course. In the case, therefore, of lot 211 for the distance between the Honan Road and the central alleyway in the block negotiations for surrender are not at present necessary. Your view that the surrenders required from this lot will necessitate reconstruction of the entire block is not in the Council's opinion well grounded, and it appears clear that re-arrangement of one or at most two rows of houses alone is requisite.

I am further directed to urge upon you earnestly the importance of accepting the basis of compensation, sketched in the Council's minute published in the "Municipal Gazette" of June 4, for land of which the surrender is required to form this thoroughfare, namely, its assessed value with 10 per cent added for compulsory surrender, and a reduction of this amount by one-third for betterment, with reasonable allowances for reinstatement and loss of rental during progress of the work. The Council trusts that you will not fail to recognise the marked increase in value which must accrue to these properties from a comprehensive improvement of this character and confidently awaits your further consideration accordingly.

I shall be obliged, therefore, if for the land required you will submit a claim on the basis above named, and three separate claims for the reinstatement costs involved in each of the cases in question.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, June 28, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant on the subject of the surrenders ex Cadastral lots Nos. 190, 209 and 211 for widening the Peking Road, in which you request us to submit a claim on the basis of the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender less one-third for betterment together with reasonable allowances to us for reinstatement and loss of rental during the progress of the work.

In reply we beg to refer you to our letter of May 18 last addressed to Mr. C. Mayne in which we detailed the terms upon which we were prepared to surrender the strips required (or any modifications of same as outlined in your letter under reply) and upon those terms and those terms alone are we prepared to surrender.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 16, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 28, on the subject of certain of your properties in the Peking Road which are affected by the Council's present widening proposals, I am directed to state that so far as Lot 190 and the eastern half of Lot 211 are concerned, the Council has decided to leave matters as at present until such time as rebuilding takes place in the ordinary course of events. This decision rests on the fact that in these cases a less width than 5 feet is scheduled, and that, in consequence, the widening is required only for the footway, and does not affect the projected 30-foot metalled carriage-way.

In regard to Lot 209, which involves the loss of certain kitchens, the Council understands that you are prepared to compile a claim in detail, and I am directed to request, therefore, that you may be good enough to submit such a claim with as little delay as possible.

In respect to the western portion of Lot 211, the Council will address you again at a later date.

In conclusion I am again to express the hope that, so far as is in your power, you will assist the Council in the important work of improving the traffic facilities in the Peking Road.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, July 22, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, *re* Peking Road widening and note from it that for the reason given it is not the Council's intention to at present deal with Cadastral lot 190 nor with the eastern half of Cadastral lot No. 211, but that you wish us to formulate a claim as to Cadastral lot No. 209, leaving the question of the western half of Cadastral lot No. 211 to be dealt with at a later date.

With regard to Cadastral lot No. 209 we are prepared to surrender the strip required at its assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender together with the cost of reinstating the kitchen to the best possible advantage and in accordance with our ideas on the reduced area of the land, but this offer you may consider as withdrawn if any claim of any description whatsoever for betterment is advanced by the Council.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, August 24, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the strip of land required by the Council from Cadastral lot No. 209 for widening the Peking Road and which strip is said to measure Mow 0.100, we are prepared to accept the sum of Tls. 2,600 as payment in full for the aforesaid strip together with cost of reinstatement and loss of rental during such reinstatement.

Trusting this will meet with your approval.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 2, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of August 24 I am directed to state that the Council accepts your proposal as to compensation for the strip of the Cadastral lot 209 scheduled for the widening of the Peking Road.

It is understood that the payment of Tls. 2,600 will cover the claim in every respect, and I am to add that the Council's acceptance is by way of compromise and is dictated by a desire to complete the improvement work in this thoroughfare with the least possible delay.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

The negotiations with Mr. A. Hide in respect to the surrender of the scheduled area of Cadastral lot 299A are as follows :—

Shanghai, July 26, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of April 8, asking me on what terms I would be prepared to surrender the portion of B.C. lot 2365 shown in red on the plan sent me and measuring Mow 0.058, I beg to say that the beneficial owner is most unwilling to set back the front of his houses as required as they have only been erected some eight years.

Furthermore I do not agree with you that the widening of the road will constitute a betterment to the property in question as owing to the peculiar shape of the lot any widening of the road at this point will reduce the depth of the houses to such an extent as to make at least one of them almost valueless as either a shop or residence unless entirely reconstructed.

The setting back of the frontage of the property as required by you will result in a loss of gross rental to the owner of \$27 per month or,

\$324 per annum at 74 :—Tls. 239.76	
Less 25 per cent. " 59.94	
Tls. 179.82	
Which sum capitalised at 7 per cent	Tls. 2,568.86
Cost of rebuilding the front of the houses	1,200.00
Loss of rent during rebuilding, say 5 months at \$106 per month at 74 :—\$530	392.20
	Tls. 4,161.06

and for this sum the owner is prepared to surrender the portion required.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
A. HIDE.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 20, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 26, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Peking Road ex Cadastral lot 299A.

In reply thereto I am to state that the Council does not regard the basis upon which your claim for compensation rests, *viz.* loss of rental, as a wholly satisfactory one, for the reason, amongst others, that the loss is necessarily hypothetical.

It is within the Council's knowledge that shops in the Peking Road from which frontage strips have been taken during the course of this year have been re-let with no actual loss of rental whatever, and it appears not improbable that in the present case the loss may be very inconsiderable. For this reason the assessed value per mow of the property, to which it is customary to add 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, seems a preferable basis upon which to work.

In regard to betterment I am directed to call your attention to the minute published in the "Municipal Gazette" on June 4, a copy of which I enclose, and to state that the Council is confident that no more direct appeal to your good offices is required than that which is contained therein.

I am, in conclusion, to submit for your consideration a counter-offer as follows :—

Mow 0.058 at Tls. 17,000 per mow	Tls. 986
Plus ten per cent	99
	1,085
Less one-third	362
	723
Three months loss of rental during rebuilding	210
Reinstatement	1,000
	Tls. 1,933

and I am to express the hope that, despite his original objection to the expropriation, the beneficial owner will assent thereto in the interests of the public as well as in his own.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. HIDE, Esq.

Shanghai, September 23, 1909.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo with reference to the setting back of the frontage of Cadastral lot 299A Peking Road.

I have submitted your offer of Tls. 1,933 compensation for the surrender of the strip required and cost of reinstatement, etc., to the beneficial owner of the property and regret to say that he does not see his way to accept this amount.

After sundry interviews with the Municipal Surveyor and yourself I have induced the owner of the property to agree to the setting back of the frontage on the following terms:—

1.—That the Council pays him the sum of Tls. 1,200 for reinstatement;

2.—That the Council pays him \$424 at 74 = Tls. 313.76 for loss of rent for 4 months;

3.—That on completion of the reinstatement of the property and the re-letting of the shops the value of the land surrendered be calculated on the loss of rental, if any, with a minimum surrender value of the amount stated in your letter under reply, viz. Tls. 723.

In the event of their being any loss in the rental value of the property the value of the land surrendered to be calculated as under—

Assuming the loss of gross rental to be, per annum	Tls. 144
Deduct 25 per cent for expenses	36
Net loss of rental	108
Capitalised at 7 per cent	1,543
Add 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	154
	1,697
Less one-third for betterment	566
	Tls. 1,131

In submitting the above proposal for your consideration I would ask you to bear in mind not only the somewhat awkward shape of the lot in question whereby the setting back of the frontage at this juncture subjects the owner to more than the usual amount of hardship, but also to the fact that the houses in question have only been erected some eight years.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. HIDE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 12, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 23, on the subject of the widening of the Peking Road ex Cadastral lot 299A.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council accepts the proposal contained in this letter, and will be glad if the reinstatement work may be put in hand with as little delay as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. HIDE, Esq.

Having regard to the owner's claim for expensive reinstatement work upon Cadastral lot 453A, and in view of the fact that the buildings referred to project into the footpath only, it has been decided to defer the improvement in respect to this lot, until rebuilding is undertaken:—

Shanghai, September 28, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by the beneficial owner of Cadastral lot 453A to state that he would be prepared to surrender a portion of his property coloured red on the plan sent us by the Municipal Engineer for road widening on the Council paying for such land the sum of Tls. 5,948.06, which sum he says is made up as follows:—

Loss of three months rent during rebuilding	\$180 = Tls. 131.40
Loss of rental on account of reduced space for building \$25 per moon—for twelve months and $\frac{1}{2}$ moon, Tls. 226, which at 6 per cent capitalizes	3,766.66
Cost of two removals and discomfort involved	250.00
Cost of rebuilding	1,400.00
	<u>Tls. 5,548.06</u>

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 12, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of September 28, containing your claim for compensation for the surrender of the strip of Cadastral lot 453A which is scheduled for the widening of the Peking Road, I am directed to inform you that, upon consideration, the Council has decided to postpone the improvement in respect to this lot until rebuilding is undertaken.

The strip at its widest point measures not more than 3 feet 2 inches, and, so far as the Peking Road widening scheme is concerned, the projection will be into the foot-path only, and will not affect the 30-foot carriage-way between curbs.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

By arrangement with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones the break in the line of the Peking Road where it intersects the Honan Road has been materially improved by the excision of a strip of Cadastral lot 147 at the corner measuring Mow 0.28 at the assessed value plus ten per cent and without reduction for betterment, Tls. 9,240. A further sum of Tls. 652 was paid for reinstatement of the buildings which had already been constructed up to the scheduled road line.

Negotiations have been concluded with Messrs. Scott, Christie & Johnson for the surrender of the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 298, measuring Mow 0.082 for Tls. 3,910, this sum to include all reinstatement charges and loss of rentals.

The effect of the widening scheme on Cadastral lot 314 was to reduce this small lot by almost one-half of its area. The offer by the registered owner, Mr. A. Wilson, of the whole of the lot at the assessed value plus ten per cent was therefore accepted, Tls. 5,610. The scheduled area is Mow 0.097, and the remainder, Mow 0.158, is available for use or sale hereafter as circumstances may direct. An additional sum of Tls. 600 was paid for the six native houses on the lot, and these were sold as old materials for the sum of \$222.

Lot 454B, registered owner Mr. A. E. Algar, was treated in a similar manner. The area of the property is Mow 0.237 and the scheduled portion Mow 0.160 of which Mow 0.062 was liable to surrender without compensation under Article VI of the Land Regulations. It was, therefore, decided to acquire the complete property and hold the surplus frontage strip for re-sale hereafter. Arrangements were accordingly completed for the transfer of the land to the Council for the sum of Tls. 6,500, including 6 two-storied native houses in fair condition standing thereon.

An additional area will be added to this lot by the purchase, through Mr. W. S. Emens, of a small holding of unregistered land on the east side of it and at the corner of the Fokien Road, for a total sum of Tls. 4,750. This purchase has been sanctioned on the ground that acquisition of the scheduled strip only would render the remainder of the lot almost useless for building purposes, that the land adjoins Lot 454B already acquired, that the total frontage strip thus formed should prove readily saleable and that the statement of revenue submitted, which is borne out by the Tax Office, shows that the locality is a first class one from the point of view of Chinese residents.

The following correspondence, with Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., terminating with the award of the Land Commission, records the terms upon which surrender of the scheduled portions of Cadastral lot 302 has been arranged.

Shanghai, June 7, 1909.

SIR,—We have carefully considered the question of this surrender, and we enclose a plan showing how our property will be affected by the proposed surrender for the Peking Road widening.

The outstanding feature of this change is that the reduced area leaves insufficient space for kitchen accommodation to our houses, once they are set back to the new alignment.

The basis of surrender must, therefore, be the loss in rent arising from lack of kitchen accommodation, say \$4 per moon, per shop = \$20 per moon, at 12½ moons, \$246.66, at Ex. 74 :—Tls. 182.53

Less 25 % for expenses :— 45.63

Tls. 136.90

Tls. 136.90, capitalized at 6 per cent per annum = Tls. 2,281.67.

In addition, we claim the cost of reconstruction, together with the loss of rent during such reconstruction ; and as the shops are now fully occupied, all loss of rent until such a time as the shops are again fully occupied.

In conclusion, we have to allude to the position of the point at which the new alignment changes direction, which you will note occurs more or less in the centre of a shop. We must request that this point be changed, so that it would come in the line of party wall, east or west of its position on plan.

Yours truly,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,

D. M. NISSIM,

Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 19, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of June 7, on the subject of the widening of the Peking Road ex Cadastral lot 302, I am directed to draw your attention to the minute on this subject which was published in the "Municipal Gazette" of June 4, and of which I enclose a copy. Therein is set out the Council's policy in respect to claims from owners of registered property adjoining the Peking Road.

With regard to the lot at present in question I am to state that the basis upon which you claim compensation is not considered to be a wholly satisfactory one under the circumstances, inasmuch as it would appear preferable to take into consideration the benefit to be derived by the lot from the conversion of the road into a principal thoroughfare, rather than to estimate loss of rentals for which there should be no great apprehension.

The Council observes that the rentals of the houses upon the adjoining lot No. 303, where the widening has already been effected, are considerably higher than those of the houses upon lot 302 ; in view of which fact it cannot be admitted that the widening will prove to be to the detriment of the property.

I am therefore to make a counter-offer for the Mow 0.075 involved based upon the assessed value of the property, plus 10 per cent, and less one-third for betterment, or a total sum of Tls. 1,100, to which will be added reasonable reinstatement charges together with loss of rent during rebuilding. For these latter items I am to request that you will be good enough to submit a claim.

In reply to the final paragraph of the letter, there is no objection to altering the angle of the road so as to bring it within one of the party-walls.

The concluding paragraph of the minute above mentioned contains an appeal for co-operation on the part of all land-owners and agents concerned, and the Council is confident that in the present case no more direct appeal to your good offices is required.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.

Shanghai, July 30, 1909.

SIR,—We duly received your letter of the 19th instant dealing with the compensation due us for the widening of the Peking Road ex Cad. lot 302, and the matter has had our close attention.

We may tell you at the outset that we differ from the contention expressed, that the widening of the Peking Road will convert it into a principal thoroughfare ; and furthermore we are strongly of opinion that the enlarged roadway will not enhance our rentals, nor improve our property.

For this locality is so essentially Chinese, with a trade of a purely native character, that no benefit can accrue from the proposed widening, more specially in the present case, when you consider the small depth available from our lot.

At present it is roughly 108 feet deep from the Peking Road to the Soochow Creek. It is now proposed to shorten this depth to 99 feet, with the prospect, at no distant date, of carrying through the Soochow Road extension, thereby still further reducing the depth to 80 feet.

These reductions will greatly hamper the housing accommodation on these lots, and in the circumstances the Council is not justified in anticipating any benefit to the property, either from the widening of the Peking Road, or from the extension of the Soochow Road.

Indeed the Council is misinformed in stating that the rentals of the houses on Cadastral lot 303 are considerably higher than those of the houses on lot 302, as the reverse is the case.

But even were they as stated, the question is not one for comparison with adjoining lots. The real point at issue is how much rental we could obtain from houses built to the present limits, as compared with rentals on the reduced area. We estimate this loss, from lack of kitchen accommodation, at \$4 per house, and we see no reason to depart from that estimate. The question of betterment certainly does not arise.

With regard to the minute you enclosed us, and in reply to the concluding paragraph of your letter, we need hardly say that we are willing to co-operate with the Council whenever possible, but in the present instance such co-operation is so distinctly injurious to the owner's interests, that we have no hesitation in declining to accept the counter-offer submitted us.

Yours truly,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
D. M. NISSIM,
Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 29, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to your letter of July 30, in continuation of correspondence relative to the widening of the Peking Road ex Cadastral lot 302, and, in reply thereto, to state that as the difference between the amount of your claim and the counter-offer contained in my letter of July 19 is so great as to hold out no prospect of settlement by other means, the Council would prefer to leave the matter in the hands of the Land Commission.

Plans will accordingly be prepared for your approval and notice of the next sitting of the Commissioners conveyed to you in due course.

Meanwhile the Council has agreed to defray the cost of reinstatement and loss of rental during the duration of the work, and will be obliged if you will consent to the setting back of the houses without delay. For this purpose the contractor's estimate should be forwarded for the Council's approval.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.

Shanghai, October 11, 1909.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant on the subject of widening the Peking Road ex Cad. lot No. 302 and note from it that the Council would prefer to leave the settlement of the question of compensation to the Land Commission.

To this course we have no objection provided that the point—raised in our letter of June 7—is also submitted to it, viz. that as the houses are at present all occupied the Council should pay us rental until they are again fully occupied in addition to rental during the time occupied by reconstruction.

We will obtain an estimate of the cost of reconstruction and forward it to you together with our estimate of the loss of rent during such reconstruction, and if you approve of same the work of setting back the houses could be commenced as soon as we are able to evict the tenants.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
D. M. NISSIM,
Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE LXXII.
AWARD.

Mr. J. Ambrose and a representative of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., LD., attend on behalf of the registered owner and the Council is represented by officials from the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

The correspondence on the subject being familiar to both parties and to the Commissioners is taken as read.

The owner makes up his claim on the basis of existing rental value compared with the rental value on the reduced area after surrender, capitalising the income at 8 per cent gross or 6 per cent net—and is of opinion that \$4 per house per month is not too high an estimate of the loss resulting from the surrender which deprives the houses of their former kitchen accommodation.

It is contended in support of the claim, that the question is not one for comparison with adjoining lots, that the Council is not justified in anticipating any benefit to the property by the widening of the road as the locality and trade are purely Chinese without any likelihood of improvement in character and that the question of betterment therefore does not arise—nor does Mr. Ambrose believe that the value of this property will be enhanced when the widening of the Peking Road is completed throughout its length.

The Council withdraws the statement as to the increased rentals derived from the houses on Lot No. 303 since the widening of the road at that point, and expresses willingness to amend the previous offer to the extent of paying compensation for loss of rentals until new tenants are obtained, on Mr. Ambrose's assurance that no undue delay in reinstatement, or in the endeavour to obtain tenants, will take place.

The points, therefore, left for the Commissioners to determine are what further compensation shall be paid for the land and what amount if any shall be deducted for betterment.

The Council lays stress on the exceptional nature of the widening of the Peking Road as compared with other road widenings by reason of the decision to deal with it as a whole, as announced in the "Municipal Gazette" of June 4, 1909, instead of waiting for lots to fall vacant by fire or rebuilding, and reiterates its assurance that the work will be proceeded with uninterruptedly. A plan is put in shewing the surrenders already arranged and those under negotiation.

On the question of rental values the Council repeats that owing to local conditions, while these values are to some extent useful, they cannot by themselves be taken as a reliable basis for calculation for land surrenders.

In support of the Council's claim for betterment, particulars of recent surrenders by owners on both sides of the road are put in, shewing betterment to have been admitted by, amongst others—three firms of architects and two firms of lawyers—all of which have been published in the "Municipal Gazette" from time to time.

This is the first case that has come before the Commissioners since the announcement of the Council's policy regarding this road and they recognize that the uninterrupted and rapid completion of the scheme for pushing this trunk road through to the Western District is a very material factor in the question of betterment. Relying on the Council's assurance that this improvement will not be delayed, the Commissioners cannot but think that while temporary loss of rentals may here and there result, the enhanced values of property along this route, anticipated by the Council, and those owners who have admitted betterment, will be of a permanent nature due to the conversion of what has hitherto been a slum to a main thoroughfare, second only to the Nanking Road, and render the properties in this district capable of a development otherwise impossible.

The Commissioners after much thought and consideration award compensation as follows:—

Mow 0.075 at Tls. 20,000 per mow	Tls. 1,500
Plus 10% ₀ for compulsory surrender	150
	1,650
Less one-third for betterment	550
	Tls. 1,100
to which is to be added	

(a) Reinstatement charges;

(b) Loss of rental during reinstatement;

(c) Loss of rental after reinstatement until tenants are obtained.

JAMES WHITTALL,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1909/10.*

Shanghai, December 13, 1909.

PEKING AND SOOCHOW ROADS.—

Negotiations were concluded with Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. for the surrender, from Cadastral lots 301 and 307, of the several areas of land scheduled for inclusion in these roads, for the lump sum of Tls. 10,000 as follows:—

For the Soochow Road	Mow 0.259	ex lot 301
" " Peking Road	" 0.078	" " 301
" " "	" 0.174	" " 307

While the relative surrender deeds have already been signed and payment has been made, the initiation of the reinstatement work was postponed to January 1, 1910, in accordance with the request of the concerned.

PEKING AND FOKIEN ROADS.—

The following letters record an arrangement concluded with Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co. in respect to the portions of Cadastral lots 296 and 453, scheduled for the improvement as stated therein:—

Shanghai, November 24, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry as to the terms upon which we would be prepared to surrender strips of Cadastral lots No. 296 and 453 for widening the Peking and Fokien Roads, we beg to hand you two plans, viz:—

- (1). Plan of buildings at present on these lots with the rental of each shop shown thereon.
- (2). Plan of buildings proposed to be erected after the roads have been widened.

On the latter you will notice two plans for the erection of buildings on Cadastral lot 296, the reason for this being that if the widening of the Fokien Road is carried out in accordance with your plan only, the corner shop will be practically useless as such, so we propose the widening of that road should be extended to include one other shop as shown by the alternative design—marked "B."

The cost of reconstruction will be—

Cadastral lot No. 296	Tls. 612
" " 453	" 928
	Tls. 1,540

and the time it would take to reconstruct both lots would be three moons, so that the loss of rental during reconstruction would be \$354, and the permanent loss in rental we estimate to be \$8 per moon on Cadastral lot No. 296 and \$10 per moon on Cadastral lot No. 453 or a total of \$18 per moon @ 12½ moons = \$222 @ Ex. 74 = per annum Tls. 161.28, capitalized at 8 per cent gross = Tls. 2,053.50.

Our terms for the surrender therefore are permanent loss in rental capitalized	Tls. 2,053.50
Cost of reconstructing houses	1,540.00
	Tls. 3,593.50

and in addition the loss of rental during reconstruction, viz. \$354.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & CO.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Acting Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 4, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of November 24, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to state that the Council accepts your claim for the two strips of land at the corner of the Fokien and Peking (north side) Roads as follows :—

Cadastral lot	Assessed value	Area	
296 ...	Tls. 22,000 per annum	Mow 0.064	
452 ...	" "	" 0.057	
Compensation			Tls. 2,033.50
Reinstatement			1,540.00
Loss of rent \$354, say			265.50
			Tls. 3,839.00

I am to convey to you the Council's thanks for the arrangement thus concluded, and to express the hope that the work may proceed as soon as possible.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & CO.

FOKIEH AND TIENSIN ROADS.—

The claim of Messrs. Scott, Christie & Johnson in respect to the portion of Cadastral lot 351, required for the widening of these roads, was accepted in terms of the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, May 14, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of April 13, covering plan showing the land required to be surrendered from Cadastral lot 351 for the purpose of widening the Fokien and Tientsin Roads, we are instructed by the owner to inform you that if required to surrender the strips in question he will require compensation at the assessed value together with 10 per cent for compulsory sale.

The claim will thus be Mow 0.083 at Tls. 22,000 per mow	Tls. 1,826
10 per cent for compulsory sale	182
	Tls. 2,008

Yours faithfully,
SCOTT, CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 28, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 14 on the subject of the widening of the Fokien and Tientsin Roads ex Cadastral lot 351.

In reply thereto I am to state that your claim for compensation is accepted in so far as it relates to the strip required for the former of these roads. I am, however, to point out that the width of the Tientsin Road is less than 30 feet, and, in accordance with the policy customarily pursued by the Council in similar improvements in native localities, I am to request your assent to a deduction of one-third for betterment from this portion of your claim. It will be within your recollection that a similar deduction was made in connexion with the surrender of the strip required from Cadastral lot 381 for the widening of the Kiukiang Road, the correspondence in which will be found on p. 160 of the Annual Report for 1908.

The compensation in the present case would, if you accede to the Council's request, work out as follows:—

Mow 0.083 at Tls. 22,000 per mow	Tls. 1,826
Plus 10 per cent	182
	2,008
Less one-third in respect to Mow 0.024 required for Tientsin Road	193
	Tls. 1,815

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT, CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

Shanghai, June 8, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 28th ultimo, we are authorized by the owner of Cadastral lot 351 Central to agree to the modification in the terms of surrender proposed by the Council.

The sum payable as compensation will, therefore, per your letter, amount to Tls. 1,815.

Yours faithfully,
SCOTT, CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

CANTON AND KIANGSE ROADS.

Similar terms were accepted by Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co. in respect of the portion of Cadastral lot 101 required for road purposes.

Shanghai, November 19, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—The buildings fronting the Kiangse and Canton Roads on Cadastral lot No. 101 being now completed, we are prepared to execute the surrender deed for the land scheduled for widening the above roads at its assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, the area surrendered being Mow 0.372, and we shall be much obliged by your requesting the Engineer's Department to make good the kerb and footpaths to the above road so as to give tenants easy access to their premises.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & CO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 13, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to your letter of November 19 upon the subject of the widening of the Kiangse and Canton Roads ex Cadastral lot 101.

In reply thereto I am to state that the Council is prepared to pay compensation in accordance with your claim subject to a deduction of one-third, in recognition of the enhanced value of the property through the widening of the roads to 40 feet.

The application of this principle in a large number of recent cases is within your knowledge, and the Council is confident that you will recognize its justice in the present instance, more especially in view of the class of houses which have been erected.

I am, in conclusion, to point out that the curve at the corner of the roads is of a slightly larger radius than that shown upon the plan forwarded to you in 1906, so that the figures should read Mow 0.376, the sum payable being Tls. 13,787.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & CO.

Shanghai, December 20, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant *re* surrender of land ex Cadastral lot No. 101 for widening the Canton and Kiangse Roads, from which we note the Council is prepared to pay compensation at the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, but minus one-third for betterment, which offer we are prepared to accept as we believe that in this instance the lot has been bettered by the surrender.

We wish, however, to say that our acceptance of the Council's terms must not be taken as a precedent for any future surrenders, but that each case must be judged entirely on its own merits.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WARD, PROBST & CO.

SZECHUEN, SUNGKIANG AND SHANTUNG ROADS.—

The question of the compensation payable in respect of the scheduled portion of Cadastral lots 119 and 266 respectively, required for the widening of these roads, was referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners and the two awards are appended:—

Shanghai, February 1, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—There are two small surrenders, which have remained in abeyance owing to the death of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury and the non-receipt by us of the necessary power, which can now also be completed, *viz.* from Cadastral lot 119 and Cadastral lot 266, both in the Central District, and these strips can be surrendered at the assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

Please give instructions to have the surrender deeds completed as early as possible and oblige

Yours faithfully,

For WARD, PROBST & CO.,

J. AMERSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 8, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of February 1, and in reference to the compensation payable for the scheduled strips of Cadastral lot 119 required for the widening of the Szechuen and Sungkiang Roads, I am directed to state that the Council is of opinion that for the accommodation of a three-storied foreign godown and office building, such as have been erected on the lot, roads narrower than 30 feet would be inadequate.

For this reason I am to ask that you may be good enough to obtain the owner's assent to the reduction of the suggested amount of compensation by one-third, in recognition of betterment. Upon these lines the sum payable will be Tls. 1,287 for the area of Mow 0.039 involved.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & CO.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 8, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 266, required for the widening of the Shantung Road, and to the claim contained in your note of February 1 for compensation at the assessed value plus 10 per cent, I am directed to state that the Council considers that a deduction of not less than one-third of the amount should be made in recognition of betterment.

Even did the road consist only of Chinese shops and houses a width of 30 feet is regarded as necessary in the interests of the owners and in the public interest alike, but where, as in this case, a three-storied foreign building has been erected the Council is of opinion that the betterment I have indicated is unquestionable.

I have therefore to ask that you may be good enough to secure the owner's assent to accept payment of Tls. 513 for the Mow 0.028 involved.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & CO.

Shanghai, February 11, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. *re* our claim of February 1 for the strips taken from Cadastral lot No. 119 for widening the Szechuen and Sungkiang Roads and which claim was based upon the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender for the Mow 0.039, a sum of Tls. 1,930.50, and we note the Council is of opinion that for the accommodation of the foreign buildings erected on the above lot, roads of a narrower width than 30 feet would be inadequate, for which reason you ask us to obtain the owner's consent to a reduction of one-third in recognition of betterment,

In reply we do not admit betterment, and we point out that the only logical conclusion, based upon the Council's reasoning, we can arrive at is that had native buildings been erected on the lot no betterment would have been claimed, so it would appear that owners who erect foreign buildings in Chinese or semi-Chinese localities are penalised, and as we consider our claim a fair and reasonable one we cannot request the owner to consent to a reduction of it.

We are also in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. *re* claim for surrender *ex* Cadastral lot No. 266 for widening the Shantung Road, and as this claim is on all fours with that of Cadastral lot No. 119 our remarks in connexion with the latter apply to the former.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & CO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 19, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 11 in further reference to the widening of the Szechuen and Sungkiang Roads *ex* Cadastral lot 119, and of the Shantung Road *ex* Cadastral lot 266.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the conclusion at which you have arrived is at variance with the view which the Council takes of these cases. For even had it been decided to erect ordinary native houses on these lots, still the width of 30 feet would have been considered to be necessary for their adequate accommodation; and the Council in asking for a reduction of one-third for betterment followed the rule of thumb (so called in the Award No. XLV of the Land Commission) rather than attempt the more difficult task of fixing an exact apportionment. Had this been done the betterment claim would have been somewhat greater, and thus you will observe that there has been no such penalisation as your letter indicates.

If, under these circumstances, you are still unable to admit the fairness of the Council's offer, I am directed to state that the Council would prefer to leave the settlement of both these cases to the Commissioners.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & Co.

Shanghai, March 22, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 19 *re* widening the Szechuen, Sungkiang and the Shantung Roads, and in reply to same would say that our statement that owners were penalised if foreign buildings were erected in Chinese or semi-Chinese localities is borne out by your letter of February 8 in which you state "that the Council is of opinion that for the accommodation of a three-storied godown and office building, such as has been erected on the lot, roads narrower than 30 feet would be inadequate." From which it can only be inferred that had houses of a different class been erected there, a road narrower than 30 feet would have been sufficient.

As we cannot, however, accept the reduction of one-third proposed by the Council, we would prefer that both cases be submitted to the Land Commissioners, due notice of which you will no doubt give us.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & CO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXV.

AWARD.

CADASTRAL LOT 119.

Mr. J. Ambrose attends on behalf of the registered owner and the Council is represented by Mr. W. E. Leveson and Mr. A. Corbett Smith (Secretariat) and Mr. C. H. Godfrey (Public Works Department).

The question at issue in this case is one of betterment only. Mr. Ambrose confirms the view of the owner stated in the correspondence that no betterment of any kind accrues to the property by reason of the widening to 30-ft., as there was ample room on the corner in any case and the whole strip is so small that betterment is out of the question.

The Council on the other hand claims a reduction of one-third for betterment resulting from the widening of the road at this point, but is willing to admit that on the corner itself the advantage is not so marked.

The strip in question is 3-ft. 5-in. at the widest part tapering to nothing, the widest part being on the corner.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the district, although containing a proportion of Chinese houses, cannot be called altogether a Chinese district and the advantages to property of improving the thoroughfares by widening are beyond doubt.

In the case in point, however, a proportion of the strip surrendered is too narrow to be taken into consideration in this respect, and as the Council does not press the betterment of the portion forming the corner, rather less than half the area remains to which it can be applied.

The Commissioners therefore award compensation as follows:—

Mow 0.039 at Tls. 45,000	Tls. 1,755.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	175.50
	1,930.50
Less 15 per cent for betterment	289.57
	Tls. 1,640.93

JAMES WHITTALL, }
GEO. W. NOËL, } *Land Commissioners for 1909/10.*
LESLIE J. CUBITT, }

Shanghai, June 12, 1909.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXVI.

AWARD.

CADASTRAL LOT 266.

Mr. J. Ambrose attends on behalf of the registered owner and the Council is represented by Mr. W. E. Leveson, Mr. A. Corbett Smith (Secretariat) and Mr. C. H. Godfrey (Public Works Department).

The strip of land surrendered tapers from 3-ft. 5-in to nothing, and Mr. Ambrose's objection to the Council's claim for a contribution of one-third of the surrender value is based on the same grounds as in Case No. LXV which, in his opinion, is exactly similar.

In the Commissioners' opinion the difference lies in the fact that the Shantung Road is essentially a Chinese thoroughfare the whole way from the Sungkiang Road to the Nanking Road, although there are some buildings recently erected in foreign style.

The advantage to the public by straightening this portion of the road is fairly obvious, but the benefit derived by the property is extremely doubtful and the Commissioners therefore award compensation as follows:—

Mow 0.028 at Tls. 25,000	Tls. 700
Plus 10% for compulsory surrender	70
	Tls. 770

JAMES WHITTALL, }
GEO. W. NOËL, } *Land Commissioners for 1909/10.*
LESLIE J. CUBITT, }

Shanghai, June 12, 1909.

SHANSE ROAD.—

In regard to the expropriation of the scheduled area of Cadastral lot 415, recognition by Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones of the principle of betterment permitted an eventual settlement of the question of compensation without reference to the Land Commission:—

Shanghai, February 10, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 14, we have been instructed by the beneficial owner of the above lot to surrender to the Council that portion of the above lot coloured pink on the plan which accompanied your letter, on payment by the Council for such land at the rate of Tls. 25,000 per mow.

Yours truly,
HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 30, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of February 10, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the strip of Cadastral lot 415 required for the widening of the Shanse Road, I am directed to state that the Council accepts the rate of Tls. 25,000 per mow as the basis upon which compensation may be calculated. I have, however, to request that you will sanction the reduction of the claim by one-third in view of the fact that the road is at present under 30 feet in width, and that betterment is customarily held to accrue from the improvement in such cases. I am to add that the

Council is also prepared to add to the sum payable the usual increment of 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender. The counter-offer for the area of Mow 0.068 will thus be Tls. 1,247, and I have to express the Council's hope that it will prove acceptable.

It is understood that only the southern half of the strip will be made available for public use at present.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, April 5, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of March 30 informing us that the Council accepts the rate of Tls. 25,000 per mow as the basis on which compensation is to be calculated for surrendering a strip of Cadastral lot 415, Shanse Road, and suggesting that, inasmuch as betterment will accrue from the widening of the road, a reduction should be made in the amount for compensation.

We have seen the beneficial owner of the property and he instructed us to state that he regrets he cannot see his way to reduce the amount of compensation in the way suggested in your letter.

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 23, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 5 in further reference to the widening of the Shanse Road ex Cadastral lot 415.

In reply thereto, I am to state that the only alternative remaining is that the matter be referred to the Land Commission for a decision, but this the Council is naturally reluctant to do, in that such a course involves considerable delay in arriving at a settlement.

The policy pursued by the Council with regard to the question of betterment both in foreign and native localities, is well known to yourselves, and, so far as the present case is concerned, I am to draw your attention to two or three other instances of properties somewhat similar in character from which land has been surrendered for the widening of roads to 30 feet, and wherein betterment has been admitted.

In July last when a strip was surrendered from Cadastral lot 198 in the Shanse Road the owner admitted the benefit to his property by the widening of the road, and a deduction of one-third was made from his claim, although the lot in question is not, from its formation, so well able to afford it as lot 415. In another purely native locality and in connexion with the widening of the Hankow Road, opposite the new premises of the "Sinwanpao" Limited, this Company reduced its claim by one-third for the land surrendered from Cadastral lot 256 in recognition of the enhanced value of the property. Another similar instance is that of Cadastral lot 193 where the registered owners admitted betterment by the widening of the Peking Road.

In conclusion, I am to request that you will be so good as to bring the above cases to the notice of the owner, in the hope that thereby direct settlement may be arrived at. If, however, he is still unwilling to make the required concession, I am to state that the question will be referred to the Land Commission.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, April 26, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of April 23 informing us that the Council propose to refer the matter of compensation to the Land Commissioners unless the owner is prepared to accept a deduction of one-third for betterment.

In reply we beg to say that we have been requested by the owner to state that he does not admit that betterment will accrue by the widening of the road; on the contrary he thinks the widening of the road tends to depreciate the rental value of his property and he is not therefore prepared to accept a deduction of one-third from the compensation money.

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, October 2, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our letter to Mr. Mayne of February 10 last and to your reply thereto of April 23, we are now authorized by the beneficial owner to modify his claim for compensation from the Council in regard to the surrender of Mow 0.068 of the above lot in the following manner:—

For price of the land Tls. 25,000 per mow	1,700
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	170
	1,870
Less 20 per cent	374
	Tls. 1,496

Yours truly,

HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 13, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 2, and to accept the offer therein contained to surrender the strip of Cadastral lot 415 scheduled for the widening of the Shanse Road, for the sum of Tls. 1,496.

This arrangement, which includes recognition of betterment to the extent of one-fifth, obviates reference of the case to the Land Commission as formerly proposed.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

SOOCHOW ROAD.

An arrangement has been concluded with the lessee of the premises upon Cadastral lot 299, Mr. Zee Nien-ying, whereby he has agreed, in lieu of other compensation, to set back a godown to the scheduled line of this road in return for the refund, by the Council, of the cost of rebuilding the wall, not exceeding Tls. 322.50, and the issue of a permit for the erection of a temporary single-storied building on a portion of the land surrendered, subject to the approval by the Harbour Authorities of the position of the building, and to its removal at the discretion of the Council.

Further improvements arranged in this district are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area, Mow.	Compensation.
Canton	Standard Oil Company of New York	107	0.014	Tls. 6,160†
Fokien and Foochow	Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	424	0.162	" 4,989†
Honan	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	128	0.042	" 1,386*
Hongkong and Szechuen	China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	170	0.291	" 8,536†
Kiangse and Ningpo	China Land & Finance Co., Ltd.	81A	0.132	" 5,518§
Sungkiang and Shantung	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	295	0.053	" 1,272

* At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender.

† At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

§ Claim reduced by one-third in recognition of betterment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

JEHOL ROAD.—

In connexion with the drainage scheme in this neighborhood, the Engineer reported difficulty in the acquisition of the unregistered land required for the extension of the road. His recommendation was approved that increased compensation be paid to the native owners for an area of Mow 0.6 at the rate of Tls. 1,000 per mow, the remainder Mow 0.61 being paid for at the rate fixed, under the Taotai's proclamation, Tls. 500 per mow.

By the conclusion of these transactions and the purchase of Cadastral lot 67, measuring Mow 0.164, from Mr. Algar at the assessed value plus 10 per cent, the acquisition of the whole of the land required for road purposes was completed.

NORTH FOKIEN ROAD.—

The following letters, concluding with the Award of the Land Commissioners, contain the terms arranged for the surrender of the scheduled portion of Cadastral lot 212 required for the improvement of this road :—

Shanghai, March 28, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of B.C. lot 2818, which is scheduled for acquisition on the official plan of Road Extensions and Widening, measuring Mow 0.059 and coloured red and yellow on the accompanying plan.

The scheduling of larger corners on the Road Widening plans for the current year necessitates the acquisition of a larger area than that shown on the plan previously sent you (May 29, 1907).

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MAYNE,
Engineer & Surveyor.

E. JENNER HOGG, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 25, 1908.

SIR,—Referring to the strip of Cadastral lot 212, scheduled for the widening of the North Fokien Road, and to your conversation on the subject with the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to inform you that the Council, in accordance with the practice obtaining in similar instances, is prepared to pay compensation at the assessed value of the property, with 10 per cent added for compulsory surrender, and less one-third for betterment.

In regard to the three houses which have not been burnt the Council is willing either to pay a further sum of Tls. 300 as reinstatement charges, or to employ its own contractor to set the houses back to the new building line.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

E. JENNER HOGG, Esq.

Shanghai, June 30, 1908.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of June 25 and regret that your proposal in regard to compensation for the widening of North Fokien Road seems to be inadequate.

I must demur to there being any "practice" in instances similar to this. Cases must differ and stand on their individual merits. There is no betterment in this case and in fact the property suffers. Rentals are diminished by the proposed surrenders. The "rounding off" of the corners to the extent shown in the plan, also decreases the frontage very much.

The following seems a fair adjustment if you wish the whole proposal to be carried out :—

Portion coloured red, Mow 0.039 @ Tls. 16,000 plus 10% ..	Tls.	686
Permanent loss of rental, through decreased frontage		1,125
	Tls.	1,811

Portion coloured yellow which need not now be rebuilt and can therefore remain as it is :—

Land, Mow 0.02 @ Tls. 16,000 plus 10%	Tls.	352.00
Cost of reconstructing 4 houses		900.00
Loss of rent during rebuilding		45.00
Permanent loss of rental, through decreased frontage		562.50
	Tls.	1,859.50

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. JENNER HOGG.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 8, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 30, on the subject of the compensation payable in respect of the widening of the North Fokien Road, ex Cadastral lot 212. In view of the wide difference between the amount of your claim, and that of the offer set forth in my letter of June 25, the Council is of opinion that it would be well, under the circumstances, if the matter be referred to the Land Commission for settlement.

Notice of the date fixed by the Commissioners for the hearing of the case will be conveyed to you in due course.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

E. JENNER HOGG, Esq.

Shanghai, July 10, 1908.

SIR,—I am, to-day, in receipt of your letter dated 8th instant, and regret that the Council do not agree to my claim for compensation in regard to the widening of North Fokien Road.

As the Council do not accept the terms I offered, and which appear to be reasonable, I prefer to withdraw that portion thereof marked yellow on the plan.

I adhere, however, to the claim in respect of the portion marked red, which the Council may think fit to reconsider in view of the fact that the frontage is very considerably diminished and is out of all proportion to the area to be paid for.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
E. JENNER HOGG.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 18, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 10, on the subject of the widening of the North Fokien Road ex Cadastral lot 212 and, in reply thereto, I am to state that the Council, noting the withdrawal of your offer of surrender of the strip coloured yellow on the plan furnished to you, will refer the matter of compensation to the Land Commission only in respect to that southern portion coloured red and measuring Mow 0.039.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

E. JENNER HOGG, Esq.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE LXVII.
AWARD.

Mr. R. N. Macleod attends on behalf of the owners and the Council is represented by Mr. W. E. Leveson and Mr. A. Corbett Smith (Secretariat) and Mr. C. H. Godfrey (Public Works Department).

The question referred is the amount of compensation due to the owners for the compulsory acquisition of an area of land measuring Mow 0.039, involving the rounding off of a corner site occupied as a wooden-fronted shop in Chinese occupation by which the earning power of the property is in the owners' opinion adversely affected.

Mr. Macleod bases his claim for compensation solely on rentals obtainable since the property has been rebuilt, as compared with the rentals that would have been obtainable had the rebuilding been carried out on the original area on the same lines as before.

In support of his contention he puts in plans and a schedule of rentals certified by a local firm of architects of good standing.

The Council is prepared to forego its claim for betterment and to pay compensation based on the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, but contends that owing to the various circumstances connected with the development and renting of properties in Chinese occupation the basis of rental values is not a reliable one on which to make up a claim.

The owners' claim based on rentals is Tls. 1,796.81, while the Council's offer based on assessed value of land plus 10 per cent is Tls. 686.40.

The case is argued from these two points of view with the result that while the Commissioners are fully persuaded that owing to the rounding off of the corner the owner loses more than is actually represented by the value of the land surrendered, it is still not clear to them that the justice of the case would be entirely met by taking the alleged loss in rentals as the sole factor in the case.

It appears to the Commissioners that neither method by itself is satisfactory for determining the amount due, and that the case is one requiring special treatment.

Upon due deliberation they award to the owners a sum of Tls. 1,200 in full settlement.

JAMES WHITTALL, }
GEO. W. NOEL, } *Land Commissioners for 1909/10.*
LESLIE J. CUBITT, }

Shanghai, June 12, 1909.

NORTH SHANSE ROAD.

The offer of Mr. F. C. Heffer on behalf of a native owner to surrender Mow 0.591 of unregistered land immediately north of the Haining Road for the sum of Tls. 1,500 was accepted upon condition that the remainder of the holding be registered forthwith.

NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD.

An improvement in the line of this and an adjoining new road has been effected ex B.C. lot 39 Pao., and U.S.C. lot 24 Pao, in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, September 22, 1909.

SIR,—To erect our outside walls parallel with the inside ones on our property: P.B.C. 39 and U.S. 24 opposite the Rifle Range in the North Szechuen Road Extension, we find we would require a few feet more in the centre and west end of the Municipal Road. If you can arrange to grant us this additional area, which will be pointed out to your representative, we would be pleased to surrender its equivalent area off the west end of our property which will enable you to widen the existing road there.

Thanking you for an early reply as we are anxious to carry on with the work.

We are, yours faithfully,

THE INTERNATIONAL SKATING RINK, LD,
J. J. DE SOUZA,
Secretary.

The Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 22, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 22, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of a proposed give and take arrangement in respect to your property, B.C. lot 39, Pao., and U.S.C. lot 24, Pao.

In reply thereto I am to state that the Council is prepared to grant permission to erect an outside wall over the existing road-line to the extent of a strip measuring Mow 0.027 on the north of the property in return for the surrender of an area of Mow 0.045 upon the western side.

If this arrangement meets your wishes surrender deeds will be forwarded for signature without delay.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. J. DE SOUZA, Esq.

Secretary, International Skating Rink, Ltd.

Shanghai, October 25, 1909.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, conveying the sanction of the Council to the proposed give and take arrangement in respect to our property in the Paoshan district.

In reply, I am directed to express to you the thanks of the company for the courtesy the Council has extended to us in the matter, and to say that we will be prepared at any time to sign the surrender deeds.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THE INTERNATIONAL SKATING RINK, LD.,
J. J. DE SOUZA,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

PURDON ROAD.—

For the proposed continuation of this road north of the Haining Road, the necessary portion of Cadastral lot 714 was secured at a cost of Tls. 1,000.

Shanghai, June 10, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, we shall be prepared to surrender the piece in question at the rate of Tls. 10,000 per mow.

We do not see in what way the formation of the road will constitute a considerable or any betterment to the property, as the lot is a small one and already has a road frontage and the piece scheduled is a considerable slice off the lot and if anything will depreciate rather than enhance the value of the lot.

Yours faithfully,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.
Acting Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 27, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 10, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, upon the subject of the extension of the Purdon Road and Cadastral lot 714.

In reply thereto I am to point out that the high rate of compensation which you claim would involve a considerable increase in the taxation of the property, in accordance with Resolution V passed at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

With regard to your contention that no benefit will accrue to the lot, I am to state that the Council regards this as a somewhat special case, and is of opinion that some deduction from your claim should be made for the following reason.

A native theatre is being erected upon the property and the construction of buildings of this nature requires that a certain number of emergency exit doors be included, also that a space for passage be left at the side of the building. From the plan submitted it is noted that two such exits are proposed in the Purdon Road and one at the corner of this and the Haining Roads, while the former road will afford the requisite free access to the side of the building.

I may point out that this public improvement will constitute the lot in question a valuable corner site, which factor, judging from the general design of the proposed building, appears to have been fully taken in account.

For the above reasons, therefore, I am directed to submit for your consideration a counter-offer, based upon the assessed value of the property, Tls. 6,500 per mow, plus 10 per cent, and with a deduction of one-third for betterment, a total sum of Tls. 739 for the Mow 0.155 involved.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, August 31, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, we beg to refer to paragraph four therein, in which you point out the advantage which the new Purdon Road affords in the matter of emergency exits from the theatre erected on Lot 714. These exits, however, were not dependent upon the construction of Purdon Road since there was already in existence an alleyway sufficient for the purpose.

As to paragraph five we admit the advantage of a corner site as a generality, but in this case the apparent benefit of being converted into a corner site so diminished the size and spoilt the shape of the land for the purpose for which it was intended to be used, *viz.* as a theatre, that the present building has not proved a success by reason of its inconveniently small size and awkward proportions.

In the circumstances therefore we submit that your offer of Tls. 739 does not adequately represent the loss suffered by the owner of this property.

If it will enable the matter to be disposed of forthwith we are prepared to accept Tls. 1,000 instead of Tls. 1,550 claimed. This offer is made without prejudice to our original claim.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 29, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 31, in continuation of correspondence on the subject of the strip of Cadastral lot 714 required for the extension of the Purdon Road.

In reply thereto I am to state that by way of compromise the Council accepts your amended claim of Tls. 1,000 as full compensation for the surrender of the land in question.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Further improvements arranged in this district are tabulated hereunder :—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area, Mow.	Compensation.
Boone	Chinese	N. of 288	0.157	Tls. 78.50*
"	"	Opp. 298	0.189	" 94.50*
Boundary	S. A. Hardoon	493	1.141	" 200.00
Haining	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	667	0.415	" 3,800.00
Kaifeng	Chinese	W. of 61	0.190	" 95.00*
"	"	S. of 63	0.240	" 120.00*
North Soochow	H. J. Such	808	0.007	" 92.40†
Tsepo	Denham & Rose	E. of 409	0.070	" 35.00*

*At the prices fixed by the Taotai's proclamation, Tls. 500 per mow.

†At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

EASTERN DISTRICT.**WARD ROAD.—**

The continuation of this road, beyond the Yangtszepoo Creek to the vicinity of Yinghsiangkong village, was authorized at the usual low rate per mow applicable to native-owned land; and to render the improvement more serviceable, Extension No. 62 in this District was authorised for completion. The latter extension is intended to connect the village with the Yangtszepoo Road, and deviation of the southern portion about 180 feet eastward has been sanctioned provided that the assent of the foreign owners concerned is first obtained.

During the progress of the work a petition was presented by the villagers direct and another through the medium of the Taotai and Senior Consul, requesting a northerly deviation of the Ward Road in order to obviate removal of a number of native houses and graves. Upon consideration, however, and having particular regard to the fact that the existing native path which follows the creek will be incorporated in the road, it was decided that the scheduled roadline must be adhered to but that compensation for the rebuilding of the houses affected would be made upon a liberal scale. A further communication from the Taotai was received in November, requesting that the work of construction remain in abeyance pending further consideration of the protest of the villagers. In face of this *bonâ fide* request and to afford opportunity for full discussion of the matter, the work has been deferred for the present, while it is recorded that for the reasons stated the scheduled line cannot be deviated.

BAIKAL ROAD.—

The offer of Mr. H. J. Roope to surrender Mow 0.174 of land required from Cadastral lot 2329 was accepted in return for reimbursement of his expenditure, Tls. 150, in raising the strip and the re-erection of his fence. A further area of Mow 0.262 on this southern frontage of the estate was surrendered free under Article VI of the Land Regulations.

Negotiations for the surrender of the scheduled portion of Cadastral lot 3899 led to purchase from Mr. W. Scott of the whole of lots 3899 and 3896, aggregating Mow 2.910 for the sum of Tls. 2,023. Of this area, Mow 1.129 has been used for road purposes and the balance is held as surplus land.

In regard to Cadastral lots 2642 and 2660, registered owners Messrs. C. O. and J. Liddell, the scheduled area has been obtained at the assessed value, Tls. 3,500 per mow plus ten per cent and less one-third for betterment, as follows:—

Lot 2642	Mow 0.017	Tls. 44
Lot 2660	„ 0.151	„ 387
		Tls. 431

BATAVIA ROAD.—

In the case of Cadastral lot 2758, owned by the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., reference to the Land Commission was demanded with the result noted below:—

Shanghai, March 8, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 4th instant we beg to say that we do not see our way to make a free surrender of area of 2 fun 5 li 4 hao as per your tracing No. 2926 a.

As you are aware we are erecting a godown on our property, the back of which will face the Batavia Road Extension, and as we have no exit leading to the new road, all goods having to be brought up from the Yangtszepoo Road, we shall have no advantage whatever of the Extension of the Batavia Road.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
 THE SOY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LD.
 H. ARNHOLD
 (of Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.)
 General Manager.

C. MAYNK, Esq.,
 Municipal Engineer.

Shanghai, March 10, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, stating you are unable to surrender free the Mow 0.234 required for the above-mentioned extension.

As the Council does not make offers for land in cases of this kind, I shall be obliged if you will submit a claim for such compensation as you may consider yourselves entitled to.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MAYNE,
Engineer and Surveyor.

MESSRS. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Shanghai, March 15, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 10th instant, we beg to say that we are prepared to surrender the portion required for the extension of the Batavia Road at Tls. 838 20, being 2 fun 5 li 4 hao at the assessed value of Tls. 3,000 per mow plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SOY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LD.
H. ARNHOLD
(of Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.)
General Manager.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 9, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to your letter of March 15, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, upon the subject of the surrender of a portion of Cadastral lot 2758 scheduled for inclusion in the Batavia Road.

In reply thereto, I am to state that the Council is strongly of opinion that compensation for the land surrendered is not called for in the present case. Any extensive development of the property will depend, to a great extent, upon the construction of this road; and although it does not appear that you intend to utilize the frontage which will be afforded, owing to the existence of an outlet at the south of the lot, this cannot materially affect the question that the road will be of undoubted benefit to the property as a whole, and that being so, the case appears to the Council to be one for free surrender. Further, the lot is a large one and can well afford to lose, without detriment, the strip which is required.

In expressing the hope that you will reconsider your claim and consent to surrender without compensation, I am to state that the owners of Cadastral lots 2253 and 2707 upon the Baikal Road, to take two instances, at once recognized the enhanced value of the properties and made a free surrender of the strips required. These cases, while not exactly analogous, appear sufficiently so to warrant comparison with the present one.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

MESSRS. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents,
The Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, April 16, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 9th instant, we regret to say that we are unable to consent to the surrender of a portion of Cadastral lot 2754 without compensation.

The new frontage at the Batavia Road will be of no benefit to us, as it will be too expensive to convey the raw material, which is landed at our Mill Jetty, over the new road, and as the north of our property is entirely blocked up by the walls of our two godowns without any outlet, our land will not derive any benefit later on.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SOY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LD.
H. ARNHOLD
(of Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.)
General Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 10, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your letter of April 16 in continuation of correspondence on the subject of the extension of the Batavia Road on the north of Cadastral lot 2758, I am directed to state that your contentions have received further consideration at the hands of the Council, and that the opinion is unanimous that the surrender in question should be made without compensation.

The sum involved is not a large one but the Council is desirous of emphasizing a principle which has been invariably recognized in land surrenders for public roads, viz. that adjacent owners should contribute a proportionate share to a public improvement which at the same time confers a benefit upon their property.

In the present case the scheduled strip is a very small one in comparison with the large area of the lot and the frontage which it possesses upon the Batavia Road. The existing outlet on the south of the lot may appear sufficient for the needs of your Company, but there seems no reason why full use of the frontage upon the north may not also be made.

Since the institution of the Land Commission it has been the invariable tendency of the Commissioners in such cases to make awards based upon what they consider to be the most advantageous development of the property.

A somewhat similar case to the present one occurred in 1905, where the owner of a lot upon the projected line of the Sawgin Road contended that the road would be of no use in the development of his property as he intended to build a godown thereon, and to utilize the adjoining creek for the transit of cargo. The Council would have called for a free surrender in view of the benefit conferred by the construction of the road, but offered some compensation in consideration of the fact that a large area was surrenderable from a small lot. It was upon these lines that the Land Commissioners made their award. Vide pp. 289/291 of the Annual Report for the year in question.

In conclusion, I am to state that in the event of your still being unwilling to make the desired concession, the matter will be referred to the Land Commission for settlement without further delay.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., LD.,
Agents,
The Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 11, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date we regret to say that we do not see our way to reduce our claim for the area at the Batavia Road, and we shall feel obliged if you will kindly place the matter before the Land Commission for settlement.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SOY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LD.
H. ARNHOLD
(of Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.)
General Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE LXXIII.
AWARD.

The registered owners in this instance are not represented at the sitting of the Land Commission and subsequently notify the Council that they are willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Commissioners without adducing any further arguments.

The Council also has nothing further to add to what has already appeared in the published correspondence.

The Commissioners having visited the land in question find that the strip scheduled for surrender is very narrow at its broadest end and tapers to nothing at the other, forming throughout its length the bank of a creek. This land and creek will, by acquisition, be converted into a wide road giving the owners of lot No. 2758 a frontage measuring about 275 feet. The present access to this property consists of a frontage of about 30 feet on the Yangtszepoo Road.

The owners' contention is that the present access from the south is sufficient, that they have built two godowns on the north frontage without any openings, and that it will be too expensive to convey raw material, which is landed at their mill jetty, over the new road.

The Commissioners take a wider view of the effect of the road extension and are satisfied that the property as a whole will benefit to a far larger extent than is represented by the value of the scheduled strip, and they therefore support the Council's claim to a free surrender.

JAMES WHITTALL, }
GEO. W. NOËL, } Land Commissioners for 1909/10.
LESLIE J. CUBITT, }

Shanghai, December 13, 1909.

DALNY ROAD.

With reference to the Award No. XLI of the Land Commission, set out on page 339 of the Report for 1906, protracted negotiations with Messrs. Moorhead & Halse, the registered owners of the property in question, Cadastral lot 2400, have resulted in an arrangement under which the extension will be constructed along the western boundary of the lot, instead of in the original scheduled position.

The width of the new section has been increased from 30 to 40 feet, while the compensation paid was the nett sum mentioned in the Award without the special payment for loss of river frontage, *i.e.* a sum of Tls. 5,698.44.

The Council has undertaken to lease to the owner a 10-foot strip of the roadway on the eastern side, from the former high-water mark to the new Conservancy Normal Line, at a nominal rental of \$1 per annum, for so long as the property is used as a wharf. It is also agreed that a sewer may be laid by the Council, if desired, along the original scheduled line of the road.

DALNY AND WAYSIDE ROADS.—

The offer by Messrs. Racine, Ackermann & Co. was accepted, to surrender without compensation, the two strips of land scheduled from Cadastral lot 2277, measuring Mow 0.387 and Mow 0.43 respectively, for inclusion within these roads, in return for the sale by the Council of the piece of surplus land, Cadastral lot 2272, at the corner of the property. The purchase price of the latter was fixed at Tls. 845, being the amount paid for the lot in May 1908, with interest thereon to date at the rate of six per cent per annum.

DALNY AND YULIN ROADS.—

Arrangements have been completed for the sale to Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones, for the sum of Tls. 5,091, of Cadastral lots 2694 and 2695 aggregating Mow 2.344, held as surplus land, being the sum paid for the land in 1908 with interest added at six per cent per annum and including payment for half the width of the road. The purchase at the same rate was authorized of a small portion of Cadastral lot 2696 adjoining, measuring Mow 0.140 for Tls. 304, the balance of the scheduled portion of this lot being subject to free surrender.

DIXWELL ROAD.—

The following correspondence contains the terms of an agreement entered into with the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., in respect to the extension of this road from its existing termination in a north-westerly direction to meet the North Szechuen Road in the neighbourhood of the Rifle Range:—

Shanghai, July 9, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We enclose herewith a copy of the survey of the Paoshan District with a proposed road marked thereon, commencing at the East Kashing Road Bridge and terminating in North Szechuen Road at a point in old B.C. Paoshan lot 101 (now B.C. Paoshan lot 621). This road is about 4,500 feet long and to make a 40 foot road throughout will occupy about 24 mow of land valued at Tls. 72,000. We are in a position to surrender the whole of the land required for the road and we shall feel obliged if you will approach the Council with a view to finding out upon what terms the Council are prepared to acquire the land and make up the road.

We would point out that a Municipal Road in such a position will be a considerable public benefit inasmuch as it will relieve to a very considerable extent the traffic on the North Szechuen Road and would form an alternate line for the tramway from the Public Park to Range Road.

The policing of such a large area as will be occupied by this road with Municipal Police would also give the Council a stronger hold on this district which is notorious for the large number of bad characters who congregate here.

It is our intention to continue development with Chinese houses along the line of this road, which will of course ensure an early return to the Council on the capital outlay.

We are aware that negotiations have been in hand for some time for the extension of the Dixwell Road to the North Szechuen Road and we submit that this road will prove more convenient and open up a larger area of country than the Dixwell Road.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 25, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of July 9 last, on the subject of a proposed new road in continuation of the Dixwell Road to meet the North Szechuen Road near the foot of the Rifle Range, has had close attention at the hands of the Council.

In the first place I am to record the fact that Mr. Peebles and the Municipal Engineer have agreed upon a slight deviation of the line suggested, towards the northern end, which is calculated to make a more convenient junction with other roads if and when constructed.

Secondly, the Council is of opinion that for what is destined to be an important trunk thoroughfare a width of 40 feet appears insufficient, and it is therefore suggested that this width be enlarged to 50 feet.

Finally, in regard to the terms upon which the road is to become public I am directed to state that the Council would be prepared to accept the original 40 foot road without payment, to refund to your Company the sum of Tls. 11,800, representing the cost of the additional 10 feet, and to share equally with the Company the cost of construction (filling, sewerage, brickwork, metalling and footpaths) which is estimated to involve a total sum of Tls. 62,000.

It would be understood that the work would be spread over two or three years.

I venture to express the Council's hope that these proposed terms will prove acceptable, for they are the utmost limit to which, under present conditions, the members are prepared to go. All that you say on the subject of the advantage to the public which the road will bring is recognized, at the same time the funds available for such purposes are limited. It is also clear that such a road is necessary for the development of your estates, and the contribution which the Council suggests that you should make to the whole scheme will find ample recompense in freedom from the care of maintenance, policing, lighting and other municipal services.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, April 1, 1901.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of March 26 last in which you state the terms upon which the Council is willing to acquire and make up a road from the East Kashing Road to the North Szechuen Road near the foot of the Rifle Range has been fully considered by our Board of Directors and we are instructed to inform you that the terms you offer are not considered equitable.

Our own needs for this district can be fully met by a 30 foot road and we only considered making a 40 foot road in deference to the opinion of the Council that a 30 foot road would not meet the requirements of the public.

It is now suggested to make a 50 foot road and it will be apparent to the Council that the class of property we propose to build will derive no benefit whatever from the additional 20 feet. We are, however, prepared to surrender the whole of the required land free for a 50 foot road upon the Council undertaking to pay the entire cost of making, sewerage and metalling the road. We should require the road to be made up as a mud road at once, but the remainder of the work could be carried out at the Council's convenience or as our buildings are erected.

A 50 foot road will necessitate the surrender of 26 mow of land which we value at Tls. 78,000 and our Directors are of the opinion that in offering free surrender of such a large area we are contributing more than our just contribution towards the new road.

We shall be obliged if you will inform us as early as possible of the Council's decision in the matter as in the event of their refusal of our offer we shall proceed to make up the road ourselves.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 14, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of April 1, on the subject of the extension of the Dixwell Road beyond limits, and to the Chairman's recent call upon yourselves, I am directed to inform you that the Council assents to the defrayal of the cost of this public work in equal parts by your Company and the Council.

It is understood that the cost of the land, for the width of a 50 feet road, including interest to date, is Tls. 45,500, while the estimated cost of construction is Tls. 62,000. The upshot of the arrangement will therefore be the surrender by the Company of the land without compensation and payment of a contribution of about Tls. 8,000. This figure may, however, be liable to reduction when the actual cost has been carefully computed.

I am directed to request that you may be good enough to confirm this arrangement on behalf of the Company and I am to state that, upon signature of the necessary surrender deeds, the Council will proceed with the raising and forming of a mud road without delay, while the whole work will be spread over a period of three years, in accordance with my letter of March 21.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 27, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of May 14 last re the extension of Dixwell Road beyond limits in which the Council undertake to make up, sewer and metal a 50 foot road, this Company surrendering the land free of cost and paying a contribution which shall not exceed Tls. 8,000, and which will be based upon the half cost of making the road after deducting Tls. 45,500

being the cost to this Company of the land surrendered, was placed before our Directors and approved by them, at their meeting yesterday subject to the following understanding :—

(1). A mud road shall be made immediately throughout the whole length from Kashing Road to North Szechuen Road Extension.

(2). The whole of the work of completing the road is to be finished in three years.

(3). Such parts of the road as are required to serve new development shall be made up, sewered and metalled, as and when required by this Company.

(4). This Company will not require any more than one-third of the road to be made up in any one year.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents,

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 28, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 27, in respect to the projected extension of the Dixwell Road, and, in reply thereto, to state that the four conditions with which your letter closes are accepted by the Council.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents,

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

EXTENSION No. 69.—

The sum of Tls. 228 has been paid to the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., representing the Council's contribution towards the cost of mudfilling that portion of the creek to the east of Cadastral lot 6081 which is scheduled for inclusion in the road.

RANGOON ROAD AND EXTENSION No. 26.—

The construction of the culvert at the intersection of these roads necessitated the acquisition of Mow 0.092 of graveland for the sum of \$50. Of this area, Mow 0.064 has been utilised in the roadway and the balance, Mow 0.028, remains available as surplus land.

URGA ROAD.—

The surrender was made by Messrs. W. Kay and T. C. Gillespie, of the strip of Cadastral lot 381, measuring Mow 0.146, scheduled for inclusion in this road extension, at the assessed value of the lot plus ten per cent and less one-half for betterment, a total sum of Tls. 177.

WUCHOW ROAD.—

A small piece of unregistered land, measuring Mow 0.095, has been purchased from the authorities of the Lu Pan Temple at the rate of Tls. 500 per mow, or a total of Tls. 47.50.

WUCHOW AND SAWGIN ROADS.—

The question of compensation payable in respect to the portion of Cadastral lot 450 scheduled for the extension of these roads to their point of intersection, will be referred to the Land Commission for settlement in terms of the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, July 6, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be good enough to submit to the consideration of the Works Committee of the Municipal Council the very bad state of all the roads of access to the Wuchow Road in the Eastern District?

The Jin Chong Filature Co., on whose behalf I am writing as Agent, owns a silk filature at No. 1 Wuchow Road where over 1,000 hands are employed, and to get there, especially in rainy weather, no matter whether it be by the East Yalu or the East Kashing Roads, one has to go through not less than 100 yards of road which can only be compared to an open field.

As you can easily understand such a state of affairs is greatly detrimental to the working of a mill, because on rainy days many workpeople rather than go through such a stretch of mud and pools of water remain at home and several of them on account of that have left the mill altogether to go and work in some other filature situated on good roads.

Considering the taxes that have been paid for many years by the inhabitants of that district it appears to me quite reasonable on their part to ask the Council to provide them with a good road of access.

I hope the Works Committee will view favourably my request, while I beg you to convey to them my thanks in advance.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
M. DENEGRI,

Agent,

JIN CHONG FILATURE CO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 17, 1909.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 6, I am directed to state that the Council realizes that the present condition of the Wuchow Road is not satisfactory, and has given directions for its improvement so far as circumstances will permit.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in acquiring the land for road purposes, north of the East Yalu Road; as instances of which I may mention that the owner of Lot 438 is in England, and that the Council has been in communication as to the strips of the lot required for upwards of three years; a portion also of your filature lot is required for road purposes, and a plan showing the scheduled strip will be forwarded to you from the Public Works Office at an early date.

So soon as these two matters have been settled, and the remaining pieces of unregistered land purchased, which latter work will be undertaken without delay, the making up of the road will proceed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

M. DENEGRI, Esq.,
Jin Chong Filature Co.

Shanghai, July 19, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of R.C. lot 2524 which is scheduled for acquisition on the official plan of Road Extensions and Widenings, measuring Mow 0.803 and coloured red on the accompanying plan.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Acting Engineer & Surveyor.

M. DENEGRI, Esq.,
Jin Chong Filature Co.

Shanghai, July 21, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, *re* Wuchow Road Extension, I beg to state that I am prepared to surrender to the Council for road purposes the part of R.C. lot 2524 marked red in the plan you sent me, and measuring in all Mow 0.803 at the price of Shanghai Tls. 4,000 per mow, or Tls. 3,212 for the whole strip required.

The sale would be made only on condition that the suction pipes at present laid down from the filature to the creek are not to be disturbed, and that the portion of boundary wall at the south-east corner of the filature compound is to be re-erected at the Council's expense along the proposed road-line, in the same style as it is at present.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
M. DENEGRI.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Acting Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 9, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 21, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the extension of the Wuchow and Sawgin Roads through Cadastral lot 450.

In reply thereto I am to state that your claim is regarded as excessive, for the reason that the basis of the claim is Tls. 1,000 per mow above the assessed value of the lot, while the question of the great benefit which the property will derive from the construction of the road has not been taken into account; a factor which is evidently of considerable importance in view of your letter of July 6 written on behalf of the Jin Chong Filature Co.

I am, therefore, directed to make a counter-offer based upon the assessed value of the property plus 10 per cent with a deduction therefrom of one-third for betterment, or a sum of Tls. 1,767 for the Mow 0.803 involved, and to express the hope that you will assent to these terms.

In the event, however, of your still desiring to adhere to the higher basis of Tls. 4,000 per mow I am to state that this would be payable only upon the understanding that this rate be henceforward taken as the basis of taxation of Lot 450, in accordance with Resolution V passed at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I am to state that there is no objection to the suction pipes remaining in their present position, and also that the portion of the boundary wall will be rebuilt at the Council's charge.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

M. DENEGRI, Esq.

Shanghai, August 19, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 9th instant on the subject of the extension of Wuchow and Sawgin Roads has had my careful consideration.

In reply thereto I beg to state that I do not consider my claim for the land required for said extension at the price of Tls. 4,000 a mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender to be excessive as the Council seem to think, but only to represent the actual value of the land.

There is one thing which I forgot to mention in my letter and that refers to our private jetty. I have since had a conversation on the subject with the Municipal Engineer, and I understand that the Municipal Council would undertake to keep a proper public jetty in the same place at their expense, and this would be one of the conditions on which only such surrender could be made.

As you can understand a landing stage is absolutely necessary for landing coal, etc., to the filature.

I do not agree with the views of the Council as to the betterment of the lot in consequence of the opening of that road, as the strip wanted represents the water frontage and therefore the most valuable part of the lot.

For all the above considerations I beg to decline the counter-offer made in your letters and confirm the terms upon which I am disposed to surrender the strip of land marked red in the Engineer's plan sent to me, as expressed in my letter of July 21, 1909.

In support of my conviction I might state that if the Council accepts the terms I have no objection to have the Lot 450 assessed for taxation at the same price of Tls. 4,000 a mow.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
M. DENEGRI.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 26, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 19, in further reference to the portion of Lot 450 required for the Wuchow and Sawgin Roads. In reply thereto I am to state that in view of the fact that you are unwilling to accept the counter-offer contained in my letter of August 9, the Council would prefer to leave the matter in the hands of the Land Commission for settlement.

Plans will, accordingly, be prepared for your signature, and notice of the next sitting of the Commissioners will be conveyed to you in due course.

With regard to landing accommodation at this point I am to confirm the arrangement whereby the Council will maintain a public jetty opposite the lot without charge to yourself.

In conclusion I am to request that, pending the decision of the Land Commission, you will be good enough to allow the construction of the roads to proceed forthwith.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

M. DENEGRI, Esq.

Shanghai, August 26, 1909.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of even date informing me of the Council's decision to leave the matter of compensation, for the land required for road purposes out of Lot 450, in the hands of the Land Commission, and in reply thereto I beg to state that for my part I quite agree to such course being taken.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I beg to state that I have no objection to the Council's proceeding to build the proposed roads on the land in question, pending the decision of the Land Commission as to the compensation to be awarded.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
M. DENEGRI.

Further improvements arranged in this district are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area. Mow.	Compensation.
Broadway East	D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	46	0.070	Tls. 1,232.00*
Dalny	Capt. W. Frazier	2120	0.986	" 1,500.00
East Hanbury	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	206	0.070	" 867.35*
"	" "	192	0.113	
Kwenming	Catholic Mission of Anhwei	1990	0.063	" 300.00

* At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The project for constructing a new road to connect the Hungjao and Brenan Roads at their point of nearest approach, has been postponed, the protest of the Native Authorities being contained in the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, December 29, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you, herewith, for your consideration and reply, copy and translation of a letter received from the Taotai, as regards a road projected at the N.W. of the Shanghai District.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang to the Senior Consul, dated December 21, 1908.

The Taotai is in receipt of a report from certain local notables to the effect that in the western part of the District of Shanghai, certain foreigners have set boundaries and constructed a road, and they request that this action be opposed and prohibited.

A deputy was therefore commissioned by the Taotai to investigate this matter, and it appears that there is in truth the semblance of a road west of Fahwah village and east of Pei Sing King at a distance of 3 li from each. It begins on the south at the base of the Zose Road, running northward past the Wang Ka Lou, Chin Ka Kong, Ying Jui Miao, direct to Chow Ka Jow, and as far as the Soochow Creek. It is 3 li in length, about 4 chang in width, and on each side are Municipal boundary stones with foreign letters on them.

The Taotai finds that the spot in question, which is situated in the 28th Pao, 3rd Tu and 18th Western Tu, is outside the Settlement, and should come within the control of the local officials. The Municipal Council's action in placing boundary stones unauthorised and without petitioning the Senior Consul to discuss the matter with the Taotai for his assent is most unsatisfactory. Within these stones there are many graves and it is to be feared that general indignation will be provoked.

The Taotai has therefore to request the Senior Consul strictly to prohibit and oppose this action, and to give directions for the prompt removal of the boundary stones, not permitting work to be begun, in order to avoid provoking trouble, and with a view to compliance with Treaty regulations. The Taotai writes this urgent despatch requesting the Senior Consul kindly to take note and give directions accordingly.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 27, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 29, enclosing a communication from the Taotai on the subject of the road, for the acquisition of which negotiations have been initiated, between the Hungjao Road and the Soochow Creek.

In reply thereto, it appears to the Council to be desirable to point out that the road in question, with others in the district, are being arranged, as roads beyond the limits of the Settlement have been in the past, in strict accordance with the provisions of Article VI of the Land Regulations, i.e. the Council is purchasing land leading or being out of the Settlement from the native owners upon terms mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of converting the same into roads.

So soon as any of the negotiations in question are completed, the plan of the new road concerned will be forwarded to yourself for transmission to the Native Land Office, in accordance with the practice hitherto obtaining; and I have the honour to express the hope that you may be good enough to address the Taotai on the subject in such terms as will check the intention already announced of preventing the construction of these roads by inaugurating upon the western boundary of the Settlement a loose and irregular simulation of municipal supervision such as at present exists on the north.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, March 16, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your reply of January 27 as to the new road to be constructed between the Hungjao road and the Soochow Creek, I have the honour to forward for the Council's information copy of the further correspondence exchanged with the Taotai on the same subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Shanghai, February 27, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of December 21 relating to the road for the acquisition of which negotiations have been initiated, between the Hungjao road and the Soochow Creek, I have the honour to inform you that from a reply received from the Municipal Council on the subject it seems "that the road in question with others in the district are being arranged, as roads beyond the limits of the Settlement have been in the past, in strict accordance with the provisions of Art. VI of the Land Regulations, i.e. the Council is purchasing land leading or being out of the Settlement from the native owners upon terms mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of converting the same into roads."

So soon as any of the negotiations in question are completed, the plan of the new road concerned will be forwarded to me for transmission to the Native Land Office, in accordance with the practice hitherto existing.

The right to own and construct roads beyond limits, bestowed to the Municipal Council by Art. VI of the Land Regulations, involves, of course, Municipal control on same roads. I need not to remark that the Council will police the new road in question in the same way as it does actually police the other Municipal roads already existing beyond limits.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H.E. TS'AI NAI-HUANG,
Shanghai Taotai.

Translation of a letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang to the Senior Consul, dated March 9, 1909.

I was on March 4 in receipt of your reply as to the proposed demarcation and construction by the Municipal Council of a road between the Soochow Creek and the Hungjao Road, in which you state that since in accordance with Article VI of the Land Regulations the Council has the power to construct roads beyond the limits of the Settlement, it has also authority to establish Police at such points.

I find no record of discussion and approval of the Land Regulations by this Yamen, and, therefore to start with, cannot recognize them. Since, moreover, the land in question is beyond the limits of the Settlement, it follows that Chinese officials should administer it; and it is quite unlawful that the Municipal Council, citing these Regulations, should rely upon the ostensible object of purchasing land for the construction of a road, as a plan for deputing constables and making police arrangements there. This appears to amount to wilful encroachment, of which it would be difficult for the Taotai to approve.

I have accordingly to communicate with you in this sense begging you kindly to take note and give directions for observance.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 29, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 16, enclosing further correspondence with the Taotai on the subject of certain projected municipal roads beyond the western boundary of the Settlement.

The Council notes therefrom with regret that the Taotai has gone so far as to express refusal to recognize the Land Regulations, and, under these circumstances, has nothing to add to what has already been written on the subject. I would merely venture to remind him that the Council has constructed and policed roads outside the Settlement continuously since the Bubbling Well and other such roads were taken over in 1866.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, November 19, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith copy and translation of a letter received to-day from the Taotai as to a certain work of survey which he says has been undertaken by the Council far away beyond the Western Boundary. This work seems rather to be done by somebody else in view of a proposed connexion between the Nanking and Hangchow railways, but anyhow I would be pleased to receive, if possible, some information from you before replying to the Taotai.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General of Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang to the Senior Consul, dated November 19, 1909.

The Taotai has to state that a report has been received from the Shanghai City Magistrate, Tien, as follows :—

"From a survey made to the north and south of the Brenan Road it is found that there is an unconstructed road beginning at the south, from the 26th Pao, 25th Tu of the Shanghai District at the Mai Chia Nung Station of the Shanghai-Kashing Railway, northwards to the 28th Pao, 4th Tu at the boundary creek of the Paoshan District, over 20 li in length; and northwards from the boundary creek of the Paoshan District to the Chen Ju Station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, in length 5 or 6 li; thus amounting in all to about 27 or 28 li in length. On the site of this road over 300 red pegs have been placed. Upon inquiry of the tipao of the 28th Pao, 3rd Tu, he states that this is a road to be constructed by the British Municipal Council and that the country-people at this place have not sold the land therefor. The Magistrate finds that the place in question is outside the Settlement and is agricultural land belonging to the people. The action of foreigners in erecting pegs and encroaching beyond the boundary to construct a road affects the right of domain, and is in disregard of treaty rules. It is therefore requested that a communication be addressed to the Senior Consul asking that directions be given and a time limit fixed for the prompt removal of the pegs, and that if the time limit is exceeded and no attention is paid, they will be removed by the Magistrate, with a view to maintaining the Settlement boundary with clearness."

The Taotai upon receipt of this report observes that the 26th Pao, 25th Tu of the Shanghai District is far beyond the Settlement, and is contiguous to the boundary of the Paoshan District, which is not a port of trade. Authority in all road matters at this point must be held by the local officials and cannot be encroached upon by the British Municipal Council. It is a question upon what ground pegs can be set up on its own initiative with a view to constructing a road, and this action is assuredly contrary to Treaty rules. The Taotai has therefore to request the Senior Consul rigidly to fix a time limit with the current month within which the Municipal Council must promptly remove the pegs so set down, and if they are not removed within the time limit, they will then forthwith be taken up by the City Magistrate instead, thus preserving distinctness in respect to the Settlement boundary.

This communication is accordingly addressed to the Senior Consul requesting him kindly to take note and give directions for compliance. A reply, and action accordingly, are awaited.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 4, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 19, forwarding a communication from the Taotai, which relates not as you suppose to any railway extension, but to the projected road the subject of correspondence between the Council and yourself earlier in the year. *Vide* your letters of December 29, 1908, and March 16, 1909, with the Council's replies thereto.

No progress has as yet been made with the road in question, the purchase of which from the natives concerned is still incomplete, and, while the Council is not desirous at present of pressing the matter, I have the honour to state that the boundary stones may suitably be left in position to indicate the line of the future road.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

BUBBLING WELL ROAD.—

In regard to a request for permission to extend the building on Lot 2191 over the scheduled road-line, the opinion was recorded that this should not be permitted but that, on the other hand, the strip necessary to continue the widening of the road as far as the existing building on the property might suitably be acquired. Purchase was effected accordingly of an area of Mow 0.224 at the assessed value plus ten per cent, or a sum of Tls. 1,478, and a further Tls. 700 was paid for reinstatement. Registered owners, the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

The incorporation of the vacant land and ditch on the south side of the road, between Yates and Medhurst Roads, was authorised and the trees have been planted out to the new line at a cost of approximately Tls. 1,500.

CHENGTU ROAD.—

A small piece of unregistered land, measuring Mow 0.021, adjoining the Da Wang Miao Temple, was obtained for the sum of Tls. 50.

FERRY ROAD.—

The question of the surrender of the portion required from Cadastral lot 3343 (Registered owner, J. D. Smedley), measuring Mow 0.197, for inclusion in the extension of the above road, and of the compensation payable in respect thereto, has been the subject of correspondence, extending over several years, with Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co. and others. The Council was prepared to pay compensation for the scheduled strip at the assessed value, plus 10 per cent, whereas the owners claimed, in addition, a sum of Tls. 2,000 for alleged damage to the property through the construction of the road. In the absence of agreement as to the amount, the matter was referred to the Land Commission with the following result :—

LAND COMMISSION**CASE LXI.**

Shanghai, May 3, 1909.

SIR,—This case came up for hearing at a meeting of the Land Commission on April 29, and occupied the very careful attention of my colleagues and myself. We were unable, however, to make out award owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case and the hearing was adjourned to afford an opportunity of addressing the Council with a view to their reconsidering the desirability of modifying the scheduled line at this point.

I may say at the outset that the Commissioners are fully aware that the question referred to them is one of compensation for compulsory surrender of a certain piece of land not the determining of the line which any road shall follow, but the proposed line in this instance is in their opinion, so opposed to public convenience and the surrender demanded is for this reason so undesirable, that they feel it to be their duty before proceeding further to urge the Council to re-open the question of a possible deviation.

I understand that the present Ferry Road south of Sinza Road was diverted from its original line because by so doing a free surrender was obtained, that I.C. lot 78 has also been surrendered free, that Cadastral lot 3351 is liable to free surrender and that negotiations for the purchase of Cadastral lot 3350 are proceeding. In anticipation of Ferry Road to the north of Sinza Road being carried through on the scheduled line a culvert has been constructed of the full width required.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the importance of having the northern opening of the Ferry Road opposite the southern entrance cannot be too strongly emphasized, and that it would be preferable in the public interest to spend money to this end rather than in compensating a private owner for a surrender which, when obtained, would be a permanent public disadvantage.

As this question has been the subject of correspondence for the past seven years, it seems worth while to risk a slightly longer delay in an endeavour to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

As the owner of Cadastral lot 3343 is so strenuously opposed to the present scheduled line it is suggested that he might be willing by way of compromise to take the surplus land to the east of his lot should it be found necessary to acquire the whole of lots 3350 and 3351 in effecting the deviation.

In looking at the Ferry Road as a whole there is on the one side the saving already effected by the free surrender of the southern portion, the further saving to be effected by not having to compensate the owner of Cadastral lot 3343 and the gain to the public by having a straight crossing. On the other side there is the cost of an additional length of culvert and the acquisition of the necessary land.

These are the points which I venture to refer to the Council for their serious consideration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman,

Land Commissioners for 1909/10.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 24, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of May 3 addressed to the Council by the Chairman of the Land Commission, in connexion with the recent hearing of Case LXI, Cadastral lot 3343, Ferry Road.

In reply thereto I am to state that the opinion and recommendation therein contained have received careful consideration, but that the Council is unwilling to adopt the suggestion of altering the scheduled line of the road. In short the Council does not admit that the alleged disadvantage to the public is of such a nature as to warrant the large expenditure which even so slight a deviation would necessitate.

For it is to be observed that the acquisition of all the roadland required has been arranged with the exception of that at present in question, and that required from Cadastral lot 3350; also that the actual work of making up and metalling merely awaits the expropriation of the scheduled corner of lot 3343. Were negotiations to be entered into with a view to the proposed deviation, these would involve treating afresh, not only with the landowners of the section between the Chukapang and the Sinza Road, but also with those immediately to the north of the Creek.

Any deviation of an existing scheduled line would give the owners concerned the same right of protest under Article VIA of the Land Regulations as is possessed by owners in the first place; and if such protest were made in the present instance, in the Council's opinion, it would be unanswerable. The road was originally scheduled in a position considered best in the public interest, and its amendment to meet the wishes of Mr. Smedley's representative would have the appearance of injustice to the other owners concerned. To this I am to add that when in 1903 the Council sanctioned deviation on the south of Sinza Road all the owners directly concerned were agreeable to the change and prepared to waive any claim for compensation for the land surrendered, while the owners on the north side when approached on the subject were unwilling to sanction any change whatever, indeed they refused to discuss the matter.

In recording the Council's decision not to make any deviation in the scheduled road-line I am to add that this decision has been intimated to Mr. Smedley, or to his representatives, upon three separate occasions, in 1903, 1906 and 1908.

To anyone not fully acquainted with the facts of the case the attitude of the Council in calling for the surrender of the area at present in question may appear an unduly strict one, but it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Ferry Road has been scheduled in this position annually since January 31, 1901, and that the land was transferred to Mr. Smedley on November 18 of the same year. He thus entered into possession with the full knowledge that this particular corner was scheduled and would be excised as soon as it was determined to proceed with the road construction.

The Council, therefore, considered that no compensation is properly payable except such as is based upon the assessed value of the land with 10 per cent added and that no claim upon the ground of consequential, or any other, damage can be maintained in face of the facts. It may also be added that a plea of ignorance that the land was scheduled cannot be sustained, for the matter was thoroughly discussed upon an occasion in March 1901 when Mr. Smedley called at the office of the Public Works Department.

I am further to draw your attention to the fact that in his letter dated February 13, 1902, a copy of which is in your possession, Mr. Smedley asked for the sum of Tls. 500 in full compensation, but since this sum was calculated at a rate which included the addition of 25 per cent of the market value the Council could not agree thereto. At that date no sum was claimed by him in compensation for any alleged damage to the property, and the circumstances of the case have in no way been altered.

The Council is always willing to meet the wishes of individual landowners so far as is possible and consistent with the public interests. In the present case, however, there does not appear sufficient justification for embarking upon a scheme which involves foregoing the free surrender of a not inconsiderable area of land and the opening of negotiations which must result in the payment of claims aggregating a sum far in excess of that due to Mr. Smedley, and this in return for an advantage to the public which, in the Council's opinion, is not proportionate to the means to be employed.

In conclusion I am directed to request that the Commissioners will be so good as to make an award in this case, and to assess the sum to be paid to the concerned in compensation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

L. J. CUBITT, Esq.,
for the Land Commission.

Shanghai, June 14, 1909.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter dated May 24 addressed to Mr. L. J. Cubitt in reply to Mr. F. Anderson's letter of 3rd idem.

The Council having decided to adhere to the scheduled line, the Commissioners met on 11th instant to consider the matter again, and I now beg to enclose their award.

The Commissioners assume that it is the Council's intention to publish the two letters above referred to, and they have therefore not gone into great detail in framing their award.

The Commissioners assess their fee in this case at Tls. 25 each member.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES WHITTALL,
Chairman,
Land Commissioners for 1909-10.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

AWARD.

This case came up for hearing on April 29 when Mr. E. Wheeley attended on behalf of the registered owner and the Council was represented by Mr. A. Corbett Smith (Secretariat) and Mr. C. Harpur (Public Works Department).

Evidence of both parties was taken but the Commissioners deferred making their award as they deemed it justifiable in the public interest to suggest to the Council the advisability of reconsidering the decision to adhere to the scheduled line, in order to bring the northern entrance to the Ferry Road from the Sinza Road opposite the southern entrance, in which case the present surrender would not have been necessary.

The Commissioners' point of view on this question and the Council's reply are fully set forth in the correspondence. The Council having confirmed their decision to adhere to the scheduled line, the Commissioners proceed to make their award.

The owner claims compensation at Tls. 500 per mow in excess of the assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender plus Tls. 2,000 for what is termed "unnecessary damage to property" amounting in all to Tls. 2,758.45.

The Council offers compensation based on the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, amounting in all to Tls. 650.10.

In view of the fact that the road was scheduled at the time it was acquired by the owner, and further that this particular property is in no way affected by the change in the position of the southern entrance to the Ferry Road from the Sinza Road, it does not appear to the Commissioners that the owner's claim for compensation can justly be calculated on any other basis than the assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

The Commissioners, therefore, award compensation accordingly.

Mow 0.197 at Tls. 3,000 per mow	Tls. 591.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	59.10
	Tls. 650.10

JAMES WHITTALL,
GEO. W. NOEL, } *Land Commissioners for 1909/10.*
LESLIE J. CUBITT,

Shanghai, June 12, 1909.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—

In accordance with the arrangement made with the native owners of Cadastral lot 1708 referred to on p. 190 of the Report for 1907, free surrender was made of Mow 1.225 of unregistered land east of the lot. The documents relative thereto were duly forwarded to the Senior Consul for transmission to the Native Land Office in accordance with customary procedure.

In respect to the strips of Cadastral lots 1400, 1405/6, liable to free surrender under Article VI of the Land Regulations, an aggregate compensation payment of Tls. 1,385 was made for reinstatement of the native houses thereon which were erected before the road was scheduled for public acquisition.

Similar arrangements were made with Mr. W. M. Dowdall in regard to Cadastral lots 1345 and 1346, the scheduled portions of which are also subject to free surrender. The compensation to be paid for reinstatement is Tls. 1,905 and it is noted that removal and reinstatement will take place in March of the coming year.

In regard to the Settlement boundary along the line of the Great Western Road, and with reference to the construction on each side of it of parallel thoroughfares west of the Defence Creek, a give and take arrangement has been made with the French Council for the rectification of the boundary line for administrative purposes from the Defence Creek to the Manila Road, and the matter has been concluded by the interchange of plans officially recording the transaction.

HART ROAD.—

A piece of unregistered land east of Cadastral lot 2701 and measuring Mow 0.082 has been purchased for the sum of Tls. 24.60.

JESSFIELD AND BRENNAN ROADS.—

The widening of the Jessfield road to 40 feet at the east end of the northern side of the loop has been arranged with the beneficial owner; an area of Mow 0.757 has been acquired for the sum of Tls. 1,026, and a small strip of surplus land measuring Mow 0.333 remains in the Council's possession.

For the convenience of the driving public, the metalling of the roads surrounding Brennan Piece was completed at a cost of Tls. 1,953.

KULING ROAD.—

The condition of this road between the West Thibet and Park Roads formed the subject of a report by the Municipal Engineer, in which allusion was made to the fact that its construction had remained in abeyance since 1903. The road was closed to through traffic and was generally in a most unsatisfactory state. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with the various frontage owners with a view to proceeding with the construction without further delay, and the claim for compensation made by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., in respect to Cadastral lot 78 was referred to the Land Commission for settlement in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, November 6, 1905.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, residents on the Kuling Road, in the Western District, beg to call your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Kuling Road from the Defence Creek running West. This road is always filled with building material and we are unable to ascertain to whom it belongs. The road is in places in wet weather quite unpassable and has been for many months inaccessible to carriage traffic. We may also point out that there is no public lighting the whole length of the road. The neighbourhood has, during the last twelve months, been rapidly built upon and we shall feel obliged if you will take steps to have the matter remedied.

Kindly address all communications on this subject to care of Mr. Yih Ming-tsay, Compradore, Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

We are, Sir, respectfully yours,

YIH MING TSAH,
Y. K. ZEE SIH VANG,
W. TSUN KO,
YUNG SHA SHING,
WO DICK LANG,
C. B. CHANGDANYUN,
CHANG LING KWAI,
KIANG MAZ SUN,
DOY SUI LA,
SUN CHOH FONG,
LU KA ZAY.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 24, 1905.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the 6th instant signed by yourself and others on the subject of the condition of the Kuling Road, I am directed to inform you that the present state of affairs is due to the fact that land scheduled for the completion of the road lying between Cadastral lots 76 and 78 is not yet surrendered for public purposes. The Council understands that you are the beneficial owner of this property, and directs me to state that so soon as the necessary strip of land is surrendered the making up and lighting of the road will be proceeded with.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

YIH MING-TSAH, Esq.,
Compradore, Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai, May 21, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of May 17, and in reply we are requested by the beneficiary owner to state that he is prepared to surrender the required strip of Mow 0.322 ex B.C. lot 4435 at the Council's assessed value of Tls. 9,000 per mow, plus the usual 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, and without reduction.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,
H. MITSU,
p. Manager.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 22, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to your letter of May 21, addressed to the Deputy Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the extension of the Kuling Road through Cadastral lot 78.

In reply I am directed in the first place to point out that so long ago as November 1905 it was pointed out to Mr. Yih Ming-tsay and certain residents in this road in a letter (copy of which I enclose herewith) that its unsatisfactory condition was due to the fact that the necessary land had not been surrendered for public use. At that date it was evident that unless the road was made up and lighted no proper development of the adjoining property could result, but this has been accentuated by the lapse of time, and in fixing the compensation payable this consideration is of the first importance. The Council might, therefore, with justice adhere to the course outlined in the enclosed letter, by requiring a free surrender, were it not that, owing to alterations of the original boundaries of the property, the whole of the road-land at this point is scheduled from lot 78.

I am directed, however, to state that the Council is prepared to pay compensation for one-third of the total area required, about Mow 0.107, in accordance with your claim, viz. at the assessed value plus 10 per cent, or a sum of Tls. 1,063, and with regard to the remainder, I am to express the hope that you will be willing to make a free surrender in recognition of the undoubted betterment which will result.

If this counter-offer is considered unacceptable it appears preferable that the matter be referred to the Land Commission for settlement without delay.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Assistant Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 19, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will be so good as to reply at your early convenience to my letter of June 22 upon the subject of the extension of the Kuling Road through Cadastral lot 78.

The Council is desirous of concluding negotiations with the several owners concerned, in order that the road may be completed as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

S. K. SUZUKI, Esq.,
Manager, The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai, July 20, 1909.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favours of 22nd ultimo and this date on the subject of the extension of the Kuling Road through Cadastral lot 78.

In reply we are requested by the beneficial owner to state that he is not prepared to accept your counter-offer on the ground that the betterment pointed out by you will not be to his benefit in any great measure. We are to add that he would only agree to surrender the required area on the terms set forth in our foregoing letter, *viz.*, at the full assessed value plus 10 per cent.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,
S. K. SUZUKI,
Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 30, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 20, with reference to the extension of the Kuling Road through Cadastral lot 78, and, in reply thereto, to state that since you are unwilling to accept the Council's counter-offer the compensation payable must be determined by the Land Commission.

Plans will accordingly be prepared for your approval and notice of the next sitting of the Commission will be conveyed to you in due course, but since it is improbable that this will be held for some months, I am to request that you will be good enough, in the meantime, to assent to the work of road construction proceeding without further delay.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

S. K. SUZUKI, Esq.,
Manager, The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE LXX.
AWARD.

The registered owner is represented by Counsel in the person of Mr. H. S. Oppe and Mr. Yih Ming-tsah; the beneficial owner is present. The Municipal Council is represented by officials of the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

Surrender in this case is called for in order that the continuation of the Kuling Road westward from West Thibet Road may be proceeded with at once, and in view of the benefit which will, in the Council's opinion, thereupon accrue to lot 78 the Council in their letter of June 22, 1909. made an offer of the assessed value (Tls. 9,000 per mow) plus 10 per cent for one-third (Mow 0.107) of the area and expressed the hope that the remaining two-thirds of the total would be surrendered free. The proposal, however, was not acceptable to the owner who contends that no appreciable benefit to his property will result from the extension of the road and is unwilling therefore to contribute in any way towards defraying the cost.

With the acquisition of the strips scheduled from lots 78 and 77 the Kuling Road, which at present is blocked in the middle, will become a thoroughfare, serving a populous and growing district and the Council announces its intention of proceeding with the metalling and completing the road immediately.

The strip now in question is used by the occupiers of the property as an approach and cannot be used for any other purpose without destroying the access, but the Kuling Road up to this point being already open the owner and occupiers while having free access can at the same time enjoy the privacy of this frontage which will, of course, cease when the road becomes a public thoroughfare.

It appears to the Commissioners, however, that although an individual tenant may find such privacy desirable, the earning value of houses fronting on a thoroughfare is greater, and that betterment undoubtedly accrues to the property as a whole by the construction of the road.

On the other hand the road was scheduled in 1901 and partly made up since then without any active steps being taken for the acquisition of Lot 78 and the betterment due to scheduling had already accrued to some extent before it was made the subject of this reference. It is also noted that the frontage on the Kuling Road is narrow in proportion to the whole area of the lot.

The Municipal Report for 1901 records a surrender of a considerable area in this and adjoining roads where betterment based on the immediate making up of one of the roads in question, was recognized by the acceptance of Tls. 2,500 against a full claim of Tls. 4,675.

The Council states that it is expected that the work on the Kuling Road will be completed in four months.

Taking all the facts into consideration the Commissioners award compensation for half the required area at the assessed value plus 10 per cent, the remainder to be surrendered free.

Mow 0.161 at Tls. 9,000 per mow	Tls. 1,449.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	144.90

Tls. 1,593.90

JAMES WHITTALL,	} Land Commissioners for 1909/10.
GEO. W. NOËL,	
LESLIE J. CUBITT,	

Shanghai, November 22, 1909.

MACAO ROAD.—

Upon the recommendation of the Engineer the construction was authorized of two concrete culverts adjoining the Gordon and Tonquin Roads at an estimated cost of Tls. 800.

MYBURGH ROAD.—

Acquisition of the scheduled portion of Cadastral lots 231 and 234 was effected after reference to the Land Commission as follows:—

Shanghai, November 21, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your inquiry as to the terms on which the owners of Cadastral lots 231 and 234 W. will be prepared to surrender the land required for the purposes of the Myburgh Road Extension, I am directed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., to inform you that they will require compensation at the rate of Tls. 20,000 per mow for the land, with an additional 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, and they will further require to be repaid the cost of removing such buildings as are now on the line of the proposed road and of re-erecting same with such fence walls as may be required to enclose their premises from the road.

Their claim will thus be as follows:—

Mow 0.828 required ex Cadastral lots 231 and 234, at Tls. 20,000 per mow, Tls. 16,560, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, Tls. 1,656, plus the cost of pulling down and rebuilding old kitchen in rear of Ewo Stables, erecting fence wall along new line of road to enclose Ewo Stable compound with the necessary gates, cost of pulling down end of building at back of Ewo Stables and rebuilding same to the new line; cost of pulling down western block of Ewo Terrace stables and rebuilding same to new line; cost of rebuilding front fence wall of No. 5 Ewo Terrace to new line Tls. 3,500; a total Tls. 21,716.

I am instructed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., to further state that they are strongly opposed to surrendering the land for this road on any terms, and that it must be clearly understood that they only agree to surrender on the distinct understanding that the proposed road is carried through its full width from Bubbling Well Road to Burkill Road, by the simultaneous surrender of the whole of those portions required to be surrendered for this purpose from the various other lots affected.

I am, yours faithfully,
WALTER SCOTT.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 12, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of November 21, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, containing the claim of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in respect to the surrenders ex Cadastral lots 231 and 234 for the extension of the Myburgh Road, I am directed to state that the rate of Tls. 20,000 per mow, upon which the claim is based, is regarded as excessive, inasmuch as the values recently placed by yourself upon the two lots for purposes of taxation are but Tls. 12,000 and Tls. 11,000 respectively.

In making a counter-offer upon this latter basis, I am to request that a deduction of one-third may be made from that portion of the claim which relates to Cadastral lot 234, in recognition of the enhanced value of the property which will be due to the construction of the road; for it cannot be doubted that the corner position which will result at this point will be of the first importance to the property and render it capable of considerable development. In respect to lot 231, the Council does not advance a plea of betterment.

The figure at which you assess the cost of reconstruction, Tls. 3,500, exceeds very considerably that at which it is estimated that the work could be performed, and upon this matter I am to request that you will consult and arrange with, the Municipal Engineer, so that there may be no disagreement on the minor point of reinstatement.

The Council's counter-offer in this case is as follows, and should it prove unacceptable I am to state that the case may with the owners' permission be submitted to the Land Commission so soon as may be convenient.

Lot 231 Mow 0.375 at Tls. 12,000 per mow	Tls. 4,500
" 234 " 0.455 " 11,000 "	5,005
Less one-third	<u>1,668</u>
	3,337
	<u>7,837</u>
Plus 10 per cent	783
Plus cost of reinstatement	<u>2,050</u>
	Tls. <u>10,670</u>

In reply to the concluding paragraph of your letter the Council is unable to give any undertaking as to the completion of the section of the road in question to its full width within any given time. Such is not the local practice, as you are aware, for, to cite an instance, the eastern end of the Peking Road remains at a less width than it is scheduled only for the convenience of the owners concerned. The Council is, however, prepared to state that vehicular traffic facilities will be provided between the Bubbling Well and Burkill Roads so soon as is possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. SCOTT, Esq.

Shanghai, February 10, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of December 12 on the subject of the Myburgh Road extension through Cadastral lots 231 and 234, we are now authorized by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., to agree to accept Tls. 3,000 as the cost of the reconstruction involved.

As regards the amount to be paid as compensation for the land to be surrendered, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., are unable to accept the Council's counter-offer.

They consider it entirely inadequate, and quite fail to see how any betterment can be considered to accrue to their property from the proposed road.

They have, therefore, instructed us to inform you that this question must be referred to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

Yours faithfully,
SCOTT, CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 20, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 10, on the subject of the extension of the Myburgh Road through Cadastral Lots 231 and 234, and, in reply thereto, I am to state that, since the Council's offer in respect thereto has proved unacceptable, the matter will, in accordance with the terms of your letter under reply be referred to the Land Commission, notice of whose next sitting will be conveyed to you in due course.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT, CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE LXIV.
AWARD.

Mr. J. Christie attends on behalf of the registered owners and the Council is represented by Mr. A. Corbett Smith (Secretariat) and Mr. C. Harpur (Public Works Department).

In this case there are two points referred for decision, the value of the land to be surrendered and whether the owners should be charged with betterment on lot 234. No betterment is alleged on Lot 231, and Mr. A. Corbett Smith accepts the amount of Tls. 3,000 for reinstatement of buildings.

The Council offers Tls. 12,000 and Tls. 11,000 per mow for lots 231 and 234 respectively, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, being the recently assessed values placed upon these lots by Mr. Walter Scott and Mr. A. E. Algar. Betterment to the extent of one-third of the surrender value is claimed on lot 234 on the alleged enhanced value of the property which, in the Council's opinion, will result in the conversion of this lot into a corner site lending itself to considerable development.

Mr. Christie on behalf of the owners claims Tls. 20,000 per mow plus 10 per cent for the total area to be surrendered on two grounds:—(1) that the owners would on no account sell to a private buyer at a lower figure, (2) that the construction of the Myburgh Road at this point prevents the development of the property to the best advantage and therefore depreciates its earning value. The claim for betterment is also resisted on these grounds.

It is pointed out on behalf of the Council that the road has been scheduled annually since March 12, 1903, but in deference to a protest by the owners last March a deviation was made whereby the required width is taken partly from Lot 231 instead of entirely from lot 234.

Mr. Christie states that it was suggested some years ago that a semi-detached three storey block of dwellings might be erected on the site of Ewo Stables similar to the adjoining block on the western half of lot 234, but such a development, which in his opinion would be the most suitable, is rendered impossible by the surrender now claimed. The alternative of building a terrace running north and south is undesirable in view of the fact that it must either face east or west and would moreover, adversely affect the adjoining properties.

The *pro*s. and *con*s. are very carefully considered and the Commissioners are unable to support the owners' valuation of Tls. 20,000 per mow, which appears to rest almost entirely on their unwillingness to sell—a plea which in the opinion of the Commissioners cannot be admitted in considering the compulsory acquisition of roads for public use. They consider the assessed value the full value of the land.

On the other hand they hold that by the conversion of lot 234 into a corner site, no benefit accrues to the property.

The Commissioners therefore award compensation as follows:—

Lot 231, Mow 0.375 at Tls. 12,000 per mow	Tls. 4,500	
Lot 234, Mow 0.455 at Tls. 11,000 per mow	5,005	
		Tls. 9,505.00
Add 10% for compulsory surrender		950.50
		10,455.50
Agreed cost of reinstatement		3,000.00
		Tls. 13,455.50
F. ANDERSON, GEO. W. NOËL, LESLIE J. CUBITT.	}	<i>Land Commissioners for 1909/10.</i>

Shanghai, May 3, 1909.

In regard to Cadastral lot 235, the rate of compensation for the scheduled land was agreed to, but the refusal of the owners to admit betterment necessitated a decision by the Land Commission.

Shanghai, November 21, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your inquiry as to the terms on which the owner will be prepared to surrender the land required ex Cadastral lot 235 W. for the purpose of the Myburgh Road extension, I am directed to inform you that his claim will be as follows:—

Mow 0.152 at Tls. 6,000 per mow	Tls. 912.00
10 % on above for compulsory surrender	91.20
	1,003.20
Cost of pulling down houses on line of new road and of re-erecting buildings to new line, etc.	220.71
	Tls. 1,223.91

I have further to inform you that the owner will only agree to surrender on condition that the proposed road is carried through simultaneously from Bubbling Well Road to Myburgh Road, as unless this is done, there seems to be no object in carrying out the road at all, very good access being already available by passageways to both Burkill and Bubbling Well Roads.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER SCOTT.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 12, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of November 21, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, upon the subject of the extension of the Myburgh Road, and containing your claim in respect to Cadastral lot 235, I am directed to point out that a valuable frontage will be afforded to the lot in question by the construction of the road, and that the resulting enhanced value should, in the Council's opinion, be taken into account in fixing the compensation payable for the scheduled strip. While the existing access by passageway may be held to have sufficed up to the present, it will be conceded that considerable development will be rendered possible with the formation of the road.

The Council is, therefore, prepared to pay compensation upon the basis of the assessed value, plus 10 per cent, with a deduction therefrom of not less than one-third, and accepts the sum of Tls. 220.71 as the cost of the reinstatement of the houses.

I am to state, in conclusion, that the Council cannot in any way bind itself to complete the construction of the Myburgh Road by any definite date, but that vehicular access will be provided so soon as possible to both the Burkill and Bubbling Well Roads.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. SCOTT, Esq.

Shanghai, February 10, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of December 12, on the subject of the Myburgh Road Extension Cadastral lot 235, we regret that we are unable to agree with the Council's contention that lot 233 derives any betterment from the proposed road.

Lot 235 is so small, measuring only 0.840 in area, that the cutting off of the portion required for the road leaves it of such a size as to make it very difficult to deal with, and we consider that this is eminently a case in which the full value should be paid.

If the Council is unable to agree to this we regret that the matter must be placed before the Land Commissioners for decision.

Yours faithfully,
SCOTT, CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 20, 1909.

GENTLEMEN, — I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 10, with reference to the extension of the Myburgh Road ex Cadastral lot 235, and in reply thereto, to state that the Council is of opinion that, for the reasons outlined in my letter of December 12, a deduction for betterment is distinctly called for in the present case. The proportionate figure of one-third was suggested as being one likely to secure a prompt settlement of the terms of surrender, for the opinion is not lacking that the enhanced value accruing to the remainder of the lot through the construction of the road warrants the deduction of an even larger proportion.

Since, however, you are unwilling to concede this point the matter must be left in the hands of the Land Commission, in accordance with your proposal. A plan will, accordingly, be prepared and forwarded for your signature at an early date and due notice conveyed to you of the next meeting of the Commission.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT, CHRISTIE & JOHNSON.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXIII.

AWARD.

Mr. J. Christie attends on behalf of the registered owners and the Municipal Council is represented by Mr. A. Corbett Smith (Secretariat) and Mr. C. Harpur (Public Works Department).

The value of the land and the amount payable for reinstatement of buildings on the new road-line are not in dispute. The question at issue, therefore, is only one of betterment, which is valued by the Council at one-third of the surrender value, but is held by the registered owners to be non-existent.

The Council supports its view on the ground that a valuable frontage will be afforded to the lot in question resulting in enhanced value due to the development rendered possible by the construction of a wide thoroughfare, and states that the owners of lots Nos. 300 and 306 have made a free surrender, while the owner of lot No. 294 has agreed to a reduction of one-third on account of betterment.

Mr. Christie on the other hand while admitting that betterment would have resulted by reason of a frontage on a wide thoroughfare had lot 235 remained intact, contends that by the surrender now required the size of the lot is so materially reduced that the possibilities of development are very much restricted, and the betterment, which would under other circumstances accrue, entirely disappears.

Mr. Christie submits a plan showing how the property might be developed by the erection of a certain class of shops, but it is not quite clear to the Commissioners that the land cannot be developed to better advantage than shown on the rough sketch.

The lot is at present occupied by hovels and the Commissioners hold that the property *will* derive betterment from the new road, but not to the same extent as would have been the case if the area had not been so much reduced.

They award compensation as follows :—

Mow 0.152 at Tls. 6,000 per mow	Tls. 912.00
Add 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	91.20
	<u>1,003.20</u>
Less betterment at one-fifth	200.64
	<u>802.56</u>
Agreed cost of reinstatement	220.71
	<u>Tls. 1,023.27</u>

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1909/10.*

Shanghai, May 3, 1909.

The whole of the unregistered land required for the construction of the section of this road between the Bubbling Well and Burkill Roads has been acquired, and, in accordance with the usual procedure, the native documents of title and plans showing the area surrendered have been lodged in the Chinese Land Office. The cost is as follows :—

Mow 0.497 at Tls. 300 per mow	Tls. 149.10
Removal and reinstatement of 6 houses	" 540.00
	<u>Tls. 689.10</u>

From Cadastral lot 675 at the corner of the Myburgh and Sinza Roads, an area of Mow 0.213 has been surrendered by Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas for the sum of Tls. 1,689. In view of the fact that this property already possessed a frontage upon the latter road and that, in consequence the advantage to be derived from the additional western frontage would not be so marked, the deduction for betterment was by mutual consent estimated at one-fifth only.

STONE BRIDGE ROAD.—

The payment of a sum of Tls. 50 was authorized to the native owner for Mow 0.1 of unregistered land east of Cadastral lot 709, required for the widening of this road.

TATUNG ROAD.—

An offer by Messrs. Platt, Teesdale & Macleod of the whole of Cadastral lot 1212 for the sum of Tls. 4,800 was accepted. The greater portion of the lot was scheduled for inclusion in this road, and, in view of the fact that the beneficial owner of lot 1211 was prepared to pay the above sum for the Mow 0.192 of surplus land which remained over, upon condition that a slight deviation of the road was permitted, and a concrete bunding erected at a cost of Tls. 1,500, the Council authorized acceptance.

The surrender of Mow 0.523 of land required from Cadastral lot 1165 for the construction of this road has been arranged at the assessed value, plus ten per cent and with a deduction of one-half for betterment. The total sum payable is Tls. 1,439. Registered owner, Mr. D. Landale.

TATUNG ROAD AND SHANHAIKWAN ROAD (EXTENSION No. 34).—

Negotiations with the China Land and Finance Co., Ltd., for the acquisition of the scheduled portions of Cadastral lots 969, 977 and 983 required for the extension of these roads were concluded upon the following terms :—

- (i) The surrender, without compensation, of Mow 0.083 ex lot 983 for the Tatung Road ;
- (ii) The purchase, for purposes of the Shanhaikwan Road, of the whole of lot 977 measuring Mow 2.289 for the sum of Tls. 9,275, being calculated at the rate of Tls. 5,000 per mow upon an area of Mow 1.855, the remainder being subject to free surrender ; the area required for road purposes is Mow 0.859, and two strips of surplus land remain upon the north and south for use for municipal purposes or re-sale as circumstances may direct ;

(iii) The purchase of Mow 1.085 ex lot 969 at the rate of Tls. 4,500 per mow, plus ten per cent, and less one-half for betterment; the reduction to be refunded unless the roads are made up and 12-foot strips thereof metalled within 18 months; of this area Mow 0.351 is required for the Tatung Road and Mow 0.734 for the Shanhaikwan Road.

WEIHAIWEI ROAD.—

The metalling of this road between the Chungking and Yates Roads was completed at a cost of Tls. 4,930.

WEST SOOCHOW ROAD.—

Permission was granted to Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., the owners of Cadastral lot 4985, to make a small northerly deviation of a native footpath running through this lot on condition that the new line be made to follow the scheduled line of the above road. Negotiations were subsequently concluded with this firm for the surrender of the Mow 2.184 required from the lot for the construction of the road for the sum of Tls. 1,400, payment being made only upon the actual area of land available for use, the area within 20 feet of the bund-line being not available for building purposes.

A contribution of Tls. 3,632 was also authorized, representing one-half the cost of bunding along that section of the road between the Ferry Road and the northern boundary of the property.

YATES ROAD.—

The section of this road between the Weihaiwei and Bubbling Well Roads has been scheduled to a width of 35 feet.

Negotiations with Mr. J. F. Seaman on behalf of the owner resulted in a give-and-take arrangement in respect to the frontage of lots 2085, 2148 and 2161. The apportionment of the creek on the east of the road recently filled in at Mr. Seaman's cost, formed part of this transaction, and involved payment by the Council of the sum of Tls. 499.50.

A widening to the new line has also been made ex Cadastral lot 2155, which is in the ownership of the Council.

TABLE OF AMOUNTS ANNUALLY RECEIVABLE IN RESPECT OF EASEMENTS GRANTED, ETC.

FOR	PAYABLE BY	AMOUNT	DUE	TERMINABLE	REFERENCE.
Bridge across the Taiping Road water frontage	China Merchants' S.N. Co.	Tls. 10	June 30	when required on the ground that it is a publicinconvenience	Council's letter of April 26, 1887, and reply of April 28.
Pontoons on the North Yangtze Road water frontage	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tls. 10	June 30	when conditions specified are not observed	Council's letter of April 22, 1891, and reply of May 6
Use of Shantung Road Chapel	Church Missionary Society	\$1	half-yearly	at 6 months' notice	Council's letter of August 17, 1897, and reply of September 6
Use of gateway in road from Railway Station to Rifle Range	Club del Balin	\$1	July 14	at 1 month's notice	Club's letter of July 5, 1898, and reply of July 9
Overlapping the Kungping Road water frontage	China Merchants' S.N. Co.	Tls. 20	January 1	on demand	Council's letter of October 26, 1899, and reply of Messrs. Stokes & Platt, January 5, 1900
Use of Mow 0.064 ex B.C. lot 2957, Cad. No. 435	Atkinson & Dallas	\$0.50	June 1	when Tseepoo Road is widened	Firm's letter of April 26, 1901, and reply of May 4
Use of Mow 0.049 ex B.C. lot 1645, Cad. No. 438	do.	\$0.50	June 1	do.	Firm's letter of November 20, 1901, and reply of November 22
Use of Mow 0.062 ex B.C. lot 4022, Cad. No. 454A.	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	\$1	September 1	when Peking Road is widened	Firm's letter of July 22, 1902, and reply of August 8
Use of Mow 0.08953 ex B.C. lots 92, 166 & 167, Cad. No. 278, Honan Road	Andrews & George	Tls. 140	quarterly Dec. 1, March, June, Sept.	June 1	Council's letter of August 14, 1902, and reply of August 15
Erection of electric wire across the Nanking Road	Central Stores, Ltd.	\$0.50		at one month's notice	Council's letter of May 22, 1903, and reply of same date
Use of Mow 0.132 ex B.C. lot 3961, Cad. No. 2006	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	\$1	August 1	when Ward Road is widened	Mr. R. B. Moorhead's letter of July 4, 1903, and reply of July 10
Use of Mow 0.03 of unregistered land on Singkeipang Road	Li Yu-tang	Tls. 10	February 2	when buildings are removed or rebuilt	Council's letter of February 1, 1904, and reply of February 2
Use of surrendered portion of Cad. lot 300	R. B. Moorhead	\$1	February 12	when Dixwell Road is extended	Council's letter of February 11, 1904, and reply of February 12
Widening of passage off Yalu Road	Vi Ching-san	Tls. 11	April 1	March 31, 1924	Council's letter of March 31, 1904, and reply thereon endorsed
Use of portion of B.C. lot 4602	R. B. Moorhead	\$1	June 10	when Yuhang Road is widened	Council's letter of May 19, 1904, and reply of June 1
Maintenance of private roads	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 749	quarterly		Council's letter of February 26, 1910, and reply of February 28
Entrance facilities to Cad. lot 502 through Public School for Chinese Shelters overhanging Museum and Yuenmingyuen Roads	Hao Dah Bank	\$1	February 17	on demand	Engineer's Report of February 17, 1905
Use of Mow 0.131 ex B.C. lot 2610, Cad. No. 7575	Amateur Dramatic Club (Lyceum Theatre)	\$5	August 10	when easement ceases	Council's letter of August 2, 1906, and reply of Messrs. Scott & Carter, August 10
Building on scheduled area of Cadastral lot 31	Platt, Teesdale & Macleod	\$1	November 29	when Colombo Road is constructed	Council's letter of November 23, 1906, and reply of November 23
Connexion surface-water drains from approach road to North Honan Road Sewer	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	\$1		when widening is effected	Mr. J. Ambrose's letter of July 20, 1907, and reply of August 7
Erection Golf Club house in the Hong-kew Recreation Ground	Shanghai-Nanking Railway	\$1			Council's letter of October 29, 1907, and reply of October 30
Use of 10 foot strip on E. side of Dalny Road	Shanghai Junior Golf Club	Tls. 5			Council's letter of May 7, 1909, and reply of May 17
Erection Passenger Shelters in Boundary Road and at junction of Avenue and Ferry Roads	Tam Wa	\$1		when property ceases to be used as a wharf	Legal Adviser's letter of June 21, 1909, and reply of August 9
Projecting porchway of Hankow Road native theatre	Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20	September 1	at 3 months' notice	Council's letter of August 12, 1908, and reply of August 19
	Davies & Thomas	\$5	February 1	when easement ceases	Council's letter of January 15, 1910, and reply of Messrs. Davies & Thomas of January 17

TABLE OF AMOUNTS ANNUALLY PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF LEASES, PUBLIC RIGHTS, ETC.

FOR	PAYABLE TO	AMOUNT	DUE	TERMINABLE	REFERENCE
Soochow Road Depôt	H.M. Office of Works	Tls. 360	half-yearly		
Wire across Consular Compound	do.	\$1	January 25		
Wire and stay in Consular Compound	do.	\$0.50	January 27		
Hankow Road widening ex Cadastral lot 165	Cathedral Trustees	Tls. 282	February 15		
Kiangse Road widening ex Cadastral lot 165	do.	Tls. 150	March 25	March 24, 1980	Lease No. 2
Szechuen Road widening ex Cadastral lot 79	E. J. Hogg	Tls. 150	November 1		Lease No. 5
Jessfield Road Depôt	Mixed Court Magistrate	Tls. 5	December 1	on demand	Lease No. 11
Tiendong Road widening ex Cadastral lot 833	Ward, Probst & Co.	\$70	half-yearly	March 31, 1910	Lease No. 13
Public Recreation Ground	Recreation Fund Trustees	Tls. 600	quarterly	August 31, 1914	Lease No. 18
North Honan Road Urinal	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	\$1	January 1	3 months' notice	Company's letter of January 7, 1897
Hanbury Road Fire Station	Ward, Probst & Co.	Tls. 300	half-yearly	July 31, 1917	Lease No. 21
Hankow Road widening ex Cadastral lot 44	Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	Tls. 100	January 1	upon rebuilding	Bank's letter of January 2, 1899, and reply of same date
Bubbling Well Police Station	Zing Ang Sze Temple	Tls. 560	half-yearly	December 31, 1925	Lease No. 25
North Soochow Road Urinal	E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	\$0.50	April 26	June 30, 1911	Firm's letter of June 9, 1902, and reply of June 14
Sungkiang Road widening ex Cadastral lot 187	do.	\$1	July 1		
Peking and Kiangse Road widening ex Cadastral lot 141	D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	\$1	April 30		
Dent Road Latrine	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	Tls. 5	May 11	6 months' notice	Council's letter of May 11, 1905, and reply of May 17
Lay Road Depôt	Tai Ping Sze Temple	Tls. 253.50	half-yearly	January 1, 1925	Lease No. 30
Harbin Road Police Station	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 1,200	Tls. 100 per mensem	1917	Lease No. 31
8 Seward Road, Police Quarters	Ching Chong & Co.	Tls. 1,200	quarterly	June 15, 1910	Lease No. 33
5 Yuyuen Road do.	Davies & Thomas	Tls. 1,080	Tls. 90 per mensem	November 30, 1910	Lease No. 35
848 Park Road do.	do.	\$120	\$10 per mensem		
Bridge foundations in Astor House Garden	Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$1	November 1		T 1313
79 and 80 Bubbling Well Road, Police Quarters	Atkinson & Dallas	Tls. 2,472	Tls. 206 per mensem	November 30, 1910	Lease No. 36
Dixwell Road godown	Moorhead & Halse	Tls. 2,400	Tls. 200 per mensem	March 31, 1910	Lease No. 38
"Victoria" Fire Brigade Quarters, 17 Museum Road	Ebbeke & Co.	Tls. 1,800	Tls. 150 per mensem	September 30, 1910	Lease No. 39
Rent of Lot 2372 E. for Depôt	G. McBain	Tls. 900	Tls. 75 per mensem	May 31, 1910	Firm's letter of June 4, 1909, and reply of June 20
5 native houses, Ward Road Police Quarters	Woo Song Ling	\$456	\$38 per mensem	December 28, 1911	
Portion of Premises on Cadastral lot 6001 for Police Quarters	China Export & Import Lumber Co., Ltd.	Tls. 720	quarterly	June 30, 1910	Lease No. 42
Part of 8 Jinkee Road, Junior Police Officers' Quarters	E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 1,680	Tls. 140 per mensem	December 31, 1912	Lease No. 43

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission for the year 1909-10 has been as follows:--

Mr. F. Anderson was re-elected in January as the Council's representative, and consented to serve. Upon his resignation in May, Mr. J. Whittall was nominated to act in his place for the remainder of the Municipal year, in accordance with the provisions of Land Regulation VI.

Mr. G. W. Noël, being again the only candidate proposed by registered owners of land, was considered to be elected as Commissioner.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March, Mr. L. J. Cubitt, proposed by Mr. D. Landale, seconded by Mr. O. Menser, was duly elected a member of the Commission. Reference has been made during the year to the special services of Mr. Cubitt, who has acted as Secretary and compiled the Awards during his term of office.

The Commission has sat four times for the hearing of cases of expropriation of land, and the Awards are recorded in each case under the headings "Municipal Properties" and "Road Extensions and Widenings," in the earlier part of this Report.

Meeting of April 29, 1909.

Case LXI	J. Smedley	Ferry Road.
Case LXIII	G. J. Morrison and F. M. Gratton	Myburgh Road.
Case LXIV	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Myburgh Road.

Meeting of June 11, 1909.

Case LXV	C. Hanbury	Szechuen and Sungkiang Roads.
Case LXVI	C. Hanbury	Shantung Road.
Case LXVII	W. H. J. Hogg and L. Hogg	North Fokien and North Soochow Roads.

Meeting of November 12, 1909.

Case LXVIII	Mrs. C. F. Johnston	Isolation Hospital site.
Case LXIX	Chang Sen Yuen	Wayside Park.
Case LXX	The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	Kuling Road.

Meeting of December 3, 1909.

Case LXXI	J. C. Hanson, D. McNeill and L. E. P. Jones	Central Offices site.
Case LXXII	A. D. Sassoon	Peking Road.
Case LXXIII	The Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Batavia Road.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

Three of the members of the Committee for 1908 having consented to serve for a further year, if appointed, their re-nomination was confirmed by the Council. Mr. Teesdale was in England during the early part of the year, and, upon his return, was elected Chairman on August 5. The resignation of Mr. Kerr took place during March.

Shanghai, March 24, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I regret I shall be unable to serve on the Parks Committee during the coming year.

Yours faithfully,

CRAWFORD D. KERR.

W. E. LEVESON Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 29, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your note of March 24, conveying the resignation of your seat on the Parks Committee, of which you have been a member for the past three years.

In accepting your resignation with the greatest regret, the Council directs me to convey to you an expression of the members' cordial thanks for the work which you have done, and for the advice and direction which you have given, especially in regard to the Hongkew Recreation Ground. The popularity and success of this public park is felt to be in no small degree due to your personal efforts towards its development.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

CRAWFORD D. KERR, Esq.

At the suggestion of the members in August Mr. J. Ambrose was invited to join the Committee, and consented to serve, since which date the constitution has been as follows:—

Messrs. J. H. Teesdale (*Chairman*).

A. E. Algar.

J. Ambrose.

R. H. Beauchamp,

The Committee has met five times during the year for the discussion of business, and the various open spaces have been under the constant and careful supervision of the members. Details of the work done and the improvements effected during the year are contained in the Superintendent's Report embodied in that of the Municipal Engineer foregoing.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

The Committee of Management of the Ground at the close of 1909 is as follows:—

Messrs. A. McLEOD, *Chairman*.

R. MACGREGOR, *Steward of the Race Club*.

F. C. HEFFER, *Member of Council*.

H. E. R. HUNTER, *Representative of the Recreation Fund Trustees*.

H. GEARY GARDNER, *Honorary Secretary*.

HONGKEW RECREATION GROUND.

Upon the departure from Shanghai in September of Mr. F. K. Ward, the duties in connexion with the allocation of playing fields in this Ground among clubs and others was undertaken by Mr. H. M. F. Gray.

The code of amended Regulations for use in the Ground received the Council's approval in September as follows:—

- 1.—The general management of the Ground is in the hands of the Parks Committee.
- 2.—The Ground is open to the Public between the hours of 5 a.m. and midnight from May 1 to October 15; and 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. from October 16 to April 30.
- 3.—No Chinese are admitted except servants in attendance upon foreigners.
- 4.—No Indians are admitted unless respectably dressed.
- 5.—Horses, ponies, vehicles and bicycles are not admitted.
- 6.—Perambulators must be confined to the paths.
- 7.—Dogs are not admitted unless properly muzzled and led on leash.
- 8.—Birdnesting, plucking flowers or otherwise damaging the shrubs, plants or grass is strictly prohibited; visitors and other persons in charge of children are requested to aid in preventing such mischief.
- 9.—Cricket, golf, lawn tennis, bowls, football, and hockey are permitted only upon those portions of the Ground specially set apart for these games. The season for football and hockey begins, approximately, on October 15 and ends on March 15; that for cricket, lawn tennis and bowls on May 1 and ends on October 15.
- 10.—Grounds may be reserved for matches or practice games upon written application being made to the Superintendent.
- 11.—No play is permitted when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the grounds are not in a fit condition. A notice to that effect will then be exhibited at the entrance.
- 12.—Cricket, football and hockey are not permitted on Sundays until 1 p.m.
- 13.—The positions of lawn tennis courts are arranged by the Superintendent. Persons using the courts are required to wear indiarubber soled boots or shoes.
- 14.—Golf is permitted at all times except after 3 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.
- 15.—Shooting, boating, boat sailing, lighting fires and bathing are strictly prohibited.
- 16.—No beating of carpets is allowed on the Ground.
- 17.—The Police have instructions to enforce these Regulations.

The following is the text of Article 22 of the General Regulations for the conduct of Japanese subjects in Shanghai (*vide* Japanese Consular Notification No. 3 of September 5, 1903):—

Japanese men entering the Public Gardens must wear foreign clothes or haori and hakama.

By order.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, September 22, 1909.

PROPOSED PARK FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

The possibility of the purchase of land for a Park in the Western District was the subject of discussion in the course of the year. The annual reports by the Municipal Engineer have contained references to this project for some years past, and the Parks Committee concurred in the view then expressed that there was a growing need for such an open space. The matter was thereupon referred to the Council for an expression of opinion as to whether the project would become a possibility in the near future and, if so, as to what steps the Committee might suitably take. In reply the Council stated that it was satisfied that there was little probability that any movement could be made in the direction of acquiring land for this purpose during this or next year, upon financial considerations alone. The further view was endorsed that expenditure from the public funds on such a park would not be justified in this district where the majority of houses have private gardens attached. No steps would, therefore, be taken in the direction indicated unless a scheme were inaugurated through private munificence or by public subscription.

RECREATION GROUND FOR CHINESE.

In May certain proposals of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association for the establishment of a Recreation Ground somewhat to the south-east of the Rifle Range were made public in connexion with a Chinese subscription list which had already met with some success. The question of assistance from the public funds was considered, and stress was laid upon the fact that membership of the Association is open to all Chinese of good moral character, and that the Ground was to be available so far as possible for all native educational or athletic bodies. The Council was unanimously of opinion that, under these conditions, a grant would be justified, and would tend in the direction of maintaining good relations with the native section of the community. It was therefore decided to make provision for a grant of Tls. 5,000 in the Budget for 1910, and to recommend the same for adoption by the Ratepayers.

At the close of the year a second project for the acquisition of an open space for the recreation of native as well as foreign residents was submitted by the Parks Committee for the Council's consideration.

The Committee had observed from an advertisement in the newspapers that the Yuyuen Garden, comprising 33 mow and a very popular resort among Chinese, was in the market and could probably be bought at a reasonable figure, if steps were taken at once to negotiate privately for an option for a period extending over the next Ratepayers' Meeting. The members, with one dissentient, strongly approved the principle of laying out a park for Chinese, and desired an expression of the Council's opinion on the subject in general, and of negotiating for the purchase of the Yuyuen Garden in particular.

In comment thereon the Council endorsed in principle the recommendation, but was of opinion that the site proposed was hardly suitable for the purpose, being restricted in size and laid out rather as a place of entertainment than one of recreation.

ROADSIDE TREES.

The destruction of roadside trees on roads beyond limits again became prevalent in the early part of the year, and arrangements were made, by the courtesy of the Senior Consul, for the re-issue of the proclamation on the subject, sealed and posted on July 1, 1907 :--

Translation of a proclamation by the Shanghai Taotai, Ts'ai Nai-huang, dated March 2, 1909.

A proclamation is hereby again issued as to the trees inside and outside the Settlement planted on both sides of the roads, which formerly certain bad characters in order to derive petty profit cut down and stole; and as to which a former proclamation on the subject by the promoted Taotai Jui in prohibition is on record.

The Taotai is now in receipt of a letter from the Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul, Mr. Siffert, stating that the cutting down and theft of trees as before is again in evidence, and requesting that means be devised for forbidding it. The Taotai finds that the planting of these trees is for the benefit of public health and to provide shade for passers-by. To secretly fell and steal them is therefore to persist in wrong-doing and is most detestable.

This proclamation is therefore again hereby issued in prohibition, and the military and other classes of the people are expected one and all to take note that from the issue of this proclamation hereafter, if the former practice is still continued, and the trees which are planted on both sides of the roads inside and outside of the Settlement are secretly cut down and stolen, so soon as it has been discovered, or a charge is made, it will result in arrest and investigation with no leniency. Let all tremble and comply without disobedience to this special proclamation.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The reduced tariff for electric lamps, introduced during 1908, *viz.* Tls. 170 for flame arc lamps, Tls. 140 for enclosed arc lamps, and Tls. 27 for 60 c.p. incandescent lamps per annum, has resulted in considerable expansion of this description of lighting.

Upon the recommendation of the Electricity Committee, a corresponding revision of the scale of fines in respect of defective lighting levied on the Department has been authorized. The following new schedule was inaugurated on July 1:—

1. For every arc lamp out all night, Tls. 0.80 per night;
2. For every arc lamp defective, after one hour from the scheduled time of lighting, Tls. 0.08 per hour or part of an hour of such defection;
3. For every incandescent lamp not lit, Tls. 0.15 per night.
4. For every incandescent lamp defective, Tls. 0.02 per hour or part of an hour of such defection.

The decision recorded in the early part of the year, as to the more extended use of electricity in preference to gas, was the occasion for considerable correspondence with the Gas Company.

Shanghai, April 17, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In the "Municipal Gazette" of Thursday last we note with regret, that it is the intention of the Council to displace fifty-five incandescent gas lamps in East Yuhang, Yangtszepoo and Bubbling Well Roads and instal in their stead metallic filament electric lamps.

We shall therefore be obliged if you will bring to the notice of the Works Committee the following facts with regard to these lamps, *viz.* that these lamps have only been in use a comparatively short time and that their original cost having been Tls. 30 each, property to the value of Tls. 1,550 will be scrapped if the above intention is carried out. The capital cost of installing the electric lamps will also be considerable. The annual maintenance charge for the gas lamps is Tls. 1,686 of which 25 per cent, or Tls. 421, is returned to the Council under the existing agreement, so that the net cost of this lighting is Tls. 1,265 per annum. The cost per annum of the equal number of filament lamps at Tls. 21 each will be Tls. 1,485 or Tls. 220 per annum more than the cost of the existing lighting.

Within the last few days the Gas Company have fixed on the lamp column opposite the Municipal Surveyor's Office one of the most modern inverted burners in a suitable lantern for the approval of your Engineer. This burner gives a light of at least 80 candles and we are prepared to maintain these at the rate of \$36 per year or less the usual 25 per cent, \$27 per year for an 80 candle-power burner as against the Council's proposal to use 60 candle-power metallic filament lamps at Tls. 27 per year. The cost of converting the present lamps to the inverted system will be much less than the installation of a completely new system and we therefore propose that an extended test of this form of lighting should be made before the Council's present intention is carried out.

Trusting that you will bring this matter before the Works Committee as soon as possible,

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

W. K. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 31, 1909.

SIR,—Your letter of April 17, on the subject of the substitution of electric metallic filament lamps for gas in certain streets, has had close attention at the hands of the Council, and I am now directed to state that the Council has found no adequate reason for amending or modifying its various recorded decisions on this subject.

The delay which has taken place in answering your letter has been due to the case of the Bubbling Well Road west of Carter Road, the lighting of which has been a source of criticism for some time past. The Council has now formed the opinion that the installation of metallic filament lamps suspended by cross wires in the middle of the roadway will bring about a very appreciable improvement, and has accordingly authorized the change. In a road such as that in question, a winding artery of heavy traffic and at the same time thickly shaded with foliage, lighting is a matter of some difficulty, but there is reason to believe that the new lamps when erected, in the manner proposed, will give satisfaction.

With regard to the more general question of incandescent gas versus electricity as a street illuminant, there is, in the Council's opinion, scope for both types in the Settlement and, as you are aware, the Council's contract with the Gas Company ensures the operation of not less than 600 gas lamps. At the same time recent developments of applied electricity have

brought into the market certain types of electric street lamps which, while comparing most favourably with gas in cost and efficiency, are worked with profit to the Municipal Electricity Department. The difference in cost is still very slightly in favour of gas, this however is outweighed by other considerations. The difference in brilliance, particularly when the mantle is imperfect or in need of renewal, is, in the Council's opinion, very strongly in favour of electricity. Upon this latter point a series of photometric tests is about to be inaugurated.

I am to add that your statement as to the scrapping of property is not wholly correct, since both posts and lanterns of displaced lamps are available for use elsewhere as occasion serves.

In conclusion I am to thank you for your quotation of \$36 per annum less 25 per cent for the new inverted 80 candle power burner, of which the Council will avail itself in due course.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. R. WINGROVE, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, June 8, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo in answer to mine of April 17.

In the interest of this Company, as one of the suppliers of public lighting, and also of the public who pay for it, I beg to be permitted to deal with certain points contained in your letter, so as to make clear to all concerned the facts which, judged by your letter, seem to be imperfectly appreciated and which, properly understood, show that the economy in lighting by gas as compared with electricity is greater than you allow in your letter.

It is true that "recent developments" of applied electricity have brought into the market certain "types of electric street lamps," but it is equally true, and should be recognized, that recent developments in applied gas lighting show just as great advances as with the rival illuminant, and you admit in your letter that the advantage as regards cost is still on the side of gas, and our figures show that this is really very considerable.

The gas appliances used for lighting Bubbling Well Road are the property of the Council, and with slight modifications and at a very low charge, can be adapted to utilize the recent improvements in gas lighting. I desire to point out, however, that no request has ever been made to the Gas Company to suggest any improvement, while on the other hand the attention of the Council's Engineer has been frequently drawn to these improvements, without any practical recognition or attention from the Council.

I submit that the present experimental lighting, by means of three metallic filament lamps hung in close proximity to the three existing gas lamps, does not afford a fair means of comparison, and can give no idea of the lighting effect of each light alone, and that a fair trial should be given before a decision as to the respective merits of the two systems of lighting is arrived at.

The desirability of installing lamps suspended by cross wires in the middle of the roadway appears to be open to question, but if this method is desired by the Council, the Gas Co. is quite prepared to adopt it.

With reference to the "scrapping" of old gas lighting appliances, as this Company have been asked by the Engineer's Department to purchase the disused material, it is naturally concluded that the Council have no intention of using them elsewhere as you suggest.

I am to draw attention to the fact (not noticed in your letter) that since writing to you on April 17, the Company's Engineer has submitted a proposal to the Council's Engineer to adopt a new 60-candle-power burner specially made to compete with the metallic filament lamps. The Company has offered to light, clean and maintain lamps fitted with this burner, at the rate of \$2.50 per month gross, or \$1.875 nett.

Herewith is presented, in tabulated form, recent proposals re Public Lighting :—

300 c.p. lamps at \$6.00 per month or less special tax	\$4.50 net.
80 " " " \$3.00 " " "	\$2.25 net.
60 " " " \$2.50 " " "	\$1.875 net.
as against,	

60 c.p. metallic filament lamps Tls. 2.25 = \$3.00 per month.

This Company is further prepared to light, clean and maintain—

400 c.p. lamps at \$8.50 per month or less special tax \$6.45 net.

as against,

400 c.p. enclosed electric arc lamps Tls. 11.66 = \$16.00 per month,

also the Company is prepared to light, clean and maintain—

500 c.p. lamps \$11.20 per month less special tax \$8.40 net.

It is noted that one argument put forward in favour of the substitution of metallic filament electric lamps in place of incandescent gas lamps is, that "they can be worked with profit to the electricity department." Being hitherto under the impression that the Council desired to have the best possible public lighting at the lowest possible cost to the ratepayers, the Company have in making offers for lighting, had this point in view.

Taking as examples the following :—

60 c.p. electric metallic filament lamps at Tls. 2.25 per month.

60 c.p. incandescent gas lamps at Tls. 1.875 per month,

the ratepayers will pay for—

100 electric metallic filament lamps at Tls. 2,700 per annum.

100 incandescent gas lamps at Tls. 1,642 per annum.

or Tls. 1,058 more per annum for the electric lamps than for the gas lamps, merely, according to your letter, for the benefit of the Electricity Department.

Trusting that this letter will bring such renewed attention to this subject as its importance demands—and merely claiming that fair consideration which is due to this Company in regard to public lighting,

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

G. R. WINGROVE,

Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 6, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter of June 8 in continuation of correspondence relative to the respective merits of gas and electricity for purposes of public lighting, and, in reply thereto, to state that after further deliberation the Council remains unprepared to adopt any general measures for utilizing gas for public lighting in preference to electricity.

Dealing with the several points raised in your letter under reply, in comparison of the respective cost of the two illuminants, I am in the first place to point out that the gas quotations are exclusive of the cost of the standards, etc., whereas the electricity figures are in every respect inclusive.

It is recognized that gas lighting has recently shown an advance in efficiency while remaining at a price lower than that of electricity. At the same time, however, it is not considered that such improvement would justify the Council in adopting it in preference to electricity, although the difference in cost, in favour of the former, is carefully borne in mind.

One of the principal factors which has determined this decision is the experience that incandescent gas mantles deteriorate very rapidly, and that after a few hundred hours they lose a very large percentage of their original brilliancy.

On the other hand, metallic filament lamps retain their initial brilliancy, within 10 per cent, after having been in use for a thousand hours. It is also noted that gas mantles are frequently kept in use after the point at which deterioration has begun and the light given is consequently of an inferior quality. Metallic filament lamps usually break when they have reached the stage at which inferior illumination begins, and they are then necessarily at once renewed.

The high candle-power claimed for incandescent gas is, in the Council's opinion, frequently fictitious for the reasons given in the last paragraph. On the other hand, electric arc lamps emit their initial candle-power after several years' use provided that the lampadjustment, trimming of carbons and globe cleaning are well looked after.

One of the most important essentials of street lighting is that there should be good diffusion. It is noticed that an incandescent gas lamp, when the mantle is new, appears to give a very bright and intense light, even more so, when observed close at hand, than metallic filament lamps.

Pending the introduction of the photometric tests mentioned in my letter of May 31, it is not possible at present to give actual comparative figures, but from general observation it has been found that, immediately surrounding the lamp, the gas will show a stronger light, yet at a short distance the illuminative properties of the electric lamp, owing to superior diffusion, will show a better result. If such is assumed to be the case when both the gas and electric lamps are new, the difference in favour of electricity will be found to be more strongly marked after the lamps have been in operation for a few weeks.

It will thus be seen that the comparative figures contained in page 3 of your letter are somewhat misleading. If a 60 c.p. incandescent gas lamp were in no way inferior to a metallic filament lamp of like candle-power, the lower price of the former would probably decide the Council in favour of its more extensive use, but as matters are at present, the Council does not feel justified in adopting a system of lighting which, in its opinion, would in the end probably prove the more expensive.

A further point in favour of electricity, which is not without value, is that of convenience. Each gas lamp of necessity has to be lighted individually, whereas the system of electric lighting is so arranged that all the lamps in use are switched on simultaneously from four centres.

In conclusion I am to add that the Electricity Department is in the nature of a Municipal undertaking, the ratepayers sharing in the profits, and the Council is naturally inclined to take this fact into consideration when making a decision such as the present, although not to the extent which you apparently infer.

It is true that the Council desires to obtain the best lighting possible at the lowest cost, and that the principle is regarded as of the first importance when questions of public lighting are to be decided, but the Council has yet to be convinced that the more general use of gas in preference to electricity is a scheme which, having regard both to existing conditions and to the future, when the cost of electric current may be still further reduced, would be to the general interests of the public.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

G. R. WINGROVE, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, August 21, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of August 6 in reply to mine of June 8, regarding public lighting, has been laid before my Directors at their meeting held yesterday, and in reply I am directed to state that, whilst thanking you for the attention you have given to the matter, they are somewhat surprised that, after having left my letter unacknowledged for a period of two months, you should have published your reply in the "Municipal Gazette," within a few days of its dispatch, and without having given the Company reasonable time or opportunity to refute the statements detrimental to gas lighting therein contained, and the correctness of which my Directors are not prepared to admit.

Without wishing to prolong the correspondence unnecessarily by dealing with your arguments against the extension of the use of gas for public lighting in detail, there are some points to which, in view of the publicity already given in your letter, my Directors feel called upon to reply.

With regard to the rapid deterioration of mantles, even were such the case, which we do not admit, it would not affect the question, as it is evident that if the Gas Company contracted with the Council to supply a lamp of 60 c.p. (to select an instance which you yourself allude to on page 2) the onus of *maintaining* the lamps at that standard would devolve on the Gas Company, and any expense for replacing mantles would fall on them. Incandescent gas lamps, in common with electric arc lamps are equally good after several years' use, provided that the maintenance of burners and mantles is attended to.

The advantage that the electric lighting system is claimed to possess in the fact that the lamps in use are switched on simultaneously in circuits, only represents a saving of labour in lamp-lighting, which again is provided for in the Gas Company's quotation, whilst against this must be placed the disadvantage, that the lamps in each circuit are as simultaneously extinguished in case of accident.

Whilst fully appreciating the position of the Electricity Department as a Municipal undertaking, it seems obvious that the ratepayers can scarcely be said to share in the profits, if these profits are merely the nominal ones derived from inter-departmental dealings.

I do not propose in this letter to enter the technical question of diffusion. This can best be proved by demonstration, but I would point out that in London the extended use of incandescent gas lighting was largely due to the fact that it was found that the diffusive power of the incandescent mantle was superior to that of the electric arc lamps.

So far the Council, whilst adopting the latest developments in electric lighting, have not, my Directors submit, pursued this policy towards gas lighting.

The matter is not confined to the interests of the Gas Company, or the Electricity Department, but is one of much public importance, involving as it does great possible economy combined with efficiency. My Directors therefore desire now to ask the Council to afford the Company a full and fair opportunity of demonstrating, by the erection and maintenance for a reasonable period, of sufficient gas lamps, such as they offer to supply to the Council, in a suitable central area, so that not only the Council, but the public may have a fair opportunity of judging by demonstration, that the Company is able to supply the light offered in my letter of June 8. For this purpose the Gas Company is prepared to supply light and maintain, fifteen (15) to twenty (20) of such lamps, during the period of demonstration, free of cost to the community.

That incandescent gas has been found by some of the most advanced communities, to possess advantages warranting its extended adoption by Municipal authorities, is proved by the numbers of such lamps at present in use for public lighting. May I draw your attention to the following statistics:—

	Population.	Lamps.
Shanghai	544,500	700
Liverpool (where the electricity undertaking is in the hands of the corporation, and the gas represented by a public company)	685,000	23,556
Leeds	429,000	16,135
Calcutta	1,322,500	11,943
Bradford	280,000	12,142
Sydney	488,000	10,535

Figures might be quoted showing also how extensively incandescent gas lighting has been adopted by the Municipal authorities of Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other great Continental cities.

I would take this opportunity of informing the Council that a special commission has been appointed by the London County Council to visit the leading towns in Europe and to report fully on the vexed question of public lighting, and have recently completed their labours.

A report, of the nature of which we are at present in ignorance, will be published shortly, and I trust that on receipt of same, the Council will allow me to forward them a copy.

In conclusion I am instructed by my Directors to request that, as the letter you have published contains statements detrimental to the Gas Company's interest, and of a nature which may be accepted by the public without consideration, you will be good enough to have this reply thereto published in the next issue of the "Municipal Gazette," or failing that to

acquiesce in its publication in the public press, together with the other letters which have passed between us relative to this matter.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVFSO, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 29, 1909.

SIR,—Delay in replying to your letter of August 21, in continuation of previous letters on the subject of public lighting by gas and by electricity, has been due to the fact that the Council was in recess at the time of its receipt and until September 15. The matter had the attention of the Works Committee at its first meeting after the recess, and I am now directed to state that the Council is of opinion that little good will result from prolonging the correspondence.

I am to add that the lighting arrangements for the current year are now completed, and that the whole of your representations on the subject will be taken into consideration in framing proposals for 1910. In the meanwhile in accordance with your request, your letter will be published in the number of the "Municipal Gazette" next ensuing.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Assistant Secretary.

G. R. WINGROVE, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The proposals for better supervision of buildings in course of erection, by the registration of practising architects, to which reference has been made in the Reports for 1907 and 1908, was brought to an unsatisfactory conclusion in the course of the year.

The letter addressed to the Consular Body on September 17, 1908, was the subject of passing reference at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, whereafter the following correspondence took place:—

Shanghai, March 25, 1909.

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn by references in the local Press to the fact that the Municipal Council has not received our letter of October 6, 1908, in regard to the question of registration of architects. I suppose that this letter has been mislaid and I have, therefore, the honour to forward herewith copy of same.

I venture to express my surprise that in a question considered by it as important enough to require reference to the Ratepayers in March 1908, the Council has been so long before discovering that its letter of September 17 had remained without reply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

[Copy.]

Shanghai, October 6, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 17, forwarding a copy of the report of the sub-committee with respect to new foreign buildings.

By direction of my colleagues I beg to state in reply that the necessity of the proposed alteration in the Land Regulations is not, in the opinion of the Consular Body, made sufficiently apparent and that the existent regulations concerning the matter give the International Municipal Council ample powers if exercised.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 5, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 25, enclosing a copy of a former letter dated October 6, on the subject of the proposal to register architects practising in the Settlement, which I hasten to assure you did not reach the Council.

To take first the point as to my reference at the Ratepayers' Meeting to the interval which had elapsed since my last letter on this subject, I venture to remind you that the Council's dispatch of April 13, 1907, desiring the reintroduction of the bamboo at the Mixed Court, remained for more than twelve months without reply: that of June 29, 1908, calling for more regular procedure in regard to native inquests, similarly waited for nine months: while that of May 14, 1908, on the subject of the "Alhambra" stood unanswered for four months. While thus the case in point presented no unusual feature, I have to express regret that I did not find an opportunity verbally or otherwise to inquire what steps the Consular Body was taking in the matter.

Turning, however, to the question itself of the proposed amendment of Article XXX of the Land Regulations, which proposal has received the approval of a Special Meeting of Ratepayers, I have the honour to request that a fuller expression of the views of your colleagues and yourself may be given. The Council has, as you are aware, published a very full account of the difficulties which it is sought to remedy, and the change is believed to be legally necessary before those difficulties can be surmounted. If, therefore, in the opinion of the Consular Body, the desired result is attainable under existing powers, you will doubtless be willing to afford me the benefit of your further views as to the manner in which this may be done.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, April 19, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 5 concerning registration of architects, and in reply am desired by the Consular Body to confirm our previous letter on the same subject and to point out that we do not find sufficient reasons to registrate architects, registration which should create a monopoly.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 18, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of April 19, in continuation of the correspondence on the subject of the proposed registration of Architects and Civil Engineers, I have the honour to forward, herewith, for the information of the Consular Body, copy of a letter which has been received from the Special Committee appointed for the framing of additions to the rules with respect to new Foreign Buildings in terms of the proposed amendment of Article XXX of the Land Regulations as approved at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers on March 20, 1908.

In my letter of March 31, 1908, it was explained that the change suggested has been dictated in view of the number of houses of negligent construction in the Settlement, and the Council is confident that by the enclosed collective assurance on the part of the framers of the rules all doubt which the Consular Body has entertained as to the intention and effect of the proposed measure will be removed.

I have the honour, therefore, to express the hope that the question will now receive the Consular Body's favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, May 29, 1909.

SIR,—The Committee appointed by the Council to discuss and devise a code of Rules for the Registration of Architects and Civil Engineers in Shanghai have, as requested in your letter of the 17th instant, considered the Senior Consul's letter of April 19, and the Council's minutes of April 21 and 28, and beg to state that it was not the intention of the framers of the Rules that anything in the nature of a monopoly should be established, on the contrary it was agreed that every person practising in Shanghai as an Architect or Civil Engineer at the date of the Rules coming into force should *ipso facto* be included in the list of Authorized Architects.

Throughout their deliberations the Committee have had in mind the fact that the case of an applicant for admission to the list of Authorized Architects, who produces credentials officially recognized in his own country, on being referred to

the Committee would naturally be recommended to the Council for approval, and that the Council would endorse the recommendation as a matter of course.

Your obedient servants,

CHAS. H. GODFREY,

Acting Engineer and Surveyor, Chairman.

C. BAEDEKER.

J. J. CHOLLOT.

N. E. CORNISH.

ARTHUR DALLAS.

GILBERT DAVIES.

W. M. DOWDALL.

H. KING-HILLER.

A. MARTI.

A. P. WOOD.

It will be noted that Messrs. Cornish and Davies were respectively nominated as representatives of the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects in China *vice* Messrs. Simpson and Scott absent from Shanghai; Messrs. Baedeker and A. Marti also signed on behalf of Messrs. H. Becker and M. Marti respectively.

Shanghai, July 4, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 18 in regard to the proposed registration of architects, and, in reply, am directed to state that, as pointed out before, the Consular Body is of opinion that the Council is sufficiently empowered by the existing provisions of the Land Regulations to avoid the inconveniences complained of. In most of the countries represented in Shanghai, architects must not be registered before being allowed to practice. Plans can be drawn up by anybody however may be his deficiency in diploma or experience; but when the plans are not made in accordance with the local regulations on the subject, permit for building may be refused at the discretion of the competent authorities, and when a building collapses the responsibility of any damage can easily be ascertained by the legal ways.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Upon receipt of the communication immediately preceding the Council gave directions for the application of the Land Regulations and Building Rules with the utmost strictness. The particular attention of the Municipal Engineer was drawn to the following words contained in Article XXX of the Regulations:—"And the Council may remove, alter or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of such Rules or of any Bye-law of the Council."

ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE.

The membership of the Electricity Committee has wholly changed during the year, Messrs. G. Wulleumier and E. C. Pearce replacing Messrs. Pilcher and Anderson in April, and Mr. A. H. Collinson filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Grant Mackenzie in October.

The Committee has met nine times for the discussion of the affairs of the Department, and has devoted its attention to the reduction of the price for private lighting to Tls. 0.13 per unit, *vide* Municipal Notification No. 1958 of March 19, to the development of the use of electricity for power, heating and cooking, etc., and to the compilation of a special traction tariff, *vide* elsewhere in this Report under "Tramways."

SALE OF LAMPS.

The difficulties under which consumers laboured during recent years in the matter of obtaining satisfactory types of lamps for domestic use were called forcibly to the Committee's attention in December 1908, and the Engineer again pointed out the serious disadvantage to the Department due to the numerous brands of inferior bulbs on sale locally, this with particular reference to native consumers. The Committee thereupon repeated its recommendation to the Council that the sale of lamps be disassociated from the question of fittings, and that if necessary a special direction by the Ratepayers be secured to that end. It was made clear to the leading contractors that there was no underlying desire to re-embark upon municipal trading, but merely, by securing the provision of efficient lamps, to introduce the more general adoption of electricity, and thus tend to the extension of their business. The following Resolution was therefore proposed by Mr. F. Anderson at the Ratepayers' Meeting in March; it was seconded by the Chairman of Council and carried by a considerable majority :—

"That the Council be hereby authorized to resume the sale of electric lamps, as distinguished from 'fans and other fittings' to which the Resolution, passed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers on January 26, 1904, made reference."

Subsequently arrangements were concluded for the purchase of contractors' existing stocks at a fixed rate per cent above invoice cost, and in July tenders were called for locally for the Council's requirements *vide* Municipal Notification No. 1982. From about 30 tenders received the following selections were made :—

(a) 9,700 Carbon Filament Lamps :—

Messrs. Brighten, Malcolm & Co. "Cryselco" 4,850 lamps	£132. 0s. 0d.
The Shanghai Electric & Asbestos Co., Ltd. "Robertson" 4,850 lamps	£131. 10s. 0d.

(b) 23,250 Metallic Filament Lamps :—

Messrs. Brighten, Malcolm & Co. "Cryselco" 11,625 lamps	£1,336. 14s. 3d.
The Shanghai Electric & Asbestos Co., Ltd. "Osram" 11,625 lamps	£1,472. 10s. 0d.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1909.

GENERATION.

The plant in the Generating Station has been maintained in good order and repair with two exceptions. These exceptions are the two 800 K.W. alternators which are driven the one by a Parsons' and the other by a Willans' steam turbine. The troubles with these alternators have been mostly due to the overheating of the rotors. Trouble was experienced with the rotors of these machines from the start, but the imperative necessity of providing additional plant to meet the winter requirements of both 1907 and 1908 left no choice but to accept the machines as they were. The makers of the alternators built a spare rotor, interchangeable between either alternator, and in addition provided copper damping plates for the pole tips of the rotors. These damping plates have reduced to a certain extent the abnormal temperature rise in the rotors. It has, however, been found necessary to send at different times two of the rotors back to the makers for repair. The result of this rotor trouble has been that either one of the turbines—the most economical generators in the alternating current section of the Station—have been out of commission for no less than 101 days in the year. This unfortunate climax has naturally reflected upon the cost of generating electricity during the year, since less economical generators had to be more frequently run in order to maintain uninterrupted supply to consumers. When it is understood that the turbines consume $28\frac{1}{2}\%$ less steam than the older reciprocating engines, the extra coal and water consumed in producing electricity during the period when they were out of commission will be appreciated. It is principally due to the turbo-alternators being out of commission for so long a period that the items coal, water and oil represent a greater percentage in the costs of generation than was estimated at the beginning of the year. Coal forms by far the largest item in generating costs, and it is in this that the working account shows the greatest variation from the estimate. In spite of these troubles the generating costs—including coal—have been lowered, as will be seen later in this Report. I desire to make it quite clear that the turbines themselves have proved thoroughly satisfactory and that the defects mentioned were confined entirely to the electrical part of the sets.

The design of single phase alternators for high-speed running, such as obtains in turbine practice, presents many difficulties which are more easily overcome in polyphase alternators built to run under like conditions. The two turbo-alternators above referred to are this year to be converted from single to two phase machines at a comparatively trifling cost. The alterations are expected to confine the temperature rise of the rotors within normal limits and further trouble is not anticipated. In fact the rated output of the two machines may possibly be increased by 200 K.W. each, so that a nett increase of 400 K.W. is looked for by the conversion from single to two phase.

The installation of a new feedwater heater towards the end of the year, made by Messrs. Holden & Brooke, has resulted in appreciably raising the temperature of the boiler feed before it enters the economisers. The average temperature of the water leaving the feed heater is 170° — 180° Fahr.

DISTRIBUTION.

Each year the quantity of cable used for extending and enlarging the supply mains increases. During the year 109 miles of cable was erected to meet the growing demand for electricity. This mileage is the greatest so far recorded, being $88\frac{1}{2}\%$ more than was erected in 1908. The various purposes for which it was used are set out below:—

High Tension Feeders extended	19.6 miles.
enlarged	12.5 "
Low Tension " Feeders extended	1.6 "
Distributors extended	19.7 "
" enlarged	10.06 "
Wire for Street Lighting Service—Tungsten metallic lamps	31.03 "
Wire for Street Lighting Service—Arc lamps	14.5 "
Total 108.99 miles.	

The distance between the two furthest points in the area of supply is 10.25 miles.
967 new poles were planted; 315 poles renewed.

TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS.

Five new sub-stations were equipped :—

Jessfield	30 K.W.
New Engineering Works	30 „
North Thibet Road	100 „
Kiangsu Acid Works	30 „
Astor House	200 „

The capacity of existing sub-stations has been increased by 368 K.W. There are now 60 transforming centres where the supply is transformed from 2,000 volts to 400 and 200 volts. Of this number 37 are brick built sub-stations or cast iron kiosks, the remainder being either fixed on poles or housed in out-houses or sheds. The aggregate transformer capacity installed is 3,417 K.W. In the sub-stations proper the average capacity is 100 K.W., but the following are larger :—Town Hall 200 K.W., Astor House 200 K.W., Central Police Station 200 K.W., Municipal Offices 200 K.W., Palace Hotel 250 K.W., Fearon Road 150 K.W.

The automatic series switchgear for cutting out the large transformers and switching in small auxiliary transformers during the period of small demand has worked satisfactorily. This system, designed and supplied by the British Electric Transformer Co., was described in my last year's Report. I am pleased to record that the capital expended in providing this apparatus has been justified by the reduction of wasted energy, and in preserving the transformers from early ageing. Five sub-stations were equipped with this automatic gear during the year, so with the six similarly equipped in 1908 there are now eleven sub-stations operating under improved conditions.

METERS.

House meters were obtained, as during the previous year, from both the British Westinghouse Co. and Messrs Ferranti, Ltd., Manchester. Both types are giving good results. It might be urged in some quarters that the department ought to invite open tenders for the yearly supply of meters. There are, however, objections to such a course, the principle one being that a multiplicity of types means a multiplicity of spare parts, different adjustments, testing constants and other drawbacks. Both types of meter are satisfactory, therefore it would, in my opinion, be inadvisable to discard a well-tried meter in favour of another. The cost of meters has been steadily falling each year, and it is remarkable that such well finished pieces of mechanism can be turned out at the price.

ELECTRIC FANS.

The number of additional fans recorded last year was not as great as in 1908 although there is reason to believe that a great many were connected to consumers' installations without the cognizance of the department. So long as the sale of fans was confined to electrical wiring and fittings contractors, the additions were, I believe, in most instances notified by the contractors. Nowadays fans are also sold by storekeepers not engaged in the electrical business, with the result described above. It is a pity that consumers do not always notify this office of any additions either in lamps, fans, kettles, irons, etc., because interruption to their supply is likely to occur through overloading the house main or branch fuses in their houses if additions are made to the installation by unauthorised persons. The Council's rule stipulating that no additions be made without same having first been inspected by one of the staff of the department is framed as much in the consumer's own interest as that of the department. More satisfactory service and better satisfied consumers would prevail if this rule were invariably observed. I would strongly recommend consumers to purchase all fittings, fans or other consuming devices direct from *bona fide* electrical contractors rather than from jobbers and others not engaged in the electrical trade. The total number of fans connected according to the records is 3,817. The actual number is more likely to be over 4,000.

MOTORS.

There has been a steady gain in both the number and horse power of motors connected. The aggregate number has risen from 82 to 111: the aggregate horse power from 530.45 to 788.27, an increase of 257.82 horse power, say 49%.

A healthy indication of the superiority of electric motors over all other prime movers is the fact that in no instances where motors have been installed have they been taken out or replaced by either steam or gas engines.

The power used in Shanghai by the many local industrial undertakings aggregates well over 12,000 horse power. It is not anticipated that the whole of this power will for some years be derived from electricity, but there is every reason to anticipate that a large proportion of the local factories and mills may follow the lead in other industrial cities the world over. The prospects for the year 1910 are distinctly promising, and I hope at the end of the year to be able to report the acquisition of at least an additional 400-500 horse power.

For the more satisfactory and economical operation of large motors for mill work special power mains will be laid during the year for the supply of 3 phase current. As is well known, for power work the 3 phase alternating current system possesses many advantages over the single phase system. The cost of generation and distribution is lower, the efficiency of the generators and motors is higher, greater flexibility in power work is obtained, and the initial cost of 3 phase motors is appreciably lower than those built for single phase working.

A further reduction in the power rates, by which power users may (under certain conditions) obtain electrical energy at very low prices is already beginning to attract the management of those concerns requiring 100 horse power and upwards. I fully believe that once a start is made amongst the larger undertakings the remainder will follow in course of time. The present day tendency of electricity supply undertakings is to encourage manufacturers and other power users to take electric power by quoting them very low rates. It is found in practice that these low rates are more than justified by the beneficial results on the cost of generation, due regard of course being observed in relation to capital and running costs. The price of electric lighting in those towns where a large supply of electricity is also delivered for power purposes is almost always lower than in those places less fortunately situated where there may be no appreciable demand for power. Shanghai is well situated in this respect and time will prove that as the power load increases so will the costs of generation decrease and electric lighting become cheaper than it already is.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following additional street lamps were erected, in many roads displacing incandescent gas lamps:—

253 60 candle power metallic filament lamps.

54 Enclosed arc lamps.

1 Flame arc lamp.

19 Enclosed arc lamps were replaced by flame arcs.

At the end of the year there were 343 street arc lamps, and 364 60 candle power metallic filament street lamps in use.

On and from January 1, 1909, the prices for street lamps were reduced as under:—

Flame arcs reduced from Tls. 175 to Tls. 170 per annum.

Enclosed arcs reduced from Tls. 175 to Tls. 140 per annum.

60 c.p. metallic filament lamps Tls. 60 to Tls. 27 per annum.

These prices are inclusive of lamps, fittings, poles, labour and maintenance costs.

The whole of Nanking Road from the Bund to Defence Creek is now lit by flame arc lamps; the greater part of the Bund is similarly lighted.

The adoption of the metallic filament (Tungsten) lamp for lighting the less important roads has proved most successful. The lamps have a wonderfully long life, some of them burning over 3,000 hours without any perceptible diminution in illuminating properties. The average life of these lamps is 1,800 hours.

HOUSE SERVICE CONNEXIONS.

537 House service connexions were made, which brings the total connexions to the mains up to 3,269. In 1908 the total connexions were 2,732.

INCREASE IN EQUIVALENT 30 WATT LAMPS.

The recorded increase in equivalent 30 watt lamps, including heaters, fans, etc. (exclusive of motors and street lamps) is 18,716. Compared with the increase in 1908 of 31,072 the figures may not appear promising. The lesser rate I attribute principally to the more general adoption of the metallic filament lamp, and also to the number of small consumers connected. There were more connexions made for small installations of about six lamps than in any previous year. This may be regarded as a most encouraging sign of the times, for it clearly shews that electric lighting is now becoming the poor man's light. What is urgently wanted is a vigorous proselytizing effort amongst native shopkeepers and householders. If local wiring contractors would seriously turn their attention to the fitting up of native houses with a plain cheap system of wiring with the simplest of fittings, I believe a profitable business both to the contractors and this department would result. The advantages to the community in general cannot be exaggerated, since a general adoption of electric lighting—under proper supervision—would reduce to a minimum the native house fires which occur yearly through the crass carelessness of the occupants.

It is to be observed that the figure 18,716 lamps represents the nett increase after allowing for disconnexions and decreased equivalent total of many consumers who have installed metallic lamps throughout in place of the old carbon lamps. I am confident that this slight pause in the rate of increase is but temporary and is the prelude to a more extensive use of electric lighting amongst the Chinese section of the community, who are now beginning to appreciate the superiority and cheapness of electric lighting, with metallic lamps, over other forms of illuminant.

Another contributory cause to the smaller nett increase in the lamps connected may be found in the trade depression. The number of empty houses, both foreign and native, was more in 1909 than in 1908. Wherever one goes in the four districts the houses and shops to let form a large proportion. Such a state of affairs must naturally reflect upon the electricity supply business. In the September quarter of 1908 there were 342 foreign and 3,914 native houses unoccupied; the figures for the same quarter of 1909 had grown to 446 and 4,099 respectively. Granted that new houses are being built, they cannot for some time counteract the loss to the supply undertaking of so many untenanted houses. It may be expected that a revival of trade will react favourably on the property market, which in turn will enable the department to regain the many lamp connexions temporarily disconnected through lack of house occupants.

Amongst the larger consumers connected during the year may be mentioned the Astor House Hotel with an equivalent (not including the extension building in course of construction) of 2,180 30 watt lamps. In addition the supply is given for operating three lifts, and for working a 30 horse power motor driving a refrigerating and ice making plant.

UNITS SOLD AND ACCOUNTED FOR.

5,988,836 units were sold and accounted for. This is an increase of 1,356,061, or 29% over the year 1908 :—

	1909.	1908.
Private Lighting	2,740,487	2,391,586
Public Lighting	632,314	445,143
Heating	4,801	3,805
Power	318,660	154,650
Traction	2,001,718	1,430,889 (10 months)
Used at Works and accounted for	290,856	206,702
Total	5,988,836	4,632,775

It will be noticed that the units used at works and accounted for are higher than in 1908. This is partly due to the traction plant, the condensers of which are driven electrically, being in operation throughout twelve months instead of 10 months as in 1908. There is a noticeable increase in the power units sold.

RATIO OF UNITS GENERATED TO UNITS SOLD AND ACCOUNTED FOR.

The ratio between the units generated and the units sold has again improved :—

1907	77 %
1908	87 %
1909	88.67 %

PLANT CAPACITY OF GENERATING STATION.

The actual generating plant capacity of the Station remains the same as last year, viz. 4,400 K.W. The possible output, however, has been increased by the addition of a 1,000 ampere-hour storage battery which, by means of the 300 K.W. motor generator, can give an additional 300 K.W. to the alternating current supply. It also greatly extends the range of direct current output for traction purposes.

MAXIMUM LOAD.

The maximum load on the Station was 3,100 Kilowatts. 2,400 K.W. for lighting and power, 700 K.W. for traction. The increase over the previous year is 600 K.W. or 24%.

LOAD FACTOR.

The load factor shows a slight improvement, having increased from 21.1% to 22.05%.

The following are the load factors since 1904 :—

1904	16.2 %
1905	18.6 "
1906	18.6 "
1907	19.2 "
1908	21.1 "
1909	22.05 "

For the comparison of our load factor with home undertakings I have selected the same towns as in my last year's Report :—

Town.	Year Ending	Maximum Load in Kilowatts.	Plant Capacity in Kilowatts.	Load Factor.
—	—	—	—	—
T. West Ham	March 1909	6,100	11,400	29.05
T. Salford	Dec. 1908	6,120	7,000	27.66
T. Manchester	March 1909	31,118	39,300	24.55
T. Liverpool	Dec. 1908	17,245	35,300	23.36
T. Halifax	March 1909	2,850	4,750	22.17
T. Shanghai	Dec. 1909	3,100	4,400	22.05
T. Croydon	March 1909	3,295	5,750	20.93
T. Birmingham	March 1909	13,685	17,956	20.36
T. Derby	March 1909	2,300	5,000	19.65
T. Coventry	Dec. 1908	2,835	3,900	19.36
T. Blackburn	March 1909	2,600	4,918	18.49
Glasgow	May 1909	21,585	37,478	18.23
Bristol	March 1909	5,373	12,050	17.23
Leeds	March 1909	8,220	15,740	17.21
Hull	March 1909	4,513	6,454	14.48
Dublin	Dec. 1908	3,274	6,000	13.48
Leicester	Dec. 1908	1,980	4,400	11.82

T. denotes supply to tramways in addition to lighting and power.

COAL.

Throughout the year the coal was supplied by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. 16,137 tons were consumed costing Tls. 101,793, as against 14,099 tons costing Tls. 84,940 in 1908.

The coal per unit generated and sold was respectively 5.35 and 6.02 lbs. as against 5.92 and 6.82 lbs. in the previous year. These figures show an improvement but they are not as good as anticipated at the beginning of the year. The reason is not far to seek and may be directly attributed to the long period, already mentioned, during which the turbines could not be worked. The economy when both turbines are working, as under normal conditions, is so marked that it is easy to account for the coal consumption not having fallen to a lower figure. That the results do, under the circumstances, show an improvement of nearly a pound of coal per unit is highly creditable to the station staff.

OIL AND WATER.

The oil used in the Generating Station was 1,644 gallons, as against 2,888 gallons in the preceding year, saving 43 %.

14,198,000 gallons of town water were used for boiler and other purposes. 17,367,000 gallons were used in 1908. The installation of the Paterson Grease Extracting Plant has been largely responsible for the water saving because since put into use most of the condensed steam from the reciprocating engines has been returned to the hotwell in addition to that from the turbines.

At the time of writing a Mather & Platt pressure filter is being fitted up which is capable of filtering the entire water supply for the Station. All the water will in future be drawn from the creek, passed through the pressure filter and thence to the two storage tanks ready for delivery to the boiler feed hotwell. At least Tls. 1,500 per annum should be saved on the water bill, and since the interest and depreciation on the filter only amount to Tls. 156 per annum the economy is very real.

ANALYSIS OF WORKING COSTS.

Account.	1907	Per Unit	1908	Per Unit	1909	Per Unit	Increase + Decrease —
	Taels	Cand.	Taels	Cand.	Taels	Cand.	Over previous year.
1. Coal	78,023	2.85	84,940	1.84	101,793	1.7	— .14
2. Oil, Waste, Water & Stores	12,082	.44	11,952	.26	9,188	.15	— .11
3. Wages	21,884	.80	31,906	.69	32,917	.55	— .14
4. Repairs and Maintenance	42,343	1.54	58,477	1.26	60,930	1.02	— .24
5. Rent Rates, and Taxes	2,040	.07	4,536	.09	5,671	.09	—
6. Management expenses	33,714	1.23	43,221	.93	51,367	.86	— .07
Totals	190,086	6.93	235,032	5.07	261,866	4.37	— .7

4.37 Cand. @ Ex. 2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ = Approx. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per unit.

The cost item "Wages" covers wages at generating station. The wages incurred on the supervision and maintenance of the distributing system are included in "Repairs and Maintenance."

MIXED PRESSURE TURBO-ALTERNATOR.

In my last Annual Report I stated that the installation of the second 800 kilowatt turbo-alternator had brought the plant capacity of the Station to its limit, in other words that there was no room for more plant. Whilst this was true if the steam generators were confined to the high pressure class it becomes incorrect if turbines of the low pressure or mixed pressure type are adopted. Both in Europe and the States the low pressure and mixed pressure turbines have lately become very general in stations where part of the engines are of the reciprocating type. It is found that great economies can be effected in the

steam consumption, and largely increased output obtained from the generating station, by means of low pressure turbines. It was therefore decided, with the idea of postponing the building of the new Riverside Power House, to instal two mixed pressure turbo-alternators each rated at 480 K.W. (600 KVA) erecting them on the space now occupied by an old 100 K.W. steam-alternator and a 50 K.W. motor generator. These turbines are designed to give full output either when supplied with low pressure exhaust steam from the 600 K.W. Ferranti engines, or when supplied with high pressure steam superheated 100° Fahr. direct from the boilers.

By means of these turbines it will be possible to obtain an additional output from the station of 960 K.W. without installing more boiler plant or burning an extra pound of coal. The turbines, of the Zoelly mixed pressure impulse type, are being built by Messrs. Howden of Glasgow; the alternators by Messrs. Siemens Bros. of London and Stafford. They are designed to run at 3,000 revolutions per minute.

The following is the list of tenders received for the two 480 K.W. mixed pressure turbo-alternators :—

Name.	Alternator.	Price.
Willans & Robinson	Peebles	£ 7,459
Do.	General Electric Co.	7,482
Do.	Vickers	7,603
Belliss & Morcom	Peebles	7,761
Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon	Oerlikon	7,860
Willans & Robinson	Lancashire Dynamo Co.	7,816
Maschinenfabrick Oerlikon	Oerlikon	7,942
James Howden & Co.	Peebles	8,055
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.	Peebles	8,088
Willans & Robinson	Siemens	8,111
Belliss & Morcom	General Electric Co.	8,122
Willans & Robinson	Electric Construction Co.	8,129
Willans & Robinson	Siemens	8,231
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.	Vickers	8,311
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.	General Electric Co.	8,360
Belliss & Morcom	Electric Construction Co.	8,471
James Howden & Co.	General Electric Co.	8,471
Belliss & Morcom	Siemens	8,533
James Howden & Co.	Electric Construction Co.	8,700
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.	Brown Boveri	8,775
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.	Siemens	8,789
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.	Electric Construction Co.	8,815
James Howden & Co.	Siemens (<i>Accepted</i>)	8,838
Belliss & Morcom	Dick Krer	8,839
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.	Siemens	8,909
Parsons & Co.	Peebles	8,934
Willans & Robinson	Dick Kerr	8,943
Parsons & Co.	Parsons	9,118
Belliss & Morcom	Siemens	9,167
Parsons & Co.	Parsons	9,218
Brown Boveri	Brown Boveri	9,521
James Howden & Co.	Dick Kerr	9,559

and two incomplete tenders.

STORAGE BATTERY.

For the more economical operation of the traction plant, and to meet further requirements in the demand for direct current, tenders were called for a storage battery consisting of 264 cells, 1,000 ampere-

hour capacity, together with reversible booster and switchboard. The tender of the Chloride Co. of Clifton Junction, Manchester, was accepted at £3,864. Other tenders received were:—

The Electrical Power Storage Co., Ltd.	£ 3,295
The Tudor Co.	„ 3,508
D. P. Battery Co., Ltd.	„ 3,846

From the accepted tender the sum of £240 for acid is deducted, it being cheaper to procure locally made acid.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The new three-storey buildings, comprising battery room, testing room, garage, heavy and light goods storerooms and native quarters, were practically completed by the end of the year. They occupy the site of the old offices and workshop. On the ground level is the motor car garage, and, raised two feet above ground level, is the battery room in which are installed the 264 cells. Over the garage is a mezzanine floor which will be fitted up as a meter and transformer testing room. The first floor will be used for engine room stores, heavy and general stores. The second floor for light stores and incandescent lamps. A 2½ ton electric lift is in course of erection.

POWER SUPPLY.

For meeting the growing demands for power supply in bulk to large power users two 750 K.W. transformers will be installed at the Electricity Works. These transformers will receive 2 phase current at 2,100 volts from the station switchboard and change it to 3 phase current at 6,600 volts. For distributing the 3 phase extra high tension current an underground cable is to be laid through the manufacturing district until it reaches the outskirts, when it will be carried overhead to those power users outside the congested area. It is realised that by an adhesion to the single phase system at 2,100 volts pressure the costs of transmission would prohibit supplying large power users at such a low rate as would be either profitable to the users or the department. By the adoption of an extra high tension 3 phase system the capital costs for power transmission will be comparatively low and enable electrical energy to be profitably supplied at low prices. The further advantage of this system will render possible the installation of cheaper generating machinery at the new Riverside Power House, and the capital cost of transmission therefrom in the future lower.

The history of almost all electricity supply undertakings where cheap power supply is offered to manufacturers and other power users is one of lower production costs and increased profits. These lower production costs from the acquisition of the power load can and are almost invariably applied towards a reduction in the prices charged for lighting, therefore the more this power business gains ground the better it will be for our lighting consumers.

The newcomer to Shanghai is struck with the smoky aspect of the town. Factory chimneys are the principle offenders in causing this murkiness. Smokeless combustion of coal is not an impossibility but without, in many cases, a costly alteration to the boiler settings or the adoption of other apparatus it is difficult to attain. In most European cities heavy penalties are inflicted upon owners of factory chimneys which emit black smoke. If the Council were to take the matter up seriously there is little doubt that pleasanter atmospheric conditions would prevail in Shanghai. The ideal city of the future will be that in which electricity is the motive power driving the mills and factories, and in which all cooking and heating is performed by the same agent. This is not such an Utopian dream as the assertion may suggest. One has but to contrast the atmospheric conditions in the manufacturing districts of Switzerland and around Niagara, where electricity is mostly, if not entirely, used for all industrial purposes, to realise how much pleasanter localities may be made by the elimination of coal smoke. To bring about this desired end every endeavour should be made to induce those responsible for the running of local factories and mills to install electric motors whenever they may be contemplating extensions to their plant. If such a policy is vigorously pursued Shanghai will the more rapidly approach the ideal condition. I submit that the low prices for power supply now prevailing do offer the inducement for power users to adopt electricity for driving their machinery.

FINANCIAL

The estimated nett profit for the year was Tls 93,224. The actual gross profit was Tls. 82,518 or Tls. 10,706 less than estimated. From this Tls. 82,518 profit Tls. 2,956 has been spent in providing for change of voltage on old distributing mains. It has been customary to charge these expenses against revenue account, although it would be quite correct to debit capital account, because by doubling the voltage on the distributing mains twice the number of lamps can be connected to them without increasing their size. If the voltage were not doubled then the amount of copper in the mains would have to be increased and such costs would of course be charged to capital account. Most of this change over work, which has been spread over a number of years, is nearly completed, so the change over expenses should within a short time disappear. Plant extension charges account for Tls. 2,035, bad debts Tls. 511, and reserve for depreciation of stores Tls. 1,500, or in all, Tls. 7,002. Against this is set the profit on sale of lamps, old stock of fans, and sundry labour in renewing consumers' fuses, amounting to Tls. 1,202, which figure deducted from Tls. 7,002 leaves the total extra expenses Tls. 5,800. Therefore, Tls. 82,518 gross profit is reduced by Tls. 5,800, leaving a nett profit in the year's working of Tls. 76,718.

Taking the Loan capital of the undertaking Tls. 1,369,000 and adding the overdraft of Tls. 164,862, the total is Tls. 1,533,862. The result then represents a nett profit of 5% on the capital. Including interest, Tls. 81,161, the gross profit on the year's working is 10.3%.

The explanation of the net profit being under the estimate is attributable to two causes. The cost of generation is higher by Tls. 10,000. Coal costs are alone responsible for this figure, of which over Tls. 3,000 may be directly traced to the time during which the turbine plant was out of commission. The balance is accounted for by the expected coal economies not being quite realised. Reference to the Analysis of Working costs in this Report will show that in spite of the coal costs being Tls. 10,000 above the estimate there is a marked reduction in the coal per unit sold over the previous year. Also the Works Costs and the Total Costs both show considerable reduction below those of 1908 (*see Table*).

Turning to the revenue from lighting and power it will be seen that this is Tls. 10,346 less than was estimated. Revenue from traction shews but Tls. 76 increase, whilst meter rents, motor and arc lamp hire are less by Tls. 456. It is clear then that if the coal costs had not been exceeded the result on the year's working would have come up to the estimate.

The lower revenue from lighting is easily explained. In the first place the extended use of metallic filament lamps is responsible for a proportion of the lower revenue. It is true that the actual units sold are a little over those estimated, but there is a larger increase in the units sold for public lighting than from private supply. Since the revenue per unit from public lighting is less than from private it follows that for practically an equal number of units the revenue from the former must be less than from the latter. There has been an increase in private lighting units sold of only 14.6% whilst public lighting units have increased by 42% and power units show an increase of 106%. The public lighting and power units are cheap units, *i.e.* they are sold at lower rates than private, consequently the general effect is that the revenue per unit on the *total* is lowered. The estimated revenue per unit for lighting and power was Tls. 0.105 but only Tls. 0.1025 was obtained. This difference of Tls. 0.0025 per unit on the 3,987,118 lighting and power units sold is equal to Tls. 9,968, in fact it is the Tls. 10,000 short of the estimated revenue.

I regard it as a most encouraging sign that the public lighting, and particularly the power, units sold have increased by such large percentages. That the increase in private lighting is on a lesser scale is not surprising. It is the reduction in consumers' consumption brought about by metallic lamps. That the possible economies of the wire lamps are very real may be gauged by a concrete example of a local club where the average yearly consumption was 5,013 units which has been reduced to 2,364 since using wire lamps. Multiply this example by many and the reduced rate of increase in private lighting is explained. In my opinion even this reduction is a good augury for the future. It means that electric lighting is now so cheap that many who could not afford it with carbon lamps will use it in preference to other more dangerous and inferior illuminants. The set back is but temporary. Home undertakings have been passing through the same phase, but the cheapening of electric lighting by the extended use of the wire lamp is already re-acting favourably by gaining more consumers.

6,000,000

5,400,000

4,800,000

4,200,000

3,600,000

3,000,000

2,400,000

1,800,000

1,200,000

600,000

UNITS SOLD
5,988,836

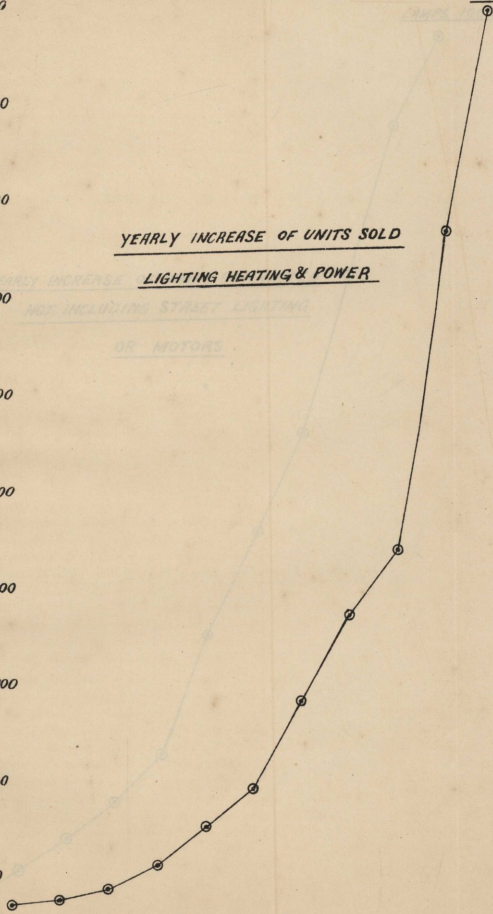
YEARLY INCREASE OF UNITS SOLD

LIGHTING HEATING & POWER

NOT INCLUDING STREET LIGHTING

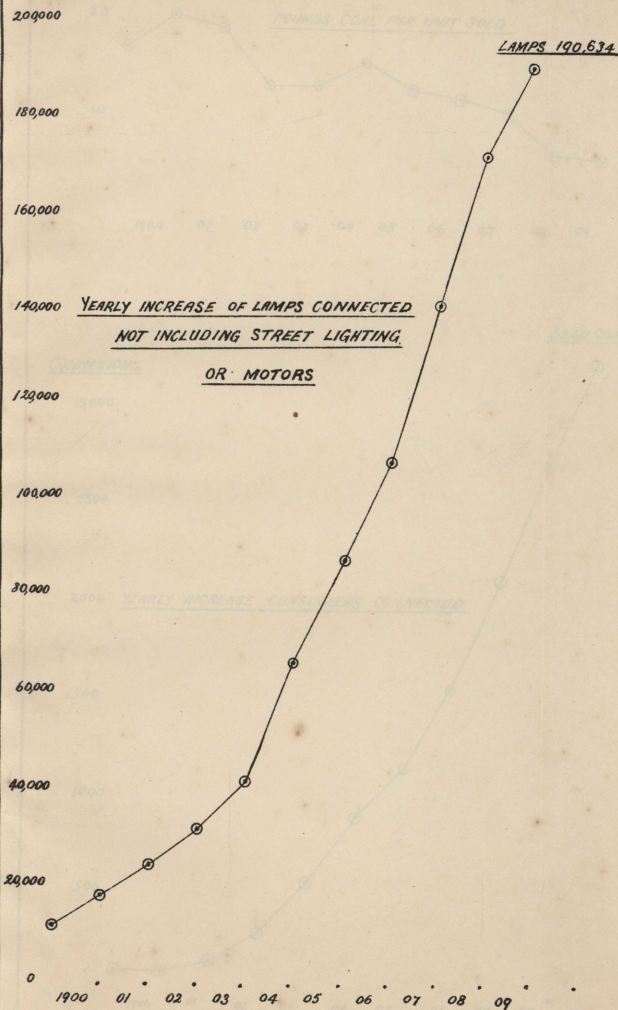
OR MOTORS

0 1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

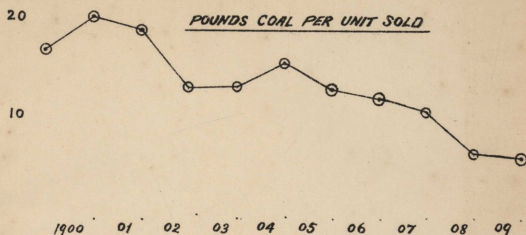


8. CANDLE POWER

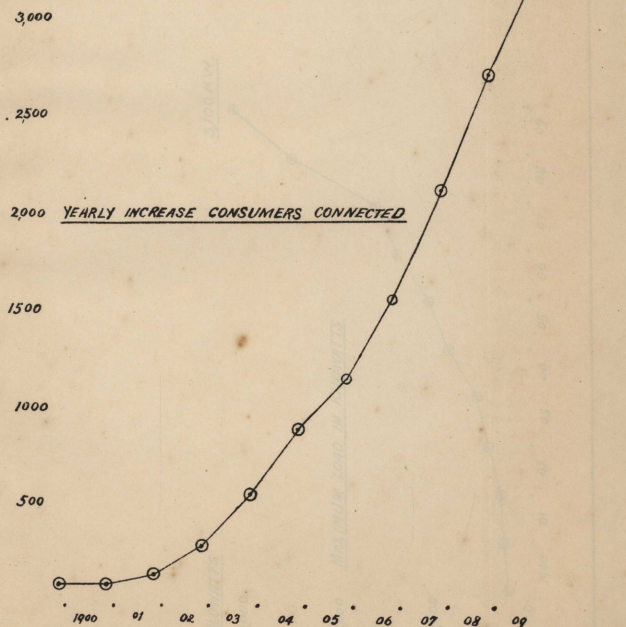
LAMPS



LBS COAL



CONNEXIONS



KILOWATTS

3,100 KW

3,000

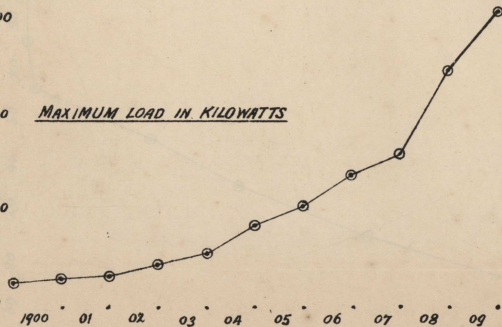
2,000

MAXIMUM LOAD IN KILOWATTS

1,000

0

1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09



COMPARATIVE TABLE

HORSE POWER

700

YEARLY INCREASE

OF

TOTAL HORSE POWER IN MOTORS

600

500

400

300

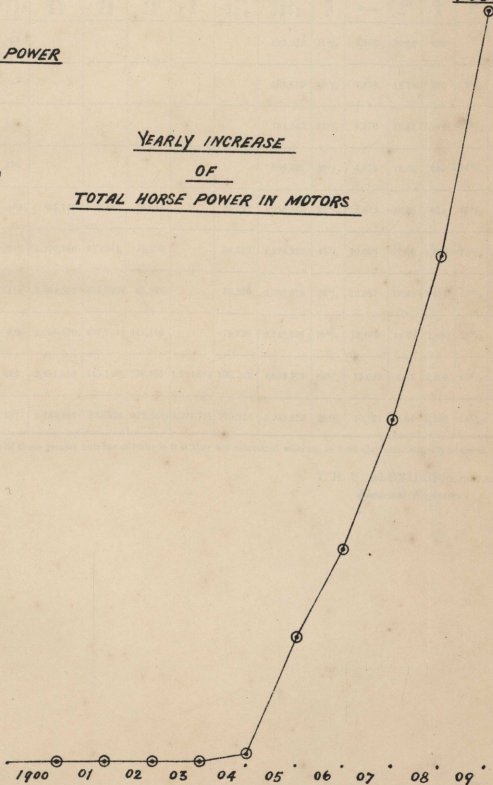
200

100

MOTORS

788 HP

1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09



COMPARATIVE TABLE

	Equivalent No. of 8 c.p. lamps connected.	% Increase.	No. of House Ser- vice connections added during the Year	Units				Sold.			Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K. W.	% Increase.	% Load Factor.
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating.	Traction.	Accounted for and used at Works.	Total Units Sold and Accounted for.	% Increase.					
1900	17,148	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	54						523,922	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4,800	20.52	292		
1901	21,812	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	53						568,669	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4,850	19.10	320	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	
1902	31,841	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	139						754,342	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4,370	13.57	444	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	
1903	42,500	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	270						996,021	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	6,072	13.65	380	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	
1904	66,840	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	402	353,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	8,679	16.00	858	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	16.2
1905	88,201	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	249	1,277,140	410,241	34,350		54,592	1,776,323	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	10,629	13.40	1,090	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	18.6
1906	108,525	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	414	1,704,563	451,950†	65,932		85,230	2,507,675	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	12,681	12.30	1,411	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	18.6
1907	140,846	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	529	2,065,499	457,207†	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	13,489	11.01	1,630	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	19.2
1908	171,918	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	622	2,391,586	445,143	158,455	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	14,099	6.82	2,500	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	21.1
1909	190,634	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	537	2,740,487	632,314	323,461	2,001,718	290,856	5,988,836	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	16,137	6.04	3,100	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	22.05

† The explanation of these greater number of units is that they are calculated whereas, in 1908 they were actually metered.

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M.INST.E.E.,
Electrical Engineer.

ELECTRICITY **REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE**

Dr.

		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To Generation of Electricity.—</i>			
Charges		664.63	
Coal		101,793.18	
Maintenance		9,187.99	
Repairs		11,479.88	
Passage		924.89	
Wages		32,916.61	
			156,966.68
<i>" Distribution of Electricity.—</i>			
Charges		2,848.88	
Maintenance		8,723.47	
Repairs		4,332.89	
Passage		1,233.70	
Wages		30,721.83	
			47,860.77
<i>" Rent and Taxes</i>			5,671.45
<i>" Insurance</i>			4,401.16
<i>" Management Expenses.—</i>			
Salaries and Wages		37,556.64	
Fee to Members of Committee		2,250.00	
Charges		7,159.09	
			46,965.73
<i>" Depreciation.—</i>			
On Buildings, Works	4,112.26		
" " Sub-Station	131.76		
		4,244.02	
" Plant Generation		47,330.86	
" Plant Distribution—			
Mains	7,800.47		
House Service	12,268.56		
Transformers and Gear	12,163.62		
Public Lighting	5,158.13		
		37,390.78	
" Plant on hire	1,526.19		
" Furniture	288.07		
" Motor Cars, Lorry and Carriage	2,098.82		
			92,878.74
<i>" Balance carried to Net Revenue Account</i>			354,744.53
			163,678.92
		TOTALS	518,423.45

NET REVENUE

	Tls.
<i>To Interest</i>	81,161.23
<i>" Special Charges Account, Plant Extension</i>	2,035.08
<i>" Expenses in connection with change of voltage on Distributing Mains</i>	2,955.64
<i>" Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts</i>	511.13
<i>" Reserve for Depreciation of Stores</i>	1,500.00
<i>" Balance carried to Balance Sheet</i>	76,718.21
	TOTALS
	164,881.29

ESTIMATE FOR 1910

										Tls.	Tls.
REVENUE.											
<i>Electricity.—</i>											
Lighting and Power	...	5,256,000	units at an average of Tls. 0.094 per unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	494,064	
Traction	...	2,000,000	units at Tls. 0.436 per unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,200	
Meter rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	
Rent of motors and arc lamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	
										602,264	
EXPENDITURE.											
<i>Generation of Electricity.—</i>											
Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,360	
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,990	159,150
<i>Distribution of Electricity.—</i>											
Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,386	54,386
<i>Rent and Taxes</i>											
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000
<i>Management expenses.—</i>											
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,241	
Fees to members of Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250	
Charges (stationery, locomotion, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500	47,791
<i>Insurance</i>											
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000
<i>Interest</i>											
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		94,000
<i>Depreciation</i>											
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		111,000
<i>Passages</i>											
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500
<i>Sundries and Contingencies</i>											
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20,000
										497,827	
Balance											104,437
										TOTALS	602,264

N.B.—The above estimate is shown in a form comparable with the subsequent Revenue Account; the following details as to personal emoluments are added in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's Accounts.

<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>		
Electrical Engineer	Tls. 8,400	
Deputy Electrical Engineer	5,557	
Station Superintendent	3,600	
2 Engineering Assistants	5,875	
5 Assistants	10,790	
Foreman Mechanic	3,041	
2 Mains Foremen	4,273	
Chief Clerk	3,600	
4 Clerical Assistants	8,337	
3 Meter Readers	4,999	
5 Collectors	8,434	
Rent Allowance.		
Electrical Engineer	1,200	2,964
Assistants	1,764	
Language Allowance	576	
Superannuation	7,139	
Chinese Staff	32,032	
	Tls. 109,617	

ESTIMATE FOR 1910—continued.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	
2—500 K.W. Steam Turbo-Alternators complete with exciters, regulating resistances and switches. One set of Condensing plant, pump, motors, etc. Modifications and additions to old condensing plant.	£
Pipework valves and oil separator. J. Howden & Co. (on order)	8,838
Altering T/6 and T/7 generators MG II and switchgear for 2 phase working. Bruce, Peebles & Co. ...	1,210
Air Compressor for dynamo cleaning. Reavell & Co. (Samuel, McGregor & Co.)	91
Electric drill. Bruce, Peebles & Co. (arrived)	16
Commutator grinder. Phillips & Co.	35
One shaping machine	100
One screw cutting lathe	105
One pipe bending machine	20
One set of 1 ton pulley blocks	22
Sundry machine tools	70
Transformers & gear. British Electric Transformer Co. (on order)	1,849
100 W.L. Tubular Poles. Bullers Ld. (arrived)	300
High Tension switchgear. British Westinghouse Co. (arrived)	110
Instruments... ..	72
One electric goods lift 2½ tons. Penrose & Co. (Samuel, McGregor & Co.) (arrived)	411
Flame arc lamps and accessories. The Union Electric Co. (on order)	219
Lighting arrestors. Brown, Boveri & Co. and Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon (on order)	350
Oil break switches. Reyrolle & Co. and Cowans, Ltd. (on order)... ..	273
Service meters. Ferranti Ltd. (on order)	1,000
Station meters. Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd. (on order)	73
2 Step Up Transformers 940 K.V.A.	1,000
Extra High Tension switchgear	400
Extra High Tension underground mains	3,500
Extra High Tension overhead transmission lines	466
Freight, duty, commission, etc. on above	2,650
	£23,180
at ex. 2/4 = Tls.	198,685
Enclosed arc lamps and accessories Gold \$762. General Electric Co. N.Y. (Andersen, Meyer & Co.) (on order)	1,300
One Feeder Regulator Gold \$1,090 f.o.b. General Electric Co. N.Y. (Andersen, Meyer & Co.) (on order)	2,200
Foundation and sundries for steam turbo-alternators	5,000
Stores	100,000
Light Frame Iron Bridge for connecting offices with new godown. Public Works Department	300
Sundry work to complete new godown. Public Works Department	1,750
Contingencies	10,000
	TALS 319,235

GENERAL.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

The problem of the Northern Boundary of the Settlement and the need for its enlargement and more permanent definition has during 1909 made some way towards solution. The Council's proposals have received endorsement at the hands of the Consular Body, of the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting, of the China Association and of the American Association. Complete unanimity of view characterises the despatches and resolutions of these various bodies, and earnest representations to Peking, London and New York have been made as a result.

The year's correspondence is voluminous, opening, so far as the Council is concerned, with a despatch from the Consular Body forwarding copies of the interchange of letters with the former Viceroy at Nanking, to which reference was made on page 234 of last year's Report. The Council deferred reply until after the Ratepayers' Meeting, at which a Resolution was about to be proposed, drawn with a view to shewing the public that the difficulties experienced in regard to policing on the boundary were real, and to affording an opportunity for supporting by public vote, the action which it was understood was then being taken by the Representatives of the Treaty Powers.

This Resolution was proposed by the Chairman of Council, and, with the exception of the vote of Dr. J. C. Ferguson, was carried unanimously in the following terms :—

"That this meeting would approve of the inclusion within the limits of the Settlement, of the tract of land lying between the Railway and the Soochow Creek, from the Cantonese Cemetery to the Hongkew Recreation Ground; and that the Council be authorized to maintain unrelaxed endeavours to this end."

Upon first assuming office the new Council forwarded the text of this Resolution for transmission to the Diplomatic Body in Peking.

Shanghai, February 9, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith for the Council's information copy of two documents relating to the question of the extension of the Settlement :—

(a) Letter dated July 3, 1908, from the Consular Body to His Excellency Tuan Fang, Governor-General of the Liang Kiang;

(b) Translation of letter dated July 29 from the latter, the unsatisfactory conclusion of which reply was already communicated to you in a semi-official interview on or about October 7.

I beg now to confirm the request that I made to you at the time, that the Council be kind enough to let us have

(a) their plans as to the extension in question;

(b) the conditions upon which they are prepared to agree in case a definite extension be granted.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

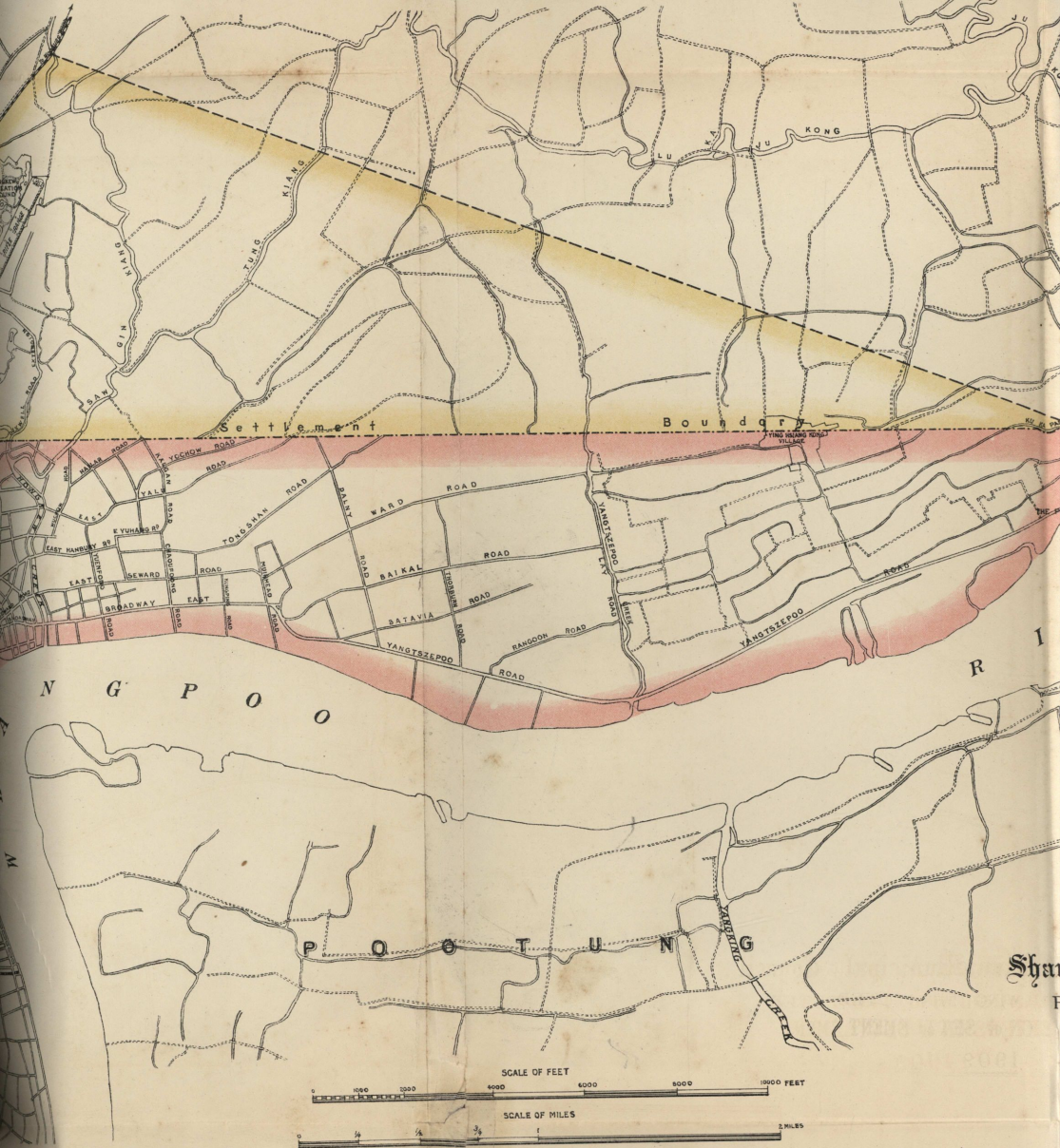
D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 3, 1908.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—During the last few years the growth in various directions of the Shanghai Settlements has been continually brought to the notice of the Consular Body. Since the extension of 1899 what is known as the Northern district of the Settlement has developed to an extent which it was impossible at the time to anticipate. So great has been the congestion that not only have extensive suburbs sprung up beyond the boundary but large numbers even of the foreign residents have been compelled to leave the district and buy land and build houses for themselves outside the limits of the Settlement. It is to meet the wants of these foreigners in the matter of sanitation, police protection, and other conveniences as well, in the general interest of all residents in the International Settlement to whose health and security the conditions in these suburbs are a perpetual menace, that a further extension of the area under Municipal control is urgently desirable.







As Your Excellency is no doubt aware the Settlement was last extended in 1899. The necessity of the extension then applied for was admitted by your predecessor, His Excellency Liu Kun-yi, who recognized that the conditions of foreign residence had greatly changed since 1845 when the original boundaries were laid down. It was only to the small portion of the proposed extension which formed part of the Paoshan district that he objected on the ground, first of all, that foreigners were not permitted to own land in the Paoshan district, and, secondly, that it contained within its limits the Railway Station and that, if the Station were included within the Settlement, it might serve as a pretext for foreign interference with the administration of the Railway. The reasons were not very cogent ones, but rather than prolong the negotiations any longer, the Consular Body reluctantly agreed to the exclusion of the district in question. At the same time it was explained to the Viceroy that in view of the growing importance of the locality which had been struck out, the Consular Body could not pledge themselves to accept this compromise as a final settlement of the question, and if, in the near future, necessity of securing Municipal control over the suburbs in this locality should force itself on the foreign community, the Consular Body would take the matter up again.

Since that date the development of the whole Settlement, but particularly, as I have shown, of its Northern district, has been marvellously rapid. Its population had risen from 350,000 in 1900 to over 550,000 this year and, now in proportion to its area, it is one of the most densely populated localities in the world. It is not surprising therefore, that, in the opinion of all those interested in the welfare of this community, the area of the Settlement is no longer sufficient for the needs of its inhabitants, and in the interests above all of the public health, an extension in the direction in which the overcrowding is greatest has become a matter of immediate necessity.

With this view the Consular Body is in entire agreement. The urgent need of an immediate extension of the North boundary principally has been obvious to my colleagues and myself for many months past. The time, in our opinion, has now come when the question can no longer be deferred. We have the less hesitation in bringing this application for an extension to your notice in view of the fact that the reasons given by His Excellency Liu Kun-yi in 1899 for refusing to allow any portion of the Paoshan district to be included within the limits of the Settlement no longer hold good. Since that date permission has been given to foreigners to lease land in this district, and already practically the whole of the land lying between the Northern district of the Settlement and the Railway line is registered in Foreign Consulates. The extension in that direction will not include within its limits the Railway Station or any portion of the Railway line, which is, in fact, the extreme boundary suggested for the proposed addition in that direction to the Settlement. The apprehensions therefore, felt by His Excellency Liu Kun-yi regarding the possible effect of the inclusion within Settlement limits of the Railway Station need not be shared by Your Excellency.

For the reasons given above we are convinced that the extension in the Northern direction (Paoshan) proposed will meet with no opposition in principle from Your Excellency. In case, however, it should be urged by you that the area which it is desired to bring under Municipal jurisdiction is already under the control of a Chinese Municipality, I am instructed by my colleagues to state that the administration of this Municipality has not given satisfaction to the residents therein, and seeing that the conditions in the district in which it functions continue to be a menace to the health and good order of the adjoining Settlement, they are unable to admit that its establishment has proved, or is ever likely to prove, an efficient substitute for foreign Municipal Government.

Any alteration in the boundaries of the Settlement will involve an amendment of Article I of the Regulations, and as under Article XXVII any such amendment must be consulted upon and settled by the Foreign Consuls and the Local Chinese Authorities before being finally submitted to the Foreign Representatives and the Supreme Chinese Government at Peking for confirmation, I have the honour, on behalf of my colleagues, to request Your Excellency to be so good as to instruct the Shanghai Taotai, or any other officer whom it may seem good to you to appoint, to enter into negotiations on the subject with the Consular Body so that an understanding on the subject may be reached at the earliest possible date.

I have the honour to be, Your Excellency,

Your most obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

His Excellency TUAN FANG,
Governor-General, Nanking.

[The Viceroy's reply was published on page 234 of the Report for 1908.]

Council Room, Shanghai, March 11, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on March 6 of your letter of February 27, upon the subject of the Council's proposals for the extension of the Settlement.

Replying thereto I have the honour to state that in view of the Resolution to be brought before the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting next week, the terms of which have already been made public, the Council desires to leave this question in the hands of its successors in office, and that a further letter will be addressed to the Consular Body on the subject in due course.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 29, 1909.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of March 11, on the subject of the Council's proposals for the extension of the Settlement, I have now the honour to inform the Consular Body officially of the Resolution which was passed at the meeting of Ratepayers on March 22, wherein the inclusion of certain districts south and west of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway met with the universal approval of the Ratepayers assembled.

I need not dilate at any length on the reasons adduced for this measure of unification, for the remarks which I addressed to the meeting are fully reported in the local Press.

Referring to the passage in your letter of February 27, which reached me on March 6, as to a semi-official communication on or about October 7, I do not desire to say more than that I have no recollection of the interview in question.

I now, in accordance with your request, enclose a plan showing the Settlement as it at present exists, and as proposed for extension. Your further request for the conditions to which the Council is prepared to agree presents some difficulty inasmuch as Settlement extension is urged rather as a matter of public necessity than as a concession to be sought from the Chinese Government for which a *quid pro quo* may rightly be demanded. I have, however, the honour to state that any proposals for the advantage of the native community which may be advanced would receive the Council's immediate and careful consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 8, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence published in this morning's "Municipal Gazette," on the subject of the extension of the Settlement, I have the honour in the name of the Council to request that the Consular Body, apart from any negotiations or action which may be taken locally, may be good enough to transmit the text of the Resolution which was passed by the Ratepayers on March 22, to the representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking.

To this end I have the honour to enclose two copies of the Report of the Meeting, so that the actual evidence of the unanimous wish of the electorate may be known to Their Excellencies the Ministers.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The Consular Body lost no time in taking the matter up with the newly appointed Viceroy, who, however, has maintained the same rigid attitude of opposition as that of his predecessor. His refusal to negotiate on the subject rests on the old objection to the inclusion of Paoshan, and he brings forward the plea that the policing and sanitation of the districts which it is proposed to include in the Foreign Settlement, are about to be improved under native supervision. The loathsome beggar huts to the north of Kashing Road, and the fetid squalor west of Haining Road, are sufficient evidence of the value of these assurances.

Shanghai, October 18, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith for the Council's information two documents relating to the question of Settlement extension.

(a) Copy of a letter addressed on August 21 to the Nanking Governor-General;

(b) Copy and translation of a letter received from the latter under the date of August 27;

which documents form, with the former ones already communicated to you, the whole of the correspondence exchanged with the Chinese authorities on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, August 21, 1909.

EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to refer by my letter of July 3 and to your predecessor's reply of July 29, 1908, in regard to a proposed extension of the International Settlement.

The Consular Body desire me to remark that it is anything but likely that when agreeing in 1899 to an extension of the Settlement your predecessor Governor-General Liu had for object to settle the matter once for all and that the Consuls would have shared such a view; as a matter of course no foreign authorities would ever have thought of thus enclosing the Settlement within unalterable boundaries while it was evident that no limits could be fixed to its growing.

It is true that the present area of the Settlement would probably suffice as a place of residence for the foreign community, but it seems that Your Excellency does not realize how small a portion of these 32,000 mow is available for foreign use. There are about 50,000 Chinese houses in the Settlement, and 3,000 foreign houses only; still is the number of the former apparently too small if compared with the demand, for we are just in receipt of a letter from the Taotai, with a petition from a great number of Chinese residents, where the principal cause ascribed to the distress now prevailing among certain classes of people is the high rate of rents wanted for houses in Shanghai. In fact the number of Chinese merchants or workmen who elect to come to Shanghai to carry on business or get a livelihood or simply reside and have an investment for their money and who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of foreign administration, will inevitably and unremittently increase, with the result that the area where to build foreign houses will be more and more curtailed.

Since so many Chinese appreciate the advantages which life in the Settlement affords them, and occupy a great part of the place originally set apart for the use of foreigners, we do not see why a portion of land should be reserved just there where the Settlement is likely to grow out. The existence of the foreign settlement is the only reason why so great a number of Chinese have elected to domicile in Shanghai; those who do not like to reside in the Settlement, shall always have room enough anywhere else than on our borders, and as to the chances of success of the experiment made at Chapei to establish there a Chinese settlement, you will agree that they are rather small owing to the position and shape of the site chosen for the purpose, while the conditions under which it is at present administered constitute a permanent danger to the public health and security.

The irregular and very often built on boundary line which now separates the International Settlement from Chapei is responsible for most of the incidents and difficulties which are constantly taking place between the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Chapei Constabulary; I need not draw your attention to the advantages which would be afforded in this respect by a clear and well known boundary such as the railway line. It must be understood indeed that the latter would not be included within the Settlement area and would remain entirely under Chinese administration. There is no intention at all to interfere with the railway line or the station; we simply consider that if the present artificial and most objectionable boundary line is to be removed, the best suited boundary to be adopted in its stead is the natural and well laid out line constituted by the railroad. Such a line would do as well for the purpose as a boundary wall or creek, and would remove any occasion of friction between the two Police forces as well as leave no grounds for conflicts of jurisdiction.

We are convinced that the inclusion within Settlement limits of the land in question would prove beneficial as much to its present occupants as to the whole community; in this respect it will suffice to mention the economy of a single administration in such matters as the supply of water, electricity and drainage; we venture therefore to urge upon you the necessity for an impartial consideration of the question and to express the hope that you will not persist in your refusal to instruct the Shanghai Taotai to enter into negotiations with us on the subject.

While they would surely bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion such negotiations might also, we think, prove fruitful in other respects. In return for the granting of an extension of the Settlement the foreign authorities in charge of the latter would likely be disposed to accede to some reasonable request emanating from the Chinese residents and it seems that under these conditions an arrangement could easily be reached which would satisfy everybody.

Your Excellency remarks that foreigners have bought land in the Paoshan district temporarily only, and by tolerance. I beg to submit that this is not our view of the question. We cannot admit that Paoshan is outside the limits of the treaty port of Shanghai and we consider the purchase of land by foreigners there as a mere application of the treaty stipulations. In fact nearly the whole of the land lying between the Northern district of the Settlement and the railway line is registered in foreign consulates. As pointed out before large numbers of foreigners having been compelled to leave the Settlement have thus bought land and built houses for themselves outside the limits of the Settlement. Their interests are as much worthy of regard on our part as those of the residents of the Settlement, and it is to meet their wants in the matter of sanitation, police protection and other conveniences as well as in the general interests of all the residents, both Chinese and foreign, of the International Settlement, that a further extension of the area under Municipal control is urgently desirable.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H.E. CHANG JEN CHUN,
Governor-General of Liang Kiang, Nanking.

Translation of letter from the Southern Commissioner of Trade, Chang, to the Senior Consul, dated August 27, 1909.

The letter from the Senior Consul, setting forth a reiterated statement with reference to the question of Settlement Extension has been duly received and the Southern Commissioner of Trade has fully taken note thereof.

It appears that this matter has already been the subject of a reply from the former Southern Commissioner of Trade, Tuan, in July this year, setting forth in detail the circumstances which obstruct action accordingly. This reply is on record.

The Paoshan District is not an open port in accordance with Treaty, and the lease of land at that place by foreign merchants is of course a procedure by way of compromise. You state that the action taken is in accordance with Treaty, but I would sincerely enquire in what clause a treaty stipulation is contained whereby foreign merchants are permitted to

lease land, although it is not at an open port according to Treaty; and I think you will have no means of indicating it. Further, touching the constabulary and sanitation in the Chinese Settlement, this is a matter of internal administration, and directions can of course be given for increased care and attention with a view to its perfection. The request that directions be given to the Shanghai Taotai to take action for the discussion of the matter of Settlement extension is in truth difficult to comply with.

Not only has the Shanghai Taotai received a despatch upon the subject for his information, and with a view to the re-organization of the constabulary and sanitation already undertaken in the Chinese Settlement; but, further, this reply is duly addressed to the Senior Consul, requesting him to take note.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 23, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 18, enclosing copies of the Consular Body's dispatch to the Viceroy at Nanking of August 21, and of his reply.

The Council notes with concern that His Excellency makes no substantial answer to the very cogent reasons which have been put before him for expanding the boundaries of the Foreign Settlement and adds little to what has already been said by his predecessor on the subject.

I have the honour to state that Settlement Extension is at present not merely a matter of desirable development, but a pressing necessity if satisfactory administration and harmonious relations with the local authorities are to be maintained. For this reason it appears to the Council requisite to do more than to address communications to a responsible high official who bestows on the matter so scant consideration. The Council is aware that it is the opinion of certain of the representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking that local agreement on this subject is a necessary preface to the attainment of formal assent by the Chinese Government, and I have therefore the honour to inquire whether the Consular Body would concur in and act on the suggestion that a delegation of three or more of its number proceed to Nanking for the purpose of pressing the question upon His Excellency's notice, and affording him first-hand information as to how matters at present stand in and about the existing boundary.

The proposal which I make is the outcome of serious reflexion on the part of the Council and I venture to express the hope that it may meet with the approval of yourself and your colleagues of the Consular Body.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, November 12, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 23 inquiring whether the Consular Body would be disposed to delegate three or more of its members to go to Nanking for the purpose of pressing the question of Settlement extension upon the Governor-General's notice.

The expediency of such a step had already received the Consuls' attention and I have now been directed to communicate with the Governor-General in that sense.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 16, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of November 12, I have the honour to enclose for your information copy and translation of a reply received from the Nanking Governor-General through the Shanghai Taotai as to the proposed interview with the former on the subject of Settlement extension.

This reply, I regret to say, does not meet our wishes and we had no alternative but to refer the matter to the Ministers at Peking.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang, to the Senior Consul, dated November 30, 1909.

The Taotai has to state that he is just in receipt of a dispatch from the Southern Commissioner of Trade, Chang, as follows:—

"A communication has been received from the Senior Consul to the following effect:—"Upon receiving your letter on "September 7 on the subject of the Extension of the Settlement, and having taken note of its contents, the Consular Body

"proposes to depute several of its members for a personal interview with Your Excellency, for the examination and consideration of this matter. A special dispatch is accordingly written inquiring as to your willingness to receive this deputation, and at what time it may come. It is hoped that information will be given upon these points."

"It is to be observed that the question of Settlement Extension has several times been objected to and opposed by the Board of Foreign Affairs and the former Viceroy, Tuan, and this is on record. Since it is quite out of the question to take action in this matter accordingly, it assuredly need not be discussed again. If the Consular Body must maintain its wish to send a deputation, the Commissioner of Trade should certainly receive it with courtesy, but then it were best that the matter of Settlement extension be not alluded to; and if indeed this question is in fact raised, the Commissioner of Trade can certainly on no principle compromise and consent thereto. The Taotai is directed to reply accordingly to the Senior Consul in order that he may take note."

The Taotai has therefore duly to address this dispatch to the Senior Consul requesting him to be good enough to observe and take the necessary action.

With regard to the question of the inclusion of a portion of the Paoshan District, and to the finality or otherwise of the boundary accepted at the time of the last extension in 1899 it is considered desirable to include herein the following correspondence from the Blue Book, China No. 1 (1900), which constitutes an official record of the facts.

No. 127.

Mr. Baz-Ironside to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received May 9.)

(Telegraphic)

SHANGHAE Settlement extension.

Peking, May 9, 1899.

The extension of the Settlement has been granted on the conditions which I had the honour to report to your Lordship in my telegram of the 7th May.

No. 128.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. Baz-Ironside.

(Telegraphic)

EXTENSION of foreign Settlement at Shanghai.

Foreign Office, May 9, 1899.

With reference to your telegram of the 9th May: What is the importance of the demand for the inclusion of Paoshan in the extension?

Has it been given up?

No. 131.

Mr. Baz-Ironside to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received May 11.)

(Telegraphic)

SHANGHAE Settlement extension.

Peking, May 11, 1899.

With reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 9th May, I have received a telegram from Her Majesty's Acting Consul General at Shanghai stating that the Viceroy at Nanking had strongly opposed an extension into the Paoshan district on account of the railway station which is within the boundaries of that district.

He continues that, although it would have been advantageous, both in order to break through an arbitrary rule and on sanitary grounds, to include such territory in the extension, yet, had the Consuls insisted on this point, the result would have been an indefinite prolongation of negotiations. The Consuls, moreover, have not pledged themselves to accept the present as a final arrangement.

The local newspapers of Shanghai express satisfaction with the extension granted, for the absorption of which some years will be required, and they are of opinion that local needs have been fairly considered.

No. 132.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. Baz-Ironside.

(Telegraphic)

EXTENSION of foreign Settlement at Shanghai: Your telegram of the 11th May.

Foreign Office, May 12, 1899.

You may agree to the proposed arrangement, but should take care that nothing is said which would in any way pledge us to refrain from making demands for further extension in the direction of Paoshan or elsewhere in the future.

No. 137.

Mr. Baz-Ironside to the Marquess of Salisbury. (Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Peking, May 15, 1899.

WITH reference to the question of the extension of the General Foreign Settlement at Shanghai, Sir Claude MacDonald, in his despatch of the 9th January last, narrated the steps taken by him to prevent the grant of an extension to the French Settlement which would have included certain British-owned property. The Chinese Government refused the French demands.

The negotiations between some of the Treaty Power Consuls and the Taotai of Shanghai for an extension of the General Foreign Settlement then proceeded. The Taotai raised many objections to the Consuls' proposals.

On the 16th March the French Minister addressed a letter to the doyen of the Diplomatic Body, Peking, copy of which I have the honour to inclose, protesting against the proposed extension on the ground that it included land assigned by an arrangement made in 1896 by the foreign Representatives in Peking, to an extension of the French Settlement.

On the 17th March your Lordship telegraphed that the French Ambassador in London had made a similar statement to your Lordship.

It happened that at this time Mr. Fearon, Chairman of the Municipal Council of the General Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, was in Peking with a view of explaining matters in connection with the extension, and he was able to state the exact wishes of the Municipal Body in this respect. Her Majesty's Consul General at Shanghai was also referred to by telegraph.

In Legation telegram of the 22nd March it was reported to your Lordship that the land demanded did not include any ground asked for by the French in 1896, and that the French Minister had no desire under these circumstances to oppose the extension.

It was then arranged that an identic note should be sent to the Tsung-li Yamen by the British, American, and German Ministers, to urge the Chinese Government to instruct the Governor General of Nanking to grant the extension asked for by the Consuls. I enclose copy of this note.

On the 13th April the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen informed me verbally that they had written to the Governor General of Nanking in accordance with the request conveyed in the identic note.

Negotiations subsequently proceeded at Shanghai.

Upon receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 5th May, enquiring as to the state of affairs, I referred to Mr. Brennan by telegraph, and was able to report to your Lordship in my telegrams of the 7th and 9th May, that the extension requested by the Consuls had been granted by the Governor General, with the exception of that portion situated in the Pao Shan district.

On the 11th May I telegraphed, in answer to your Lordship's enquiries as to the land in the Pao Shan district, that the Governor General had refused to include it in the extension on account of the presence therein of the Shanghai Railway Station of the Shanghai-Woosung line. I added that it would have been advantageous to have had this land, both on sanitary grounds and in order to break through an arbitrarily imposed limit, but that the Consuls had not pledged themselves to accept the present offer as a final settlement.

On the 12th May your Lordship telegraphed that the extension given might be accepted, but that no pledge should be given as to refraining from demanding further extension in future in any direction. I have instructed Her Majesty's Consul General in this sense.

I have, &c.,
[Signed] H. O. BAX-IRONSIDE.

No. 198.

Consul Bourne to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received June 26).

Shanghai, May 19, 1899.

My Lord,

I YESTERDAY received a telegram from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Peking instructing me to forward to your Lordship copy of a despatch I addressed to him on the 9th instant in regard to the extension of the cosmopolitan Settlement at this port.

I have now the honour to inclose copy of that despatch with its inclosure, and also of a subsequent despatch addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires on the 16th instant on the same subject.

I have, &c.,
(For Consul General, absent on short leave)
(Signed) F. S. A. BOURNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 198.

Acting Consul General Brennan to Mr. Bax-Ironside.

Shanghai, May 9, 1899.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that the negotiations for the extension of the cosmopolitan Settlement which have occupied me and my American and German colleagues for the last few months, have come to a fairly satisfactory conclusion. With the disappearance of Tsai Taotai from the scene all difficulty seems to have been removed. His successor arrived here with instructions to meet our wishes; and at our first meeting with him he agreed to give the extension asked for with the exception of such portion as fell within the adjoining district of Paoshan. The reason given by the Viceroy for excluding every portion of the Paoshan district from the area under the control of the foreign Municipal Council does not seem very cogent; it is that the railway station is situated therein, and it is undesirable to give foreigners any pretext for interfering with the administration of the railway. A corner of the Paoshan district runs as a wedge into the thickly populated part of the suburbs of Shanghai, and it would have been a great gain if we could have obtained control over that quarter; but after weighing all the chances, it was deemed the wiser course to accept at once what was offered to us. The prospects of being successful in avoiding the Viceroy's objections seemed too shadowy to justify us in continuing negotiations, which had already been unreasonably protracted. As the necessity for securing municipal control of the Shanghai

suburbs lying in the Paoshan district forces itself upon the foreign community, a further attempt to extend our Settlement in that direction can be made. The Agreement with the Chinese authorities regarding the extension takes the form of a Proclamation issued to the Chinese population, and of a despatch addressed to the Treaty Consuls enclosing a copy of that Proclamation.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of these documents. The next step now is to get the extension accepted by the ratepayers; and as this extension is practically an alteration in the Land Regulations, it will have to be accepted first by the Consular Body, and then by the foreign Representatives in Peking; after which the new territory will come under the operation of the existing Land Regulations.

In order to enable you to understand what is the extent of the territory added, I proceed to delineate it on the map of Shanghai, of which you have a copy. At the top of the map from the plague station in a straight line to the point where the present boundary meets the Paoshan boundary-line; following the Paoshan boundary to the end of the small creek where the Paoshan boundary-line turns north; from this point the Socchow Creek, which will form the boundary as far as the feather cleaning factory; then to the R in Jessfield Road; on to the foreign cemetery and along the great western road, taking in only the portion painted green.

I shall send a correct plan of the new Settlement as soon as it has been prepared by the Municipal Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) BYRON BRENNAN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 198.

Consul Bourne to Mr. Bax-Ironside.

Shanghai, May 16, 1899.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 13th instant. I would beg, in reply, to refer you to Consul General Brennan's despatch of the 10th May, and also to the translations of Mr. Brennan's replies to the Viceroy at Nanking, and to the Shanghai Taotai, herewith enclosed.

You will see from these that no such pledges as those referred to in your telegram in regard to the possible future limits of the Settlement have been given.

I have, &c.,

(For Consul-General absent on leave)

(Signed) F. S. A. BOURNE.

OPIUM.

At the beginning of the year a police report on the subject of opium smoking stated that in the Native City there were seven establishments where opium might be bought and smoked surreptitiously, and the names and addresses of these houses were accordingly communicated to the Senior Consul for the Taotai's information.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 26, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to the question of the closing of opium houses in Shanghai, and to the statement by the Native authorities that these establishments, so far as the Native City is concerned, have ceased to operate, I have the honour to state that information has reached the Council that the following seven houses within the limits of the City remain open for the consumption of the drug :—

No. 4 Loh Ka Dza
No. 88 Yuen See Ka
No. 91 Ta Bing Ka
No. 114 Dao So Zang Ka
No. 78 Zao Chow Road
No. 91 Se Mung Ka
Dao Zien Ka

the last-named house has no number. It is four doors from the entrance to the Taotai's yamén on the east side, and is used exclusively by the yamén runners.

The Council considers it possible that the Taotai may not be aware of this state of affairs, and desires that the Consular Body may concur in the advisability of communicating with him on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, February 27, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of January 26 giving particulars as to 7 houses within the limits of the Native City remaining open for opium consumption, I have the honour to inform you that the fact having been brought by us to the notice of the Taotai, the latter answered, on February 15, that he had already heard of it, and had again immediately given stringent instructions in this respect to the officials in the city.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 11, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of February 27, I have the honour to forward herewith for your consideration copy and translation of a further reply from the Taotai in regard to the question of the closing of opium houses in the Native City.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Tsai Nai-huang, to the Senior Consul, dated March 5, 1909.

In reply to the Senior Consul's letter of February 12 to the effect that in the Chinese City there are seven shops which sell opium, I have already given a preliminary reply to the effect that having long since heard of the matter, I had given directions for their prohibition. I am now in receipt of a report in reply by Chief Inspector Sun Tiao-ting of the Police Office of the Fourth Road, stating that in compliance with instructions, without giving signs of his intentions, he proceeded to the City, examined all the streets and lanes by districts, and found that there was no disobedience of the prohibition as was mentioned. No. 4 Loh Ka Dza and the other places named in the Taotai's dispatch were all formerly owners of opium-houses, the change of which to opium-shops was approved. Although this change has taken place, the

outside of these shops for the sale of the raw material still retains its former appearance; and since no shop sign is hung up at the door, and on the windows only a small strip of red paper is used whereon is written the price at which the raw material is sold per fraction of an ounce, persons unacquainted with the circumstances and looking merely at the outward appearance, must be led to entertain suspicions, and at first sight, indicate them as disobeying the prohibition by having lamps and inviting people to smoke in secret. Fearing lest his examination should have been incomplete, and that these people though pretending to comply, were secretly disobeying, he again conducted an investigation jointly with Chief Superintendent Yu, and without being accompanied by runners, personally entered into each of the houses, first examining the licence and then the couches, the beds, boxes and quiet corners of the rooms. All these were inspected fully and it was found that there were neither pipes nor lamps nor other such articles. He adds that opium shops do not fall within the closing rule, and that Superintendent Yu before joint action with him, having observed this matter from the newspaper, long since summoned the householders concerned to the office and obtained from them a bond of which the wording was most strict.

I have also received a report in reply from the Central Works Bureau to the effect that orders having been given to the Western District station, a reply was received to the effect that the tenant of No. 78 Zaochow Road, named Hsi Ting-ying is old and well-conducted and has hitherto kept a tailors' shop, having two sons, one a pawnbroker and the other a rice dealer, who both carry on their business respectably and have never smoked opium, while as for the secret sale of opium or the keeping of opium lamps, no such thing has occurred. Hsi Ting-ying was then caused to make out a bond entailing severe penalties, which was duly presented, and after giving strict directions to the detectives of each Police District to continue genuine inquiries, from time to time, a report was presented accordingly.

In a report presented also by the City Magistrate it is stated that before my instructions were received, secret directions were given for thorough investigation, and it was found that all parts were entirely clear of houses, and that there was not the slightest case of keeping lamps or of secret sale; that the evidence of the neighbours of the tenants concerned and the headman was all in agreement; that bonds involving the severest penalties were entered into by these tenants, neighbours and headmen, the documents being enclosed for inspection and record; and that besides continuing investigation from time to time, a communication was addressed to the Anti-Opium Society asking that an officer be deputed to carry out an inspection to the same end.

On receipt of all these replies, having found that there is no discrepancy, while again giving instructions by dispatch for strict investigations by the concerned as occasion arises, I have now to reply, and trust that the Senior Consul will take note of this communication and kindly inform the members of the Consular Body accordingly.

On February 2¹⁹⁰⁹, the International Opium Commission held the first of its fourteen sessions, and the last on February 26. The conclusions to which this assembly arrived regarding the opium question generally were embodied in nine resolutions to be submitted to the respective Governments represented, as follows:

1. That the International Opium Commission recognizes the unswerving sincerity of the Government of China in their efforts to eradicate the production and consumption of Opium throughout the Empire; the increasing body of public opinion among their own subjects by which those efforts are being supported; and the real, though unequal, progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitude.
2. That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the practice of Opium smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of Opium smoking in its own territories and possessions with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.
3. That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation; and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation purports to be aiming, as opportunity offers, at progressively increasing stringency. In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognizes the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of the experience of other countries dealing with the same problem.
4. That the International Opium Commission finds that each Government represented has strict laws which are aimed directly or indirectly to prevent the smuggling of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations into their respective territories: in the judgement of the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations, to any country which prohibits the entry of any Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.
5. That the International Opium Commission finds that the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of Morphine already constitute a grave danger, and that the Morphine habit shows signs of spreading; the International Opium Commission, therefore, desires to urge strongly on all Governments that it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each Government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of this drug, and also of such other derivatives of Opium as may appear on scientific inquiry to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill effects.

6. That as the International Opium Commission is not constituted in such a manner as to permit the investigation from a scientific point of view of Anti-Opium remedies and of the properties and effects of Opium and its products, but deems such investigation to be of the highest importance, the International Opium Commission desires that each Delegation shall recommend this branch of the subject to its own Government for such action as that Government may think necessary.

7. That the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing Concessions or Settlements in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of opium divans in the said Concessions and Settlements, to take steps to that end, as soon as they may deem it possible, on the lines already adopted by several Governments.

8. That the International Opium Commission recommends strongly that each Delegation move its Government to enter into negotiations with the Chinese with a view to effective and prompt measures being taken in the various foreign Concessions and Settlements in China for prohibition of the trade and manufacture of such Anti-Opium remedies as contain Opium or its derivatives.

9. That the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation move its Governments to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, Concessions and Settlements in China. X

Of these the seventh and eighth refer to local measures: the first was already on its way to accomplishment in this Settlement and has been completed as shown below; as to the second, the Council's views have already been indicated in general terms in its letter of June 1, 1908, to the Consular Body, in which the Native Authorities are warned that anti-opium medicines are, in the words of the Health Officer, "either useless, or mere pitfalls" substituting one craving for another. X

No communication passed between the Commission and the Council except in connexion with municipal analysis of eight samples of the most prominent of these anti-opium medicines. The Council's willingness to afford information is expressed in the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, February 16, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to let you know that the President of the International Opium Conference has asked me to furnish them all data concerning opium in the International Settlement.

Trusting that you will be kind enough to give me your aid in this matter, I beg to request that you will let me have any information that the Council may possess regarding opium in the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 19, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 16, desiring information on the subject of opium in the Settlement, for communication to the International Opium Conference.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to state that if the President of the Conference will communicate with me stating what information he desires, the Council will be glad to comply with his request so far as is within its power.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

X In continuation of last year's policy with respect to licensed opium houses, it was decided that the third quarter of their number be closed on June 30, in the same manner as heretofore. X April 17 was fixed for the the drawing, which was conducted as on previous occasions in the Maloo Market.

About the same time a letter was received from the Opium Guild desiring a reduction in the rate of licence fee, upon the grounds that shops in the French Settlement paid less, and that trade generally was depressed. The rate was increased as a matter of policy rather than as a matter of revenue, and a reduction in the number of licences would conform to the Council's views in regard to the traffic in opium generally. Under these circumstances the reply was in the negative. From information contained in the Overseer of Taxes' report on this subject it will be seen that no such reduction can yet be recorded; the number of shops selling the drug has, on the contrary, nearly doubled. The following is an extract from the Police report for July in this connexion:—

"In view of the approaching closing of the remainder of the opium-houses in the Settlement, it may be of interest to state that private smoking is distinctly on the increase.

"There is evidence to show that opium is smoked more than it used to be in lodging-houses and native brothels. It is possible that lodgers carry their own opium more generally than was formerly the custom, but it is not conclusively proved that lodging-house keepers do not in some cases supply the drug and the necessary paraphernalia for smoking."

Such is the last comment which can be made on this subject. It was never anticipated that the abolition of divans could be entirely effective, or would form a death-blow to consumption of the drug, but it remains the visible sign and proof that smoking is discountenanced in the Foreign Settlement and can no longer be a creditable habit among the higher classes of the native community. The concluding step, that is to say, the closing of the last remaining quarter of the houses, took place as pre-arranged on December 31.

At the close of the year a letter from the Senior Consul forwarded for the Council's opinion a copy of an Order issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate directing certain runners to make inquiries and returns in regard to the opium shops within the Settlement.

Article V of the ten Regulations approved by Imperial Decree of February 7, 1907, recorded on page 52 of the Annual Report for that year, explains the meaning of the order. The correspondence bears evidence of failure of an attempt to enforce this tally and official registration through the Opium Guild:—

Shanghai, December 22, 1909.

SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith copy of a Mixed Court order which has just been presented to this office for counter-signature. It appears therefrom that, pursuant to a petition from the Kiangsu Anti-opium Society, the Shanghai City Magistrate has asked the Mixed Court Magistrate to make an inquiry into the conditions of the sale of opium in the Settlement. The present order is therefore issued, enjoining the concerned to produce the information desired by the said society.

I will thank you to let me have, as soon as possible, the Council's views on the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of an order issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate, dated December 21, 1909.

Pao, Mixed Court Sub-Prefect, requires the runner Li Sheng to take note that a communication has been received from the Shanghai Magistrate as follows:—

"A dispatch from the High Authorities of the Office of Opium Prohibition for the Province of Kiangsu urges a joint examination and inspection with the Mixed Court Magistrate at an early date, with reference to opium shops in the Chinese and Foreign Settlements in Shanghai; and the preparation and compilation, working day and night, of a form and register, to be transmitted with the greatest rapidity to the Bureau within five days after the receipt of the dispatch; and thereafter awaiting consideration and action."

"As to this proposed record of opium shops it is observed that a form was previously received from the High Authorities of the Office of Opium Prohibition, with a dispatch giving directions on the subject. The then Magistrate, Li, finding that of the opium shops in the district of Shanghai, a great number are situated in the Settlement, communicated with the Heads of the Opium Guild to inquire and make the record in question. This did not come forward, and on receipt of a dispatch to hasten it, a further communication was addressed to them hastening their action, and a report was addressed to the High Authorities of the Office of Opium Prohibition explaining the difficult circumstances. The rescript issued thereon was to the effect that a communication should be awaited requesting the Shanghai Taotai to give directions to the Mixed Court Magistrate to take immediate joint action for a thorough inspection and report thereafter. It was further directed that the opium shops in the City and the Foreign Settlement should at once be investigated by the City Magistrate, and reported upon with a register, as a basis for the issue of permits. Directions were then received from the Taotai with a rescript instructing a detailed joint examination with the Mixed Court Magistrate, and the preparation of a register and report by myself. I then gave directions for the inspection, and a specimen form having been made, I have now to request that runners be directed to investigate as to the various opium shops now open in the Settlement, and that the form be filled in and the register made for transmission as a basis for consideration."

Upon receipt of this, directions are given for the investigation in question. The runner concerned shall in obedience to this document with the co-operation of the tipao, forthwith investigate as to the opium shops in the Settlement; and in accordance with the specimen form, fill in the register within the limit of a few days. The runner must not in the least extort or contravene these orders, or delay, or this will result in punishment.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 4, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 22, communicating the text of an Order by the Mixed Court Magistrate to his runners to prosecute inquiries and report on Opium Houses in the Foreign Settlement.

The Council notices in this document the omission of any reference to the foreign administration, and regards the Order as an unwarrantable assumption of authority on the part of the local native officials, not less surprising than significant.

Were the Order put into effect, it would be among the routine duties of the Police to prevent the runners charged with the work from carrying out their instructions; for this reason it appears to the Council desirable that the Consular Body intimate in reply, that its issue would be provocative of an undesirable conflict of authority.

At the same time the Council directs me to express readiness to furnish any information on the subject of Opium Shops or the Opium Question in the Settlement generally, which the Higher Provincial Authorities may desire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFEET, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

TRAMWAYS.

It cannot be held that the Tramway Concession Agreement, concluded in October 1905 and re-printed in the Report for that year, has proved as successful as was anticipated at the time of signing; for since the service opened the time of the Council has been largely occupied in endeavouring to meet the successive requests of the Company for alleviation of the strict terms of the agreement.

Negotiation was unquestionably facilitated when in November, 1908, Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co., the agents of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., announced the appointment by the Company of the following Local Board to attend to its affairs in Shanghai:—

Messrs. E. Wheelley,
W. D. Little,
A. M. Marshall,
L. J. Cubitt.

This Local Board has twice met a special Committee of the Council, and the minutes of the meetings, held on January 11 and July 27, have been published *in extenso*.

Among the more important matters handled during the past two years have been:—

- (a) Compilation and issue of a complete set of Regulations and Bye-laws.
- (b) Authorisation of a revised List of Fare Sections and Tariff of Charges.
- (c) Settlement, as between the Company and the Council, of the question of inter-running with the French system, including arrangements for re-erecting or strengthening the bridges concerned.
- (d) Establishment of a system of Season Tickets.
- (e) Introduction of Trailer Cars.
- (f) Solution of the difficulties which arose owing to the track being laid over the gas main in the Canton Road.
- (g) Arrangements for the carriage of Municipal employés.
- (h) Withdrawal of the claim for delay in supplying power.
- (i) Abrogation of the Company's liability for road maintenance.
- (j) Revision of rates for the supply of power.
- (k) Suspension of the Royalty.

It is now considered that the Council has gone as far as is consistent with prudence in the direction of meeting the Company's wishes, and the Council awaits the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers of 1910 for confirmation of its action.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1909 was constituted, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the re election of the representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Belgium. In May the Consul-General for Germany left Shanghai and the representative of Norway was elected to take his place.

In July the petition of ex-Assistant Sanitary Inspector H. Weber, drawn by Messrs. Ellis & Hays, and claiming the full amount formerly at his credit in the Superannuation Fund, was presented, and, after a hearing on July 21 and 23, the judgment of the Court was issued as follows :—

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF HUGO WEBER.

We have carefully considered the evidence adduced by the parties in the above case and

(1) are of opinion that the defendants were at fault in not appointing a medical officer to make an official examination and report on the plaintiff's state of health when he applied for full superannuation allowance ;

(2) in view of (a) the unanimous opinion of the medical witnesses called by both the plaintiff and the defendants that the plaintiff is suffering from neurasthenia of a more or less severe type, (b) the satisfactory nature of the plaintiff's work and abilities while employed in the Health Department, as shown by the testimonial given him by Dr. Stanley, (c) the fact that at the request of the Health Department plaintiff remained, against his original intention, for several months in the employment of the defendants after his contract had expired, in order to assist the department at a time when the work was unusually arduous, we think that the plaintiff's case was one which merited the special consideration of the Council.

(3) we wish to place on record that the Court, as it informed the parties previous to the hearing, considers the case one which should have been privately arranged.

Subject to the above comments we find that the plaintiff at the date of his final resignation, though neurasthenic was not incapacitated from performing his work in the meaning of Clause 6 of the Superannuation Rules attached to his agreement with the defendants, and that therefore he is not entitled to the full superannuation allowance claimed, but that his case comes within the terms of Clause 8 of the said Rules entitling him to one-third of the said superannuation allowance.

The defendants having in their answer consented to pay plaintiff the cost of one second-class passage to England we need not adjudicate upon this point.

And we further decide that each party shall find its own costs and pay one-half of the Court fees and expenses.

Shanghai, August 2, 1909.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

PELHAM L. WARREN,

Consul-General for Great Britain and Judge of the Court of Consuls

I dissent from the above judgment.

THORVALD HANSEN,

Consul-General for Norway and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

OLIVER R. COALES,
Secretary to the Court.

—

Clause 4 of the Council's statement of defence is appended :—

4.—The provisions of Article 8 of the Rules governing the Superannuation Fund apply to the plaintiff's case and the defendants have accordingly tendered to him $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sum standing to his credit in the books of the said Fund and also the cost of a second-class passage to England, but the plaintiff has refused to accept the same.

ELIGIBILITY FOR THE COUNCIL.

Under Article XIX of the Land Regulations the list of persons qualified to vote in the election of the Council is subject to revision and correction by the Secretary annually on December 1; in practice, however, the list has heretofore been brought up to December 31 before issue, and it has been customary to send out with the corrected list a further list of those persons who are eligible for election.

The alteration in the taxation schedule in March 1908, rendered this duty of exceptional importance, inasmuch as a large number of new Voters were being included for the first time.

Working upon the interpretation of the Article which has been in force in former years, by which ratepayers have qualified to be Members of Council on payment annually of Tls. 50 in rates and taxes, the anomaly displayed itself that a greater number of persons were qualified as Councillors than were qualified to vote. For whereas by the assessment of premises at Tls. 420 a ratepayer at 12 per cent paid more than Tls. 50 per annum, he required an assessment of Tls. 500 to qualify as a voter.

Closer reading of the Article showed that the requirements for a householder, not being also a landrenter, were (i) to be a Councillor he must pay at least Tls. 144 per annum (*i.e.* 12 per cent on an assessment of Tls. 1,200) and (ii) to be a voter he must pay at least Tls. 60 per annum (*i.e.* 12 per cent on an assessment of Tls. 500).

The Finance Committee thereupon directed the revision, correction and issue of the lists upon these lines, noting that the Article provides for publication in such manner as the Council shall think proper, and that the lists would be in the hands of the public six days before the nominations closed.

The lists, however, gave rise to considerable public comment, and the Council thereupon published a minute stating that although adequate warning of the impending change would have avoided the appearance of arbitrary action, and that it was a matter for regret that the effect of the new interpretation in excluding so large a number of names was not studied earlier in the year, yet that there was no alternative to the course which had been followed.

Before the Annual Meeting Mr. E. S. Little gave notice of a resolution calling for reversion to the former practice.

Shanghai, March 5, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to give you notice that the enclosed resolution will be moved and seconded at the forthcoming Ratepayers' meeting. I shall be glad if you would be so good as to place it immediately after the resolution that the reports and accounts be passed. I think you will recognise that I have the right to move this in the form of an amendment under the resolution passing the reports and accounts if I so desire. If you will give it the position I request I will refrain from moving an amendment and thus save the time of the meeting.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

RESOLUTION.

That all Electors entitled to vote who pay Tls. 50 assessed taxes per year shall continue to be eligible as Councillors in accordance with the practice of the last 39 years and the interpretation placed throughout that period upon Land Regulations XIX and XXIX.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 11, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 5, communicating the text of a Resolution to be brought forward at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 17 on the subject of the qualifications for membership of the Council.

In reply to your request that this Resolution be placed after that relating to the Municipal Report and Accounts, I am to state that, in view of the subjects already claiming public attention at this Meeting, the Council is not prepared to amend the sequence of the published Resolutions in the sense you desire.

It appears to the Council that whether the proposal contained in this Resolution is an expression of doubt as to the construction of Article XIX of the Land Regulations, or a proposal to amend that Article, the matter requires reference to the Foreign Consuls and local Chinese authorities, as provided in Article XXVIII, and is not therefore one which a Resolution can determine.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

E. S. LITTLE, Esq.

When this Resolution came up for discussion the Chairman of the Meeting said:—

"Before you vote on that, I would like to say one word—that I think may help you to express or record your real intention. You know, of course, that we cannot change the Land Regulations here. We can only follow them. This meeting, and still more so the Council and their permanent staff, are bound by the Land Regulations. They are the Law for them and they are bound to keep them. I understand that the Council have come to the conclusion that one of the Regulations has not been properly followed, and I believe that in that they were supported by their legal advisers. There are some Ratepayers who think that the Council is wrong and that practice has overridden the exact words of the Land Regulations. The real issue is, what is the true construction of this clause? It seems to me that if you pass this as it is, you will be between the horns of a dilemma. Because if the interpretation proposed here is the correct one, it is unnecessary, and if on the other hand that construction is the wrong one, you are doing something illegal. Therefore it seems to be that if you intend to pass this Resolution, you will have to amend it. As it stands at present it does not seem to me to be a resolution you ought to pass."

In spite of this clear warning, and of further statements by the Chairman of Council and the Legal Adviser to the same effect, the motion was carried by a majority of about 20 votes. The following correspondence then ensued:—

Shanghai, April 13, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on 17th, 19th and 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a dispatch I have addressed to the Doyen of the Shanghai Consular Body reporting Resolution XIV. Enclosure I was a certified copy of the Resolution as passed, and Enclosure II the printed Report of the Meeting signed by me.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. S. A. BOURNE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, April 13, 1909.

SIR,—At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on the 17th, 19th and 22nd ultimo I undertook to forward to the Consular Body a copy of Resolution XIV, and this I have now the honour to do. See enclosure I and pages 42-47 of the Report of Meeting, enclosure 2. In forwarding this Resolution I have the honour to call the attention of the Consular Body to my remarks on pages 42 of the Report. It appeared to me that the Meeting, being a subordinate legislative Body, was incompetent to define its own powers, or to direct the Council and its officers to do, or to permit to be done, what they were advised was illegal.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
F. S. A. BOURNE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Monsieur D. SIFFERT,
Doyen of the Consular Corps and Consul-General
for Belgium.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 16, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 13, enclosing a copy of the dispatch which you have addressed to the Consular Body on the subject of Resolution XIV, for which the Council is obliged.

I stated at the Meeting that the Council would refer this matter to the Consuls, but, in view of the action which you have been good enough to take, this course now appears unnecessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Chairman of the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers for 1909.

Shanghai, April 17, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your knowledge that a committee having been appointed by the Consular Body to examine and report on the question of qualification for the election of Councillors, in connexion with Resolution XIV of the last Ratepayers' Meeting, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to give us written legal opinion showing on what ground you took the action which occasioned Resolution XIV and to which you refer in a Council's note published in the "Municipal Gazette."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 13, 1909.

SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of April 17, I have the honour to hand you, herein enclosed, the opinion of the Council's legal advisers as to the interpretation of Article XIX of the Land Regulations, relating to the qualifications for membership of the Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

LAND REGULATION XIX.

OPINION.

The intention of this Land Regulation is perfectly plain though expressed in no very formal language. It was obviously drawn up by persons who had in mind only the conditions of life which then prevailed at Shanghai, who desired to give preferential rights to land-renters, and did not look to the future at all. They determined in the first place to establish an electorate limited to those persons who (according to their ideas) were to be classed as "respectable" and confine the right to sit on the Council to the much smaller class of those who may perhaps be called "people of importance." I do not know how these objects could have been carried out otherwise than by a classification based on (a) ownership of property or (b) amount of income as shown by expenditure.

It may seem strange that "assessed rentals" rather than "actual rentals" are mentioned in the Land Regulation, but experience has shown the possibility of arrangements between landlord and tenant which have the effect of permitting the latter to evade taxation. The practice therefore (which already existed in 1869) of imposing a rate on "assessed" and not on "actual" rentals was no doubt a wise one and it was perhaps reasonable, in the interests of uniformity, to leave "actual" rentals out of consideration in Land Regulation XIX. But it must be admitted that there is no necessary connexion between the "assessed" rental of a house and the income of the tenant or the "actual" rent paid by him; and in fact only very careful attention to temporary local conditions and very frequent reassessment of rentals can avoid, e.g. such an anomaly as the disqualification by assessment of a householder who would be qualified by actual rent.

From the first, Land Regulation XIX was, as the records show, the subject of much discussion and criticism, but no serious doubt seems to have been felt as to its meaning, namely, that the landrenters had the peculiar privilege of making up their fixed contributions of Tls. 10 and Tls. 50 out of land tax or house tax or both, while mere householders were dependent for their qualifications on specified amounts of assessed rental on which they paid (as house tax) sums which might be greater or less than Tls. 10 and Tls. 50 according to varying rates of assessment and taxation. It was, however, very soon noticed (see Report for the year ending March 1871) that in some cases assessments were found to be very far in excess of actual rentals and in such cases the Council, while leaving the assessment unchanged, did not insist on payment of the full amount of the house tax. It would be interesting to know whether any of the Councils in the years immediately following 1869 ever strictly enforced the Tls. 1,200 rental assessment clause.

At some time, probably before 1875, and whether as the result of a bona fide misinterpretation of Article XIX or of some other cause, the payment of Tls. 50 in rates and taxes came to be accepted as the qualification both of land-renters or householders for a seat on the Council in lieu of the payment of Tls. 50 on land, houses or both, or (in the case of householders) the payment of the rates and taxes (whatever they might be) on an assessed rental of Tls. 1,200. There can be no doubt that any difficulty which arose in carrying out Article XIX should have been met by amendment and not by disregard of its terms. At the same time I cannot but feel that the acceptance of the Tls. 50 qualification when it first became customary involved no departure from the spirit of Land Regulation XIX. The condition of affairs which has resulted from this departure from the strict terms of the Land Regulation is not surprising; for it is obvious that the fixed sum of Tls. 50, which was accepted as the Councillor's qualification both for land-renters and householders, must be greater or less than the householder's Voting qualification according as the rate of taxation of assessed rentals was below or above 10 per cent. It does not seem to have occurred to anyone concerned that this was a possible consequence of thus tampering with the constitution. The recent situation was one which could not be allowed to continue, as it had not only come about through a manifest breach of Land Regulation XIX but had led to a violation of the principle on which the Regulation was founded, namely, that the qualification for voting should be less than the qualification for election as a member of the Council. In such circumstances it does not seem to me that any other course was open to the Council, when they had realized the effect of the policy of their predecessors, than to revert once more to the strict terms of Land Regulation XIX. As a matter of fact the time for doing so was by no means inappropriate; for increased assessment has so closely followed the recent great rise in rentals that the householder's qualification which is stated in the Land Regulation XIX, though unsuited to the conditions which prevailed in the seventies and eighties, is no longer calculated to exclude persons who may fairly be considered fit for election as members of the Council.

As no real hardship has been inflicted it can only be a matter for regret that longer notice of the intended change was not given. Every argument which supports the conclusion that the cutting down of the list of possible councillors has not excluded anyone who had the smallest chance of election also goes to show that there would have been no danger in deferring action for at least another year.

Shanghai, May 7, 1909.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Shanghai, October 29, 1909.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of April 17, relating to Resolution XIV of the last Meeting of Ratepayers, I have the honour to inform you that the Consular Body has now resolved as follows :—

(1) that it agrees with the ruling of the Chairman of the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, held on March 17, 19 and 22, 1909, that the Meeting was incompetent to interpret the Land Regulations, or to define its own powers, or to direct the Council or its officers to do or to admit to be done what they were advised was illegal ;

(2) that the real question underlying Resolution XIV was the interpretation of Land Regulation XIX ;

(3) that the plain intention of Land Regulation XIX was to establish two separate classes of ratepayers, one qualified to vote and the other qualified to be members of the Council, and that no one should be qualified to be a member of the Council unless either (1) being an owner of land he should pay an annual assessment exclusive of licences of Tls. 50 on land or houses or both, or (2) should be a householder paying on an assessed rental of Tls. 1,200 per annum, and

(4) that the Council was right in deciding to follow the strict interpretation of the Article, but it is to be regretted that they did not give at least a year's notice of their decision, looking to the length of time during which another practice had been followed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

PUBLIC BAND.

Constitution of the Committee.—The Band Committee at the beginning of the year consisted of:—

Messrs. C. Fink (*Chairman*).
F. J. Burrett.
and O. Menzer (*Member of Council*).

These gentlemen accepted re-nomination for 1909, and the Committee has met four times during the year.

Musicians.—The agreements of 4 of the Foreign musicians expired in December, and these employés were prepared to serve for a further period of three years. Renewal was accordingly recommended and sanctioned at slightly increased rates of pay. The 3 new musicians as authorised in the Budget to arrive towards the end of September were obtained through the same agency in Berlin as functioned on previous occasions.

Concerts.—The orchestral concerts given in the Town Hall on Sundays have maintained their popularity, and the audiences have varied between 600 and over 1,000, the average attendance throughout the year having amounted to about 700. The hour of the concerts was changed from 4.30 to 9 p.m. at the beginning of May, and at the end of that month they ceased until November 7.

Open air performances were given from May until the Autumn Races, in the Public Recreation Ground on Saturdays; in the Hongkew Recreation Ground on Tuesdays and Fridays as before; and in the Public Garden on other days of the week, except Sundays, subject to occasional changes in view of various public gatherings.

French Council's Contribution.—The following correspondence on this subject is included for record:—

Translation of letter from the French Council, dated March 27, 1909.

SIR,—The arrangement of the Public Garden of which the establishment was decided by the French Municipality on the land of Koukaza, is in a fair way to completion, and the public will soon be admitted to benefit by the advantages which it is in the intention of the French Council to procure for it. I am therefore directed to acquaint you with the wish which it has expressed that the Council be good enough to consent to place the Public Band at its disposition in accordance with conditions which would be fixed by common agreement.

The French Council is aware that the public concerts given by the Band in the Foreign Settlement, as also the different ceremonies, official and otherwise, at which it is called upon to give its services, leave but little leisure to its members.

It hopes, however, that the Council bearing in mind the contribution which the French Council pays annually, and has paid for several years, for the up-keep of the Public Band, without obtaining direct advantage, will adopt an arrangement giving satisfaction to the above expressed desire.

I am, etc.,

G. LAFERRIÈRE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 26, 1909.

SIR,—I am now directed to reply to your letter of March 27, on the subject of the public performances of the Band, and to express the Council's regret that under present conditions arrangements cannot be made for the Band to play in the new French Public Garden.

The number of musicians is, as you are aware, limited, and the calls upon their services in the Public Garden, the Public Recreation Ground and the Hongkew Recreation Ground are such that there is difficulty in meeting even present requirements.

To this, however, I am to add that if the French Council is willing to share the cost of the Band by defraying one quarter of the total annual expenditure, such arrangements as you propose would necessarily be made. This would involve raising your present contribution of Tls. 1,500 to approximately Tls. 10,000, and it is on these terms only that the Council is prepared to comply with your suggestion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIÈRE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, dated May 10, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 26, informing the Council that the Municipal Council regrets its inability to place the Public Band at its disposition without requesting it to increase the amount of its maintenance, from Tls. 1,500 to Tls. 10,000.

The Council has taken note of this communication.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIÈRE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.

Music.—The improvement which was recorded last year in the standard of the music performed at the Sunday concerts has steadily increased during the year and, in consequence, the public has come to appreciate and demand the best music which can be performed under existing conditions.

As regards the works which have been performed during the year, these include portions of Beethoven's Symphonies Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 'Egmont,' 'Fidelio,' 'Coriolan' Overtures, and the Rondino for wind instruments; Sterndale Bennett's 'Naiads' Overture; part of Symphony No. 1. (Brahms); Three Old English Dances (Cowen); Symphony 'From the New World,' and Slavonic Dances (Dvorák); 'In the South,' and 'Enigma Variations' (Elgar); Welsh Rhapsody (German); 'Russlan and Lioudmilla' (Glinka); 'The Rustic Wedding' Symphony (Goldmark); 'Youth' Overture (Hervey); selections from 'Hänsel and Gretel' (Humperdinck); three Symphonies (Haydn); 'Namouna' Suite (Lalo); 'Les Préludes' and two Hungarian Rhapsodies (Liszt); 'Robespierre' (Litolff); 'Land of the Mountain and Flood' (MacCunn); 'Scènes Pittoresques' (Massenet); 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'Hebrides' Overtures and part of Violin Concerto (Mendelssohn); Symphony No. 39, Overtures 'Die Entführung,' 'Die Zauberflöte,' and other works (Mozart); 'Le Ronet d'Omphale,' and 'Samson et Dalila' selection (Saint-Saëns); 'Unfinished' Symphony and other works (Schubert); 'Through Bohemia's Woods and Plains,' 'Ultava,' and selection from 'The Bartered Bride' (Smetana); Irish Symphony (Villiers Stanford); part of Symphony 'Pathétique,' Theme with variations from Suite No. 3, 'Casse-Noisette' Suite, Overture '1812' (Tchaikowsky); 'Lohengrin,' 'Meistersinger,' 'Flying Dutchman,' 'Rienzi,' 'Tannhäuser' Overtures, selections from various music dramas including 'Die Walküre' (Wagner); Overtures 'Oberon,' 'Euryanthe' (Weber). In addition to the above, representative works by a number of other composers have been performed, including Bizet, Boieldieu, Delibes, Kienzl, Leoncavallo, Puccini and Rubinstein.

An interesting feature of the season's work has been the arrangement of a number of special programmes to illustrate the work of a single composer, periods in musical history, and so on. The following may be instanced:—Beethoven, Elgar, Haydn, Mendelssohn (centenary), the Romantic movement (1770-1880), the Renaissance of music in Bohemia and Russia (*circ.* 1830-1860), Tchaikowsky, French composers, the musical development of Wagner.

CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

Three new European musicians arrived on September 23, one violinist (trumpet), one viola player (tenorhorn) and one bassoon player. Two Philippino musicians were invalided home, and two left owing to their contracts not being renewed, while one died on December 15. Substitutes for these were found in Shanghai. During the coming year the number of musicians, 10 Europeans included, will be 34, *i.e.* two less than last year.

The growing number of cinematographs and other entertainments, the musical requirements of which are not of a high order, renders it easy for Philippino musicians to gain higher wages than have been obtainable in the past, and thus more difficulty than before is experienced in finding men of good attainments for this branch of the Band.

As last year, the public performances consisted of: Sunday-concerts in the Town Hall, which lasted until the end of May, public dances, which at first took place once a week, then twice, *viz.* Tuesday and Friday from 5—6.30 p.m. The open air concerts began as usual with the Spring and closed with the Autumn races. During the summer we played twice a week at the Hongkew Park, three times at the Public Gardens and once on the Recreation Ground. Besides we had to attend to the Volunteer Corps, and to various private engagements such as: Races, St. George's Fête, Caledonian, St. Patrick's, Masonic and Washington Balls, A.D.C. performances, Country Club, Cinderella dances, dinner music at hotels, clubs, etc. The past year has not been without complaints but I am glad to state that they were fewer and in most instances I could convince the public that they were uncalled for.

As three years have elapsed since I have taken up my duties as the conductor of the Public Band, I beg to draw the attention of the public to the progress the Band has made during this period.

I can well remember a concert in the Town Hall, conducted by Mr. Castro, in Christmas week 1906, when only 6-listeners were present. According to the Memorandum handed to me in Berlin I considered it my first duty to bring these concerts to a higher standard, and we commenced work shortly after New Year 1907. The conditions under which we had to start our work were by no means favourable. The instruments of the European musicians and those used by the Band had not the same pitch: the former had the continental, the latter the philharmonic pitch, besides a number of the Philippinos were practically useless for string music, as they were either incapable or their instruments were only suited for open air music. Further the Band was not furnished with suitable music. But at any rate we started work and tried to make the best of it. Our first promenade-concert was held in the Town Hall on the first Wednesday in 1907. Seats were placed against the walls leaving the centre of the hall free for promenading, this was continued during the following weeks. Then there being a demand for more seats, two rows of chairs were placed down the centre of the hall, back to back. That was naturally very uncomfortable for the listeners, as they did not face the music; to overcome this difficulty the chairs were placed across the hall; soon the visitors became so numerous that it was necessary to increase the number of chairs to such an extent that it was no longer a promenade concert. From this moment the whole character of the concerts was changed; there was no more noise, no more restless children, no more amahs with crying babies. In the following winter the number of the European musicians was increased to 8, new instruments and a quantity of new and good music arrived from home. This naturally increased the repertoire and the performances could be compared more or less with home concerts.

Unfortunately the expenses of the Band have increased with the improvement. As Shanghai has become more expensive in every way, the Manila musicians cannot work for the same salary as in former years. Another point is that contracts have to be renewed at increased salaries, which is necessary as the Band can only keep up its present standard by holding the good musicians as long as possible. To be short: a good Band costs money here as well as at home.

At home the Municipalities have to keep up museums, picture galleries, etc., which mean heavy expenses, and the inhabitants, as is well known, do not appreciate it—that is left to the visitors. Considering the fact that the Shanghai public has none of the above institutions, I venture to hope that the majority of the Ratepayers will agree with me that the money is well spent, as the concerts are well patronized by residents.

RUDOLF BUCK,
Conductor.



PUBLIC SCHOOL, WEST WING.
(BOYS' SIDE)

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Upon the re-nomination of the School Committee by the Council for 1909 Mr. De Gray replaced Mr. Prentice as the Council's representative, and Mr. H. E. Campbell resumed his seat. In May Mr. Wilson announced his resignation owing to his approaching departure for home. This was accepted with regret, and the membership stood without addition until Mr. White-Cooper's return. At the close of the year the Committee is as follows :—

Dr. R. S. IVY (*Chairman*),
Messrs. D. E. J. ABRAHAM,
H. E. CAMPBELL,
H. DE GRAY (*Member of Council*),
A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

Five meetings of the Committee have been held.

School Building.—In January the Headmaster submitted a report in respect to the inadequacy of the existing accommodation in the School buildings on occasions when it is found necessary to assemble any large proportion of the pupils together, particularly for examination purposes or for physical drill, and urging the great need for such accommodation. In the opinion of the Committee adequate addition to the existing buildings is impracticable, while any scheme of extension should form part of the far more important question of a separation between boys and girls, and the removal of the School, or part of it, to a more advantageous locality. The Headmaster was accordingly directed to prepare a detailed report embodying specific proposals in respect to an assembly hall, and giving his opinion in regard to the general scheme of future development indicated.

The report was published in October, consisting of a short history of the School and general recommendations as to its future development; it met with the Committee's approval and served to convince the members of the necessity for separating the Boys' Side from the Girls' Side and Kindergarten. The present building is considered suitable for the latter, while in regard to the Boys' Side, it appears desirable to select a new site in the Northern District, preferably removed from the busy part of the Settlement. Reference has been made to the number of children resident in the Western District, but the figures contained in the Report indicate the Northern as most generally suitable. More details and specific proposals for the new establishment have been prepared, but it is not intended to take any further step in the matter during the coming year.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

I have pleasure in submitting my third annual report on the work of the Shanghai Public School.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been satisfactory. During March and April it was low but this was due to the prevalence of sickness of a minor degree of gravity. In September, as is usual, many children had not returned from their Summer holidays.

The School has been free from Scarlet Fever and Small Pox, there were one or two cases of Mumps in the early part of the year, and two isolated cases of Measles.

There has been an improvement in punctuality during the year and many instances have occurred to shew that parents are taking an increasing interest in the school work of their children.

An attendance table follows:—

	Upper School.			Lower School.			Kindergarten.			Total on Books.	Average Attendance.	Percentage present.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
January	145	118	263	54	26	80	12	5	17	360	332	90
February	144	123	267	54	26	80	15	5	20	367	345	90
March	144	124	268	57	27	84	16	5	21	373	323	86½
April	135	118	253	58	26	84	16	7	23	360	300	83
May	136	115	251	60	27	87	18	6	24	362	327	90
June	136	116	252	58	27	85	18	7	25	362	328	90½
September	135	115	250	58	30	88	18	13	31	369	316	85
October	129	115	244	59	30	89	21	15	36	369	323	88
November	129	113	242	59	30	89	21	15	36	367	338	92
December	130	111	241	59	31	90	21	13	34	365	336	92

New Pupils Admitted:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January	16	6	22
February	7	10	17
March	2	2	4
April	4	2	6
May	10	2	12
June	2	4	6
September	14	18	32
October	3	3	6
November	2	1	3
December	0	0	0
	60	48	108

The greatest number on the books was 373.

The highest attendance was 345.

Work.—The work of the year has been that laid down in the School Syllabus. The teaching has been carried on under very great difficulty. Throughout the year the School has been placed at a great disadvantage owing to illness among members of the staff. Details have already been laid before the Committee, so I will now say no more than that during the whole year the staff has never been less than three short of the full complement of teachers while there have been, at times, as many as five and even six masters and mistresses short; once or twice, for a week at a time I have been the only master at school. It follows that the year's work has not been all that one would desire. The work laid down as a minimum has been done, but certainly not with the thoroughness that is always aimed at. Form work has suffered from the constant changes that have had to be made. Steady work and supervision by Form masters and Form mistresses has been impossible.

That the work of the school has been carried on with any degree of success reflects great credit on the staff; it might almost be said that all the members of the Upper School staff, when they have attended have done double work. At times, certain mistresses have undertaken three times the amount of their proper work. The discipline has remained good.

Many of the remarks which I made in my Report for last year remain applicable still, notably with regard to the separation of boys and girls in Form II, but as my special report on the school, in which I tried to shew how inadequate the present accommodation is, has been approved it may be said that the first step has been taken towards better things.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—The results of the Examinations held in December, 1908, are as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Senior passed	1	0	1
Preliminary	6	8	14

For the examination held in December 1909 there were entered:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Senior	1	1	2
Junior	8	13	21
Preliminary	7	7	14
			37

Library.—The School Library now contains 1,000 volumes of good books, shewing an increase for the year of 250 volumes. The Library is very popular, as is shown by the fact that there is scarcely a boy or girl in the Upper School who does not regularly take out a book.

The growth of a taste for reading is already producing an improvement in English among the pupils of the School. The registration of books and borrowers, cataloguing, and other details of management in connection with the Library are done by the pupils themselves under the supervision of a master.

Student Mistresses.—The National Froebel Union of Teachers has stated its willingness to regard Shanghai as a centre at which the examinations conducted by the Union may be held. Successful candidates will receive the National Froebel Union certificates and will rank as trained mistresses in the same degree as successful candidates in the same examinations do in England.

During the year 1909 one Student Mistress has commenced work with a view to becoming qualified and an application has been accepted from one more. There will be, therefore, two Student Mistresses being trained at the school during 1910.

Speech Day.—The work of the school had suffered so much during the year owing to the absence through illness of the members of the staff, that it was thought that to hold the Speech Day at the usual time, that is in December, when the staff was four teachers short, would be inadvisable. It is necessary to prepare for this event for a few weeks beforehand, and the time could so ill be spared that it was decided to abandon the Speech Day this year.

Evening Classes.—The Evening Classes of the 1908-1909 Session were continued during the months of January, February and March. Examinations were held at the end of the Session in Book-keeping and English, certificates being granted to the successful candidates.

The Session for 1909-1910 opened badly as there were not sufficient names received to justify the formation of classes. Later, a class was formed in Book-keeping in the hope that more students would enter, but after one month's trial it was discontinued.

Scholarships and Bursaries.—The St. Andrew's Society held their annual examination in November, at which two Bursaries, each of One Hundred Dollars were competed for by the Scottish children of Shanghai. I am glad to report that as the result of the examination the first Bursary of \$100 was won by a pupil of the Public School while the second \$100 was divided equally between a second pupil of the School and another candidate.

A welcome announcement has been made by the Masonic fraternity to the effect that they will found three Scholarships, to be competed for annually, each of Tls. 150 a year tenable for three years. The Scholarships will be open to the children of Masons throughout North-China and one will be awarded each year to the candidate whose name is first on the list of successful candidates in the Cambridge Local Examinations.

The first scholarship will be awarded on the result of the examination held in December 1909.

Athletics.—During the year a very useful School pavilion has been erected on the Athletic ground at the Hongkew Recreation Ground. Football and Cricket have been played by the boys and Lawn Tennis and Hockey by the girls. It is hoped to rouse greater interest in games by arranging inter-Form matches and contests. Something has already been done in this direction with good results.

A handsome Silver Challenge Cup has been given by Mr. A. J. H. Carlill to the foreign schools of Shanghai, to be competed for under the cup-tie system, so that there are now both a School Cup-tie competition and a Schools league competition—the Bentley Cup competition—to encourage Shanghai boys to take a keen interest in organised games.

The Athletic Sports were held in the Spring and were attended by complete success.

General.—I am glad to record again that evidence is not wanting to shew that local firms are now looking more to Shanghai for their assistants. I would again ask for free communication between parents and Headmaster and between employers and the Headmaster. It is advisable for parents to have their children's names placed on the waiting list as early as possible, as when a firm asks for a boy or girl to fill a post, it usually requires the vacancy to be filled promptly.

I have curtailed my report this year in view of the fact that much of what would ordinarily have been included has already been discussed in my special report.

G. M. BILLINGS,
Headmaster.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

No change in the membership of the Committee, re-nominated as before, is to be recorded, except the re-election of the Reverend A. J. Walker as Chairman after his return from home. At the end of the year the Committee is thus as follows:—

Reverend A. J. Walker (Chairman),
Messrs. Chu Lan-fong,
J. C. Ferguson,
H. A. J. Macráy (Member of Council),
Shen Tun-ho.

Five meetings of the Committee have been held.

Extension.—The satisfactory record of attendance to which reference is made in the Headmaster's report is regarded by the Council as an indication that the institution is now fully performing its functions.

The question of extension upon the lines indicated on page 226 of the Annual Report for 1907 has accordingly been considered in connexion with the renewal towards the end of the year of Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's offer. The project comes before the Council with the full endorsement of the Committee of the Public School for Chinese, which has recorded the view that the need for such an institution is now beyond doubt, and that the resulting expenditure on Chinese education would not be out of proportion to the needs of the large native community resident in the Settlement.

Provision is therefore made in the Budget for purchase of a site in Sinza about 12 mow in extent, and the scheme will be submitted for the Ratepayers' approval:—

Shanghai, November 30, 1909.

SIR,—It will be in the recollection of the Council that in 1907 I made an offer to contribute Tls. 25,000 towards the building of a second Municipal School for Chinese on certain terms. My offer was carefully considered but it was not accepted, as the Council were of opinion that the scheme was somewhat premature. On being informed of this I consented to hold my offer at the Council's disposal until a more suitable time. I may state that one of the reasons which influenced the Council at the time was the fact that the present Public School for Chinese was not full and that therefore there did not appear to be an immediate necessity for another school. This, however, is not the case now, for I understand that the Chinese Public School is quite full and many applicants have in consequence been refused admission.

Under these circumstances I would like to inform the Council that I am prepared to renew my previous offer on the following terms.

The terms subject to which I respectfully make my offer are as follows:—

The Municipal Council to procure the land for the school, the area to be 12 mow, and the land to be in the locality of Sinza.

The school to be known as the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.

The school to be managed by the present Committee of the Public School for Chinese and on similar lines. Copies of every Annual Report of the school to be sent to the Ellis Kadoorie Chinese School Society in Hongkong.

And I on my part will contribute a sum of Tls. 25,000 and will endeavour to do my best to collect further funds for the purpose of adding to the building if the school requirements call for such addition.

If this offer with the terms mentioned is entertained favourably, I trust the Council will see fit to submit the same to the Ratepayers at the next Ratepayers' Meeting for adoption.

I am Sir, yours faithfully,
ELLIS KADOORIE.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 2, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 30, containing a re-affirmation of your offer with respect to the foundation of a second Public School for Chinese. These proposals are in accordance with the desires of the Committee of the present School, and the Council has received that Committee's strong recommendation that they be accepted. I am directed therefore to state that the scheme will be submitted for sanction by the Ratepayers at the next Annual Meeting, and to convey to you a most cordial expression of the Council's appreciation of your generous promised benefaction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

ELLIS KADOORIE, Esq.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

In presenting the sixth annual report I am pleased to be able to begin by saying that during the year the School has been filled to overflowing, the number of pupils having reached the high total of 434. Many applicants had to be refused admission on account of lack of room, and it has been possible to begin a system of competitive examination for entry, and to select thereby the most promising material.

Attendance.—In my last report I was able to record improvement in the average daily attendance, and this improvement has been maintained. On many occasions there have been more than 97 per cent. of the total number of scholars present, and even on wet days and minor festivals the attendance has not fallen below 90 per cent. The system of marks in vogue is partly responsible for this excellent record, but there is evidence also that the parents of the scholars are beginning to recognise that education is concerned with the formation of good habits as well as with the acquisition of knowledge, and that a habit of regularity is valuable and worth cultivating.

Curriculum.—Book-keeping and Shorthand have been added to the list of subjects taught on the English Side, and some changes have been effected in the curriculum of the Chinese Side by the new chief teacher of Chinese. Many of the subjects in this Department are now taught through the medium of Mandarin, so that the scholars may gain an adequate knowledge of this the official language of China. A small portion of each week is devoted to the teaching of military drill and vocal music. As regards singing its value in education arises from several causes. It is in the first place a healthy exercise. Singing requires that deep respiration which in ordinary speech is seldom used. The second function of singing in education is as a relief from severer studies; and a third purpose, especially with young children, is to store the memory pleasantly with a quantity of bracing and formative verse. In the fourth place, the teaching of singing is important because it is the beginning and foundation of all musical study. As there seems to be a dearth of suitable native folk-songs a special collection of English songs has been adapted for use in the school.

Examinations.—There have been two half-term and two terminal examinations during the year. At the final examination held in January, 1910, three members of the Committee attended, and spent some time in examining the scholars orally and in written work. The chief teacher of Chinese reports that the best papers in the Chinese Side were those in Literature and History, those in the other subjects being on the whole quite satisfactory. The examination questions, in the opinion of a member of the Committee, were of a much higher order than those of previous years. Taking the subjects taught on the English Side, in

detail, the results are as follows: *Reading* has been taught with varying degrees of success. In the Preparatory School the enunciation was fair, but it was apparent that too much time had been spent in simultaneous rather than in individual reading. In the Lower School the enunciation was better, but there was a lack of intelligence in the reading of many of the scholars. The Upper First Form, however, read excellently and reflected great credit on their painstaking teacher. In the Upper School the scholars did well, the Sixth Form taking part of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" which they read with remarkable insight. *Dictation* I found to have been well done in most classes, but there were many poor papers in Form II. In *English Composition* very good papers were done in some of the Forms, notably in Class A, Section 2, of the Preparatory School, but those of Forms II and III were on the whole weak. The essays on various subjects written by the scholars of Forms IV and VI were in good style. *Mathematics*, including Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, appeared to have been well taught throughout the school, a great many scholars doing absolutely faultless papers. Geometry and Algebra have been taught practically, and through the medium of some very fine text-books. In examining the Lower School orally in *Geography* I have been struck by the ignorance displayed by many of the pupils about their own land. It is evident that the present method of studying this subject in native schools is archaic and useless, and probably consists in the mere reading of text-books. The first stage in teaching Geography is to train the constructive imagination of the scholar, and to this end he should be led to observe his own natural surroundings, and the simplest and commonest phenomena. Rough models, photographs, spectroscopic views and ordinary pictures help the child to form ideas of particular places and localities which he has not seen. Doubtless the best method of teaching Geography is travel, but failing this, an appeal to the imagination is essential. The subject has been well taught in Forms III, IV and VI, by the means described above. The teaching of *History* goes hand in hand with that of Geography. In the Chinese Department the History of China has been taught, and in the three Upper Forms of the English Department Greek and Roman History were taken with very fair results. Science Teaching has included *Object Lessons* in the Preparatory School and in Form I of the Lower School, *Chemistry* in Forms II and III of the Lower School, and *Hygiene and Physiology* in Form III and in the other classes. The papers in Chemistry were on the whole weak. This subject to be of much value should be taught practically, and in time we hope to have a chemical laboratory where the scholars themselves will be able to do practical exercises. Hygiene and Physiology have been taught with good results, some very interesting practical work having been performed. *Freehand Drawing*, taken by the scholars of Forms II, III, IV and VI, has been well taught, especially in the Fourth and Sixth Forms, where *Model Drawing* was also taken with even better results.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—In March, 1909, news was received from Cambridge, that five out of the seven candidates who took the Junior Local Examination had been successful. In December 1909, three scholars sat for the Senior, and one for the Junior Examination. Our scholars would be able to do comparatively better in these excellent examinations if a paper in Chinese were included in the language section. At present with a necessarily limited selection of subjects it is almost impossible for Chinese students to obtain honours.

S.S.P.C.A. Essay Competition.—In April, 1909, prizes to the value of \$60 were offered by the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the best essays in English or Chinese on a book published by the Society. The scholars of the Lower and Upper Schools entered for this interesting competition, and some creditable essays were produced. Through the generosity of the Society each boy in the school was provided with a copy of the book, which teaches, in narrative form, kindness to dumb animals.

Staff.—In May, 1909, on the recommendation of a member of the Committee, Mr. Li Hsia-yung, an able scholar and journalist was appointed Chief Teacher of Chinese, and under his care the Chinese Side has already unmistakably improved. The staff of English masters was increased in January, 1910, by the arrival of a fourth assistant from England. One of the scholars who received the Certificate of the School on Speech Day, 1909, has worked since September as a pupil-teacher, with encouraging results. A second pupil-teacher, also selected from the scholars, will begin duty in 1910.

Athletics.—The annual athletic sports were held on May 24, in the presence of several hundreds of spectators. A school record was established in the 100 Yards race, which was run in 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds. The silver cup, offered by Dr. Ferguson, to the boy who gained the greatest number of points, was won by a

scholar of the Third Form (English Side). A system of football matches between the different Forms has been introduced with great success, and a few matches with other schools, unfortunately limited in number, have been played.

Speech Day.—This ceremony, which marks the closing of the school year, was held on January 31, 1910. The prizes won on the Chinese Side were distributed by Mr. Shen Tun-ho, and those on the English Side by the Chairman of the Committee, the Rev. A. J. Walker. Speeches in English and Chinese were given by some of the senior scholars, and addresses by Dr. J. C. Ferguson and Mr. Shen Tun-ho. The following scholars, having passed the Sixth Form Examination in English and Chinese, received the Certificate of the School:—

Shou Pin	(壽彬)
Wang Cheng-mei	(汪成美)
Yu Jung-po	(尤榮伯)

G. S. F. KEMP,
Headmaster.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

The constitution of the Committee of Management of this institution during the year under review was arranged in February as follows:—

Mesdames Hinckley, Hodges, Ivy, Rosenbaum, Smalley and Whittall, Revs. G. H. Bondfield and A. J. Walker, and Messrs. J. C. Bosustow, H. Hanbury, H. E. Hobson and W. E. Leveson.

In accordance with the terms of the School Deed of Trust, Mrs. Smalley and Messrs. Bondfield, Hobson and Walker were nominated as representing the Council.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

The following statement of accounts of the service was forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1902:—

[Translation.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT 1909.

	Tls.	Tls.
Subscriptions to the Observatory Tls. 25 per mensem	300.00	
1 Chinese clerk Tls. 7.50 per mensem	90.00	390.00
<i>Telephone Service.</i>		
Semaphore, Observatory and meridian ball subscriptions and maintenance		254.00
<i>Staff.</i>		
1 European employé Tls. 165 per mensem	1,980.00	
1 European assistant, 8 months at Tls. 40 per mensem	320.00	
1 European assistant, 4 months at Tls. 60 per mensem	240.00	
1 Watchman Tls. 12 per mensem	144.00	
1 Ricsha coolie Tls. 6.50 per mensem	78.00	
1 Bulletin carrier Tls. 6 per mensem	72.00	
Difference in exchange on the pay of European staff	95.97	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		2,929.97
Bunting and balliards for flagstaffs	240.85	
Printing and office accessories	159.45	
Repairs to Clock	5.00	
Installation of water-pipes for the ball	128.27	
Purchase of office furniture	138.51	
Heating	14.88	
Sundry incidental expenses	179.57	
<i>Consumption of Electricity throughout the year</i>		866.53
<i>Maintenance of Electrical appliances throughout the year</i>		44.14
		79.88
		<u>Tls. 4,564.52</u>
Of which one-half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council	<u>Tls. 2,282.26</u>	

G. LAFERRIÈRE,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

VOLUNTEERS.—

In August the Military Authorities in Hongkong notified the Council of the receipt of a letter from the War Office, No. 083/4508 (M.S. 3), on the subject of the grant of local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to Major Barnes while acting as Commandant:—

War Office, London, S.W., May 21, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 31 last, No. A/9823/3, and in reply to acquaint you that there is no objection to Major A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment, being granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst employed as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The necessary notification will accordingly be published in the "London Gazette."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. CRAWFORD,

Major, Assistant Military Secretary.

The General Officer,
Commanding the Troops, South China, Hongkong.

Extract from the "London Gazette" of June 1, 1909.

Major Arthur A. S. Barnes, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment) is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps: October 17, 1908.

The services of Sergeant-Major Studd will terminate at the expiry of his agreement on April 5, 1910. This decision of the Council is based on the view that, in order to keep the instruction of the Corps in line with modern practice, the staff of 3 sergeants must be men still attached to their regiments, and lent for service with the Corps. Unless this rule is adhered to, and if men as a result of efficient work are permitted to take permanent service with the Council, the inevitable result will be that the Corps will find itself out of date in respect to the latest military usages. It is recorded that the work of the present Sergeant-Major has left nothing to be desired, and his duties have received the favourable comment of the present and past Commandants.

FIRE BRIGADE.—

Mr. H. D. S. Parkhill, Departmental Engineer, was granted six months' leave from April 9 and his duties during his absence were performed by Mr. H. Lent, temporarily engaged. Upon the return of Mr. Parkhill the latter was appointed Assistant Departmental Engineer.

POLICE.—

A letter from the War Office, received in March, communicated the approval of the Army Council, as a special case, of the local rank of Colonel being granted to Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. D. Bruce while holding the appointment of Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Fenton, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, was granted home leave in July, and Cadet Creasy, upon the expiration of two years' service, was appointed to be 2nd Assistant Superintendent.

The following are the more noteworthy changes among the Inspectors:—Sub-Inspector J. E. Johnson was promoted to be 3rd Class Inspector in May for duty at the Mixed Court, and Detective Sergeant Burnside became Sub-Inspector on March 18. Leave of absence for six months was granted to Inspectors McDowell and Mackintosh, and during the absence of the latter, Sub-Inspector Bourke was in charge of the Sinza Station. Sub-Inspectors Robinson and Helyer were degraded one step in rank as a result of conduct calculated to bring discredit upon the Force, and the latter was subsequently dismissed. 30 Constables were promoted to the rank of Sergeant. In the Gaol, the service of Gaoler Blennerhassett terminated on December 21, Assistant Gaoler Weatherhead was promoted to be Head Gaoler, Warder Simms to be Assistant Gaoler, and Warders D. E. Docwra and D. Mackenzie to be Senior Warders. During the year 37 recruits were engaged, of whom two were dismissed upon arrival for misconduct during the voyage out. Excluding these, the total of resignations, dismissals, etc., amounted to 24, and one man was invalided.

On April 8, an order was issued, discontinuing the use of military officers' badges of rank throughout the Force. A silver Merit Badge was instituted in January, to be issued to Members of the Force in recognition of exceptionally meritorious action while in the execution of duty. The Badge will be worn on the arm and will carry extra pay at the rate of Tls. 2 per mensem or Tls. 3 per mensem if earned a second time.

The total Foreign Strength on January 1, 1910, is as follows:—Officers 8, Chief Inspectors 2, Inspectors 12, Head Gaoler 1, Sub-Inspectors 11, Assistant Gaoler 1, Sergeants 81, Constables 105 and Warders 11.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. E. O. Wilson was engaged in London as Assistant in the Health Office and arrived to take up his duties on October 3. Messrs. H. Weber and G. N. Manley resigned. Long leave was granted to Assistant Inspector Cholerton. Existing vacancies on the staff of Assistant Inspectors were filled by the engagement on probation of Assistant Inspectors E. A. Wright, H. H. Pool and N. B. Gregory.

In the Nursing Staff, Miss Lea, Matron of the Victoria Nursing Home, resigned and her place was filled by the promotion of Miss E. M. B. Koek. Nurses Anderson and E. H. Hamilton resigned and Nurses L. A. Arnot, J. Hall, M. McBean and M. L. White were engaged. Among probationers, Miss L. Hamilton received an appointment; Miss Denham and Mrs. Stewart terminated their services, and Miss Harding was appointed Assistant Nurse at the Police Hospital.

The terms of service of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, codified during the year, are included herein for purpose of record.

TERMS OF SERVICE FOR INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.

Pay.—The scale of pay is as follows:—

Probationary Assistant Inspector—Tls. 120 per mensem, for three months, or longer upon the recommendation of the Health Officer.

Assistant Inspector—Tls. 135 per mensem.

Inspector—Tls. 255 per mensem, increasing from time to time upon the recommendation of the Health Officer.

Extra Pay.—At the rate of Tls. 30 per mensem is issued to the Assistant Inspectors:—

On duty at the Slaughterhouse;

Acting as Clerk and Interpreter;

On duty at the Cemeteries;

In charge of the Public Swimming Bath, during the months in which it is open.

Examinations for Assistant Inspectors in Public Health and Hygiene, as applicable locally, are held annually, as follows:—

First Stage; passing compulsory within 3 years, with extra pay at the rate of Tls. 20 per mensem.

Second Stage; one year after passing the First Stage, with further extra pay at the rate of Tls. 20 per mensem.

Third Stage; two years after passing the Second Stage, qualifies for the rank of Inspector when a vacancy occurs, with further extra pay at the rate of Tls. 30 per mensem.

Extra Pay at the rate of Tls. 25 per mensem is issued to Assistant Inspectors who, while on long leave, obtain either the Sanitary Inspectors Certificate or the Food Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or equivalent examinations, together with examination expenses not exceeding Tls. 100.

All extra pay is issuable only upon the recommendation of the Health Officer.

Superannuation.—A deduction of 5% is made from the monthly pay of every man, to which a further 10% is added by the Council, the whole accumulating, under certain rules, at 6% compound interest until retirement, either on attaining the age of 50 or after 20 years' service.

Study of Chinese.—The study, under certain rules, of the Chinese spoken language, local dialect, is compulsory, and a bonus of Tls. 12 per month is granted to men who pass an examination in the First Standard, and a further bonus of Tls. 12 per month is granted to those who pass the Second Standard. Free tuition is provided. Men are required to pass both standards within five years of joining.

Quarters or a suitable allowance in lieu, are provided for Inspectors.

Uniform.—The above rates of pay are inclusive of an allowance for uniform, the use of which has been discontinued.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

The resignation of Mr. C. Mayne of his appointment as Engineer and Surveyor was submitted, with effect from November 27. Mr. Mayne's recent special leave for six months had been granted in the hope that his private affairs would admit of his resuming work in December; such, however, was not found practicable, and no course remained to the Council but to accept his resignation.

This employe's appointment dates from May 1889, and, at the meeting of November 24, the Chairman made reference to his twenty years' satisfactory work as the head of this important branch of the Municipal Service. He carried out his duties during this period with singleness of purpose and preserved a record for the Department of continuous integrity.

It was decided to offer Mr. Mayne the appointment of Consulting Engineer to the Council at a salary of £150 a year renewable annually. He will be required, in periodical reports, to advise the Council on all matters connected with municipal engineering, and to undertake the collection of particulars as to any subject upon which the Council may desire information.

Mr. Mayne was entitled to draw the sum accumulated in his name in the Superannuation Fund, but, since the Fund has only been in operation since 1903, it was decided to insert provision in the Budget for 1910 for a special honorarium of £2,000.

Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Works Committee, it was decided to appoint Mr. C. H. Godfrey, the Deputy Engineer, to the post of Municipal Engineer and Surveyor.

Mr. C. Harpur, Chief Engineering Assistant, was promoted to be Deputy Engineer, his former post being abolished. In May permission was granted to Mr. P. Tilley to terminate his agreement and to draw a portion of the sum accumulated in his name in the Superannuation Fund, together with the special honorarium of Tls. 1,000, because it was understood that his continued residence in China would be prejudicial to his health. Such however was not the case.

The Engineering section of this Department has since been remodelled, the term Assistant Engineer substituted for that of Divisional Engineer, and Messrs. H. E. Pollard and I. Harpur appointed 2nd Assistant Engineers. Messrs. R. C. Turner, W. E. Sauer and T. Thurnheer were granted home leave during the year. Mr. D. MacGregor, Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces, proceeded on leave from May to November and, with the approval of the Council, visited various parks in Europe and America with a view to the adoption locally of improved methods of horticulture. Owing to the approaching retirement of Superintendent W. Stuart, Mr. C. Luthy was engaged in May for the superintendence of the industrial section of the Gaol administration including the manufacture of concreteware. Mr. Stuart retired at the end of the year, and a special honorarium of Tls. 3,000 was authorised for issue to him in recognition of good work performed during his twenty-five years' service. In the staff of Overseers numerous changes have taken place, while two additional men will be engaged to replace the Indian overseers whose services it has been determined to discontinue.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—

The expansion of this department, has involved engagement of additional staff as follows:—One Station Engineer, Mr. J. W. Laidlaw, a Mains Foreman, Mr. M. Loggey, two Clerical Assistants, Messrs. W. S. Clay and W. T. Burtenshaw, and one collector T. Murphy were engaged. Mr. Payne, Station Superintendent, was on leave from April 16 to October 15 and his duties during his absence devolved upon Mr. W. E. Nops. Foreman Behean and Meter Inspector Nilson were also granted leave, while the state of his health rendered necessary the resignation under medical certificate of Mr. A. Tait.

PUBLIC BAND.—

In accordance with the requirements of the Conductor, as outlined in his Report for last year (Annual Report p. 102) three additional European musicians were engaged and arrived in September.

EDUCATIONAL.—

The new French Master for the Public School, Mr. A. R. Cavalier, arrived and commenced duty in March. Mr. F. K. Ward resigned in September and the condition of his health necessitated the invaliding of Mr. A. J. Stewart in the following month. Steps are being taken for the filling of these two vacancies.

Two Assistant Mistresses, Misses Binney and Hoodless were engaged and two resigned, Miss E. Chaning Pearce and Mrs. M. G. Stewart, the latter after twenty years continuous and satisfactory service. No change has taken place in the personnel of the Public School for Chinese.

SECRETARIAT.—

Some public discussion took place early in the year on the subject of the control exercised by the Council over Municipal expenditure, and the Accounts Branch of the Secretariat was the subject of considerable criticism. A Resolution was proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, but the official amendment directing the Council to pursue its policy of re-organization, and to create a new department under a "Municipal Treasurer," was carried by a substantial majority. In the course of the debate Mr. A. McLeod pointed out that this re-organization would involve the retirement of the Accountant, Mr. J. A. Pond, who had been in the Municipal service for 38 years. Mr. McLeod's tribute to the excellence of the service of this employé found response in April, when, upon Mr. Pond's retirement, he was granted a life pension of £500 per annum.

Shanghai, April 1, 1909.

SIR,—In consequence of failing health I very much regret having to request the Council to accept my resignation.

Dr. Marshall informs me that it would be very injudicious to remain in Shanghai, and that another cold season would be highly prejudicial to my health.

Should my resignation be accepted, I trust the Council will take into consideration my long service (I complete thirty-eight years to-day), and grant me a pension.

I am in my 66th year and must confess feeling the need of rest, putting aside the question of health, after so many years of responsible and arduous work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. A. POND,
Accountant.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 2, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 1, with regard to the resignation of your office as Municipal Accountant.

In reply thereto, I am directed to express the Council's regret that your advanced age and imperfect health render this step necessary; on the other hand it is realized that after nearly forty years' work you are fairly entitled to relaxation.

The Council takes this opportunity to place on record its high sense of appreciation of the manner in which your duties have been performed, especially during the past few years when the growth of the Settlement has rendered those duties more exacting.

Your present agreement has yet more than two years to run, and, in releasing you therefrom, the Council is prepared to issue to you the whole of the sum at present standing at your credit in the Superannuation Fund. Further than this, I am directed to state that, in recognition of your long and valuable service, conducted with integrity and unflagging industry, it has been decided to pay to you in such manner as you may find convenient, a life-pension of £500 sterling per annum.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. A. POND, Esq.
Municipal Accountant.

Later Mr. E. F. Goodale was appointed Acting Accountant on six months' probation, at the conclusion of which a Finance Department was established, and Mr. Goodale was appointed Municipal Treasurer with retrospective effect from November 1. The Accounts and Compradore's Offices were incorporated in the new department, and the staff has been augmented by the engagement of four additional assistants. The work of re-organization is as yet incomplete, and will proceed throughout next year.

The Council learnt of the death of Mr. A. Johnsford, Overseer of Taxes, on November 25, and recorded an expression of deep regret at the loss which the Municipal Service suffered in the death of this old and valued public servant, whose duties had been discharged for thirty-two years in a most exemplary manner. Mr. E. L. Allen, the Assistant Overseer, has been appointed to the vacancy so created, and the management and control of the office remain for the present in *statu quo*, pending transfer of the revenue collection work to the Finance Department, which will be undertaken during 1910.

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on January 1, 1910, with dates of entering the Service and expiry of agreement, where existing :—

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
VOLUNTEERS.			
Commandant	Lt.-Col. A. A. S. Barnes	Dec 8 1908	
Sergeant Major	A. W. Studd	Apl 6 1904	Apl 5 1910
Orderly Room Sergeant	C. Matthews	Dec 5 1905	Dec 4 1911
Sergeant Instructor	E. C. Fry	Sep 11 1908	Oct 19 1911

FIRE BRIGADE.

Departmental Engineer	H. D. S. Parkhill	Feb 1 1904	Jan 31 1910
Assistant Departmental Engineer	H. Lent	Mar 24 1909	

POLICE.

Captain-Superintendent	Col. C. D. Bruce	Jul 14 1907	Aug 7 1910
Deputy Superintendent	K. J. McEuen	Apl 19 1900	May 28 1912
Assistant Superintendent	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	May 1 1907	Sep 30 1911
do.	Capt. A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apl 15 1908	
2nd Assistant Superintendent	A. H. Fenton	Dec 10 1904	Jan 28 1911
do.	R. M. J. Martin	Nov 10 1905	Dec 19 1911
do.	M. O. Springfield	Nov 10 1905	Dec 19 1911
do.	E. C. Crensy	Nov 15 1908	Nov 14 1911
Chief Inspector	J. Ramsay	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1912
Chief Detective Inspector	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1912
1st Class Inspector	T. M. Wilson	Sep 20 1883	Mar 14 1911
do.	G. Matheson	Nov 19 1884	Dec 16 1912
do.	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1910
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1912
do.	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	Oct 31 1911
do.	J. McDowell	Aug 11 1898	Mar 31 1910
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1912
do.	W. R. Kinipple	Jul 10 1903	Aug 16 1912
do.	P. W. Mackintosh	Dec 12 1893	Mar 5 1911
2nd Class Inspector	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1912
3rd Class Inspector	J. Macgregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1910
do.	J. E. Johnson	Jul 1 1898	Jun 30 1912
Head Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	Dec 27 1910
Sub-Inspector	R. Bourke	Aug 22 1883	Sep 29 1910
do.	T. W. Spottiswoode	Dec 1 1896	Oct 26 1910
do.	G. Johnston	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1910
do.	G. W. Morrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1911
do.	W. D. Morey	Dec 30 1899	Sep 30 1911
do.	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1912
do.	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1912
do.	M. Fitzgibbon	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	W. G. Brown	Feb 21 1899	Dec 29 1910
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	Nov 15 1911
do.	J. Burnside	Dec 27 1900	Dec 26 1911
Assistant Gaoler	R. Simms	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1911
1st Class Sergeant	S. Robinson	Sep 20 1898	Sep 19 1912
do.	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	T. Roche	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	R. W. Thomas	Jan 6 1897	Mar 17 1912
do.	C. Craig	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1912
do.	J. O'Toole	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
2nd Class Sergeant	P. Goddard	Jul 30 1900	Jul 29 1911
do.	R. C. Aiers	May 17 1900	Mar 18 1912
do.	G. Moonan	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1912
do.	J. Macdonald	Nov 6 1901	Nov 5 1912
do.	T. Lynch	Jul 14 1903	Jul 13 1912
do.	J. Smith	Jan 6 1899	Sep 30 1910
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1912
do.	L. Thygesen	Aug 28 1902	Aug 27 1911
do.	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1902	Jul 16 1910
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	Dec 22 1911
do.	W. Alton	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1913
do.	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1910
do.	J. Coll	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1911
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1911
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1911
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1912
do.	M. Smyth	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1911
do.	C. Mills	Jul 17 1903	Jul 16 1912
do.	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1910
do.	W. Brewster	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1911
do.	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1912
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1912
do.	J. Cruickshank	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1911
do.	J. Donovan	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1911
do.	P. J. Doylend	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1912
do.	A. J. Ferguson	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1911
do.	W. Kennerley	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1912
do.	W. McSwiney	Apl 28 1905	Jun 5 1911
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1911
do.	J. J. Persico	May 18 1905	May 17 1911
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1911
3rd Class Sergeant	W. G. Austin	Jun 4 1902	Jun 8 1910
do.	A. Murphy	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1912
do.	T. H. Steele	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1912
do.	T. Aiers	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1912
do.	E. W. Everson	Jun 8 1906	Jul 15 1912
do.	A. F. Grimble	Jul 6 1906	Aug 12 1912
do.	W. F. Rankin	Apl 12 1906	May 20 1912
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1912
do.	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1912
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1912
do.	M. Ganley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1912
do.	M. O'Regan	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1913
do.	John Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1912
do.	T. Brown	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1910
do.	J. Colter	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
do.	E. L. Dawson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1910
do.	T. P. Givens	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	J. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1912
do.	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	Nov 15 1911
do.	A. Mackintosh	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	J. F. Prosser	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1910
do.	J. Robbins	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	J. Sullivan	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
do.	M. Blake	Aug 26 1906	Oct 19 1912
do.	H. S. Bremner	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	A. T. Campbell	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
3rd Class Sergeant	T. Elliott	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
do.	E. R. Engley	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	C. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1910
do.	J. Horne	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1910
do.	W. Jones	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1910
do.	J. G. Lamb	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
do.	A. G. Long	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	James Mackenzie	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1910
do.	T. McKenna	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	J. W. Prince	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1910
do.	J. Rush	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1910
do.	G. Sale	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	S. Simpson	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	C. H. Taylor	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	J. Wilson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1910
Senior Warder	D. E. Docwra	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	D. Mackenzie	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1912
2nd Class Constable	J. Buckley	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1910
do.	G. Holt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	C. B. Putt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	C. Rea	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1910
do.	W. Hardley	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
do.	G. Mann	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
do.	J. George	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1910
do.	F. W. Pearce	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1910
do.	F. Stewart	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1910
do.	R. E. Emmett	Jul 10 1907	Jul 9 1910
do.	W. Barker	Aug 3 1907	Sep 9 1910
do.	D. Ingleson	do.	do.
do.	F. McLeod	do.	do.
do.	W. Simpson	do.	do.
do.	J. Sutcliffe	do.	do.
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1910
do.	W. Abbott	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1910
do.	A. J. P. Coghlan	do.	do.
do.	C. Hepburn	do.	do.
do.	W. W. Kay	do.	do.
do.	J. F. W. Milne	do.	do.
do.	C. Morris	do.	do.
do.	W. C. Woodfield	do.	do.
do.	A. Aitkenhead	Aug 3 1907	Sep 9 1910
do.	A. J. Emery	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1910
do.	W. E. Fairbairn	do.	do.
do.	J. Gibson	do.	do.
do.	G. McDonald	do.	do.
do.	A. M. Mitchell	do.	do.
do.	R. A. Forde	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1911
do.	C. Hodson	do.	do.
do.	H. Murray	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Nield	do.	do.
do.	J. H. Tait	do.	do.
do.	G. McKay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1910
do.	M. L. Baillie	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1911
do.	W. Champney	do.	do.
do.	H. Fraser	do.	do.
do.	F. Langford	do.	do.
do.	J. Sinclair	do.	do.
do.	W. Smith	do.	do.
do.	A. V. Stewart	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expir y of Agreement, where existing.
2nd Class Constable	J. Anderson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1911
do.	J. Goodfellow	do.	do.
do.	C. H. Lilley	do.	do.
do.	T. Walls	do.	do.
do.	R. Wilson	do.	do.
do.	F. E. Leary	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1910
do.	E. L. Gladwish	Feb 15 1908	Mar 13 1911
do.	W. I. Butcher	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1911
do.	P. Dowding	do.	do.
do.	I. C. Kiloh	do.	do.
do.	F. M. King	do.	do.
do.	J. O. Pugh	do.	do.
do.	B. J. Selvey	do.	do.
do.	J. R. Sherris	do.	do.
do.	W. Spark	do.	do.
do.	M. Stewart	do.	do.
do.	A. W. Thompson	do.	do.
do.	J. R. Welch	do.	do.
3rd Class Constable	J. Straiton	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1911
do.	A. Marshall	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1911
do.	B. A. Wilkinson	do.	do.
do.	C. Burnie	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1911
do.	A. Paterson	do.	do.
do.	H. E. Peck	do.	do.
do.	T. E. Todd	do.	do.
do.	J. C. E. Rye	Aug 20 1908	Aug 19 1911
do.	J. Adams	Nov 7 1907	Dec 25 1911
do.	P. Curtin	do.	do.
do.	T. Dunne	do.	do.
do.	D. Grant	do.	do.
do.	C. Powell	do.	do.
do.	S. H. Rawlings	do.	do.
do.	F. Shipley	do.	do.
do.	B. L. Atkinson	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1912
do.	W. B. Bamber	do.	do.
do.	J. Brough	do.	do.
do.	G. Emmett	do.	do.
do.	C. Jennings	do.	do.
do.	C. McGillivray	do.	do.
do.	W. McGillivray	do.	do.
do.	R. Ockwell	do.	do.
do.	B. A. Pilkington	do.	do.
do.	J. R. Plimer	do.	do.
do.	E. Ring	do.	do.
do.	D. Cameron	Mar 13 1909	Apl 28 1912
do.	A. S. Downs	do.	do.
do.	M. McColl	do.	do.
do.	H. W. Shapland	do.	do.
do.	G. Will	do.	do.
do.	J. H. C. Backshell	May 8 1909	Jun 19 1912
do.	D. McInnes	do.	do.
do.	J. T. Reid	do.	do.
do.	T. J. Stewart	do.	do.
do.	A. H. Blyton	Jul 10 1909	Aug 9 1912
do.	R. C. Blyton	do.	do.
do.	P. E. V. Kelly	do.	do.
do.	W. V. Mogensen	Oct 21 1909	
do.	H. J. Beach	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1912
do.	F. C. Clarke	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
3rd Class Constables	W. H. Coles	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1912
do.	A. W. Jones	do.	do.
do.	D. Lawrie	do.	do.
do.	William McGillivray	do.	do.
1st Class Warder	M. Hally	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1911
do.	A. Walker	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1912
3rd Class do.	J. F. Franklin	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1911
do.	J. McFarlane	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1911
do.	R. J. O'Neill	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1911
4th Class do.	J. Freeman	Aug 1 1909	
do.	J. Wright	Nov 25 1909	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S. (Lond), D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	Dec 31 1911
Assistant Health Officer	A. Moore, M.D., (Dubl.), D.P.H.	Jan 10 1902	Jan 9 1911
2nd Assistant Health Officer	C. N. Davis, M.B., (Lond), D.P.H.	Jan 17 1908	Feb 24 1911
Assistant	F. G. C. Walker	Aug 3 1905	Sep 10 1911
do.	E. O. Wilson	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1912
Translator	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	
Inspector	H. Bland	May 26 1904	May 25 1910
do.	C. Hill	Mar 8 1900	Apl 16 1912
do.	T. N. Hugall	Jan 11 1900	Jan 10 1912
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	Sep 30 1911
Assistant Inspector	G. S. Benson	Nov 16 1907	
do.	A. E. Bray	Oct 31 1905	
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	
do.	T. E. Cholerton	Mar 23 1903	
do.	W. J. Dean	May 16 1900	
do.	B. Dixon	Jul 13 1900	
do.	N. B. Gregory	Sep 1 1909	
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	
do.	T. Moran	Jul 19 1891	
do.	H. H. Pool	Jul 1 1909	
do.	B. T. Prideaux	Sep 10 1907	
do.	H. V. Starling	Oct 3 1905	
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	
do.	E. A. Wright	Feb 5 1909	
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. M. B. Koek	Jan 22 1904	Nov 30 1912
Matron, Isolation Hospital	Miss A. Bradford	Aug 7 1902	Sep 16 1911
Matron, Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	Dec 20 1910
Matron, Mokanshan Sanatorium	Miss A. A. Fletcher	Apl 28 1905	
Nurse	Miss L. A. Arnot	Dec 18 1908	Jan 24 1912
do.	Miss M. L. Barclay	Aug 28 1908	Oct 3 1911
do.	Miss A. Dench	Dec 12 1903	
do.	Miss E. A. Dove	Jun 19 1908	Jul 25 1911
do.	Miss M. Gittens	Feb 28 1908	Apl 5 1911
do.	Miss M. S. A. Grimes	Apl 24 1908	May 31 1911
do.	Miss L. H. de Gruchy	Mar 6 1908	Apl 5 1911
do.	Miss J. Hall	Jan 15 1909	Feb 22 1912
do.	Miss A. P. M. Hodge	Aug 28 1908	Oct 3 1911
do.	Miss C. Hutton	Apl 28 1905	
do.	Miss A. B. Land	Aug 2 1907	Sep 8 1910
do.	Miss M. Macmillan	Jun 21 1907	Jul 28 1910
do.	Mrs. M. McBean	Jan 15 1909	Feb 22 1912
do.	Miss E. M. Robinson	Feb 14 1908	Mar 24 1911
do.	Miss E. Summerskill	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1910
do.	Mrs. E. Thomas	Jun 21 1907	Jul 28 1910
do.	Miss M. L. White	Jan 1 1909	Feb 7 1912
do.	Miss K. Wilkerson	Aug 18 1905	Sep 24 1911

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, Where existing.
Assistant Nurse	Miss A. Harding	Apr 25 1906	
Probationer	Miss L. Hamilton	Jul 5 1903	Jul 4 1911
do.	Miss E. Hurley	Feb 20 1907	Feb 19 1910
do.	Miss M. W. M. Smith	Jan 6 1908	Jan 5 1911
Custodian, Isolation Hospital	R. J. Broad	May 16 1900	
Attendant, Victoria Nursing Home	L. Mackintosh	Mar 30 1906	May 9 1912

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Engineer and Surveyor	C. H. Godfrey, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.	Dec 10 1897	Nov 28 1912
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Dec 31 1912
Assistant Engineer	F. G. Helsby	Apr 19 1907	May 19 1910
do.	J. E. Needham	Dec 2 1904	Jan 3 1911
2nd Assistant Engineer	I. Harpur	Jul 17 1909	Aug 28 1912
do.	H. E. Pollard	Jul 21 1907	Aug 13 1910
Engineering Assistant	J. B. Johns	Apr 24 1907	Apr 23 1910
do.	C. Luthy	May 1 1909	Apr 30 1912
Chief Architectural Assistant	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apr 13 1910
Architectural Assistant	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1910
Chief Surveying Assistant	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 29 1912
Surveying Assistant	F. P. Bartley	Oct 18 1906	Nov 23 1912
do.	J. C. Beckhoff	Oct 5 1901	Oct 4 1910
do.	R. W. Gunson	Oct 20 1903	Nov 10 1912
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	Dec 31 1912
do.	G. H. Rendall	Mar 18 1902	Dec 31 1911
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1912
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	
Clerk	E. C. Fetherstonhaugh	Jun 21 1909	
do.	B. O. Mayne	Jun 7 1909	
do.	G. T. Symons	Dec 1 1909	
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1912
do.	T. W. R. Wilson	Apr 15 1907	
Typewriter & Stenographer	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1911
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	Oct 5 1911
Assistant Building Inspector	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1911
do.	A. T. Gray	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1911
do.	H. E. Jones	May 13 1907	
do.	M. MacLennan	Nov 1 1906	
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1910
Assistant do.	J. Giles	Sep 17 1907	Nov 1 1910
Park Keeper	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	
Clerk of Works	J. Eitter	Mar 1 1882	
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1911
Overseer, Pingchiao Quarry	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	Feb 21 1910
Assistant Overseer do.	F. J. Curtis	Jul 9 1908	
Overseer	E. Brown	Oct 3 1908	
do.	W. Bura	Sep 1 1901	
do.	J. Fisher	Sep 15 1909	
do.	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	
do.	D. Lewis	May 1 1907	
do.	W. H. Mudditt	Jun 4 1902	
do.	D. J. Stuart-Murray	Sep 15 1909	
do.	A. R. White	Jun 1 1908	
Custodian Town Hall	G. W. Davies	Feb 5 1873	

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Electrical Engineer	T. H. U. Aldridge, M.I.E.E.	Mar 21 1901	Apr 30 1910
Deputy do.	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E.	May 16 1902	Jun 22 1911
Station Superintendent	F. G. Payne, A.M.I. Mech.E.	Jul 8 1904	Aug 14 1910

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Assistant Engineer	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	Nov 24 1910
do.	O. L. Ilbert	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1911
do.	J. W. Laidlaw	Feb 1 1909	
do.	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1911
do.	A. Wright	Sep 23 1907	Sep 22 1910
Foreman Mechanic	F. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	Aug 26 1911
Mains Foreman	J. Behean	Mar 1 1904	Feb 28 1911
do.	M. Loggey	Jun 15 1909	Jun 14 1912
Assistant	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1910
do.	H. W. Thwaites	Apl 26 1907	Jun 1 1910
Chief Clerk	W. J. C. Budd	Jan 8 1904	Feb 16 1910
Clerk	W. T. Burtenshaw	Aug 23 1909	
do.	W. S. Clay	May 2 1909	May 19 1912
do.	A. H. Leslie	Aug 20 1908	Aug 19 1911
do.	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1910
Collector	W. Anderson	Jun 17 1898	
do.	A. Kane	Nov 16 1903	
do.	M. Conlon	Feb 1 1908	
do.	T. Murphy	May 10 1909	
do.	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	Apl 30 1910
do.	F. Ward	Mar 13 1907	Mar 12 1910
Meter Reader	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	Jan 17 1911
do.	S. T. Nilson	Jul 11 1904	Jul 10 1910

PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	R. Buck	Nov 24 1906	Dec 23 1912
Assistant Conductor	R. Schulze-Reudnitz	May 8 1907	Jun 7 1910
do.	C. de Castro	Sep 1882	Jun 30 1911
Musician	W. Biswang	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	M. Gareis	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1912
do.	A. Geyer	do.	do.
do.	A. de Kryger	do.	do.
do.	A. Plemenik	Jun 20 1907	Aug 2 1910
do.	G. Preussler	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	J. Profener	do.	do.
do.	H. Schrader	Nov 7 1907	Dec 20 1910
do.	B. Stange	Nov 7 1906	
do.	J. Alinsod	Jun 30 1902	Jun 30 1911
do.	P. Bonifacio	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	E. Bugay	do.	do.
do.	F. Calibo	do.	do.
do.	G. Domingo	Dec 21 1909	
do.	R. Domingo	Oct 12 1908	Oct 11 1911
do.	P. Fernandez	Sep 24 1908	Sep 23 1911
do.	Q. Ignacio	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1911
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	A. Mendosa	Mar 3 1901	Jun 30 1911
do.	G. Mercado	Jun 30 1902	Jun 30 1911
do.	M. Mesa	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	P. Natividad	Oct 12 1908	Oct 11 1911
do.	B. Nazario	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1911
do.	N. Perfecto	Mar 6 1909	Mar 15 1912
do.	B. Sado	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	H. Sanjuan	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	J. Sanson	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	E. Santa Maria	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	R. Santos	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	C. Sulit	Oct 12 1908	Oct 11 1911
do.	M. Toledo	May 12 1903	May 11 1912
do.	D. Trinidad	Sep 1 1908	Aug 31 1911
do.	G. Velamide	May 12 1903	May 11 1912

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
PUBLIC SCHOOL.			
Headmaster	G. M. Billings, B.A. (Oxon)	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1912
Assistant Master	H. M. F. Gray, B.A. (Cantab)	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
French Master	A. R. Cavalier	Feb 5 1909	Mar 6 1912
Assistant Mistress	Miss E. H. Astill	Sep 1 1903	Aug 31 1911
do.	Miss K. Binney	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1912
do.	Miss E. M. Black	Feb 15 1906	Feb 14 1912
do.	Miss M. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	
do.	Mrs. F. L. Garner	Jun 1 1903	
do.	Miss L. Goodfellow	Jan 7 1901	Sep 30 1910
do.	Miss E. Hoodless	Dec 1 1909	
do.	Miss G. E. Martin	Jul 18 1908	Aug 30 1911
do.	Miss M. Mercer	Jul 18 1908	Aug 30 1911
do.	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1893	Sep 30 1912
do.	Miss M. When	Apl 1 1907	Sep 30 1910
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1910
Assistant Master	J. Gill	Jul 6 1907	Aug 19 1910
do.	H. E. Gooch	Jul 6 1907	Aug 19 1910
do.	S. Rayner	Aug 15 1908	Sep 28 1911
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
Treasurer	E. F. Goodale, A.C.A.	Oct 11 1907	Oct 31 1912
Sub-Accountant	J. C. Bosustow	Jul 11 1901	Apl 6 1911
Assistant	J. T. Ford, A.C.A.	Mar 6 1903	Apl 6 1911
do.	T. H. Hutchison	Aug 23 1909	
do.	L. D. Lemaire	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1912
do.	A. W. Macphail	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1912
do.	H. E. Middleton	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1912
do.	E. W. Munsie	Jul 1 1909	
do.	E. S. Wilkinson, A.C.A.	Oct 8 1909	Nov 15 1912
SECRETARIAT.			
Secretary	W. E. Leveson	Oct 1 1897	Mar 31 1912
Assistant Secretary	J. B. A. Mackinnon	Mar 1 1906	Feb 29 1912
do.	A. Corbett-Smith	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1910
Assistant	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Dec 31 1911
do.	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	Oct 31 1911
Typewriter and Stenographer	Miss M. M. Jones	Dec 3 1907	
do.	Mrs. McLraith	Feb 14 1908	Feb 13 1911
Overseer of Taxes	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1911
Assistant	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1899	Jun 30 1911
do.	W. C. H. Knight	Dec 10 1909	
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	
Inspector of Taxes	A. K. Henning	Oct 1 1897	
Inspector of Vehicles	D. McAlister	Jun 1 1889	
Tax Collector	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	
do.	J. Y. Gould	Mar 10 1883	
do.	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	
do.	I. Konsberg	Sep 3 1896	May 31 1910
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	
do.	E. Mellows	Oct 22 1903	
do.	J. Powles	May 17 1898	Jan 6 1910
do.	J. B. Roberty	Jul 20 1908	
do.	H. C. W. Schroder	Apl 4 1902	
do.	E. Zillig	Jul 1 1904	Jun 30 1910

FINANCE MATTERS.

OVERSEER OF TAXES' REPORT.

The total of ordinary revenue collected from all sources shows a satisfactory increase over last year, and the estimates for 1909 have been exceeded by Tls. 51,900.

The following comparative statement shows the receipts under the main headings of revenue as compared with the Budget estimate and the previous year's receipts :—

Description.	1908 Receipts.	1909.		
		Budget.	Receipts.	Increase.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	685,105	685,400	688,026	2,626
General Municipal Rate	1,110,380	1,150,200	1,162,420	12,220
Wharfage Dues	157,957	160,000	177,636	17,636
Licence Fees	391,357	408,600	426,822	18,222
Rent of Municipal Properties	40,180	41,500	41,599	99
Receipts from Public Companies	18,185	24,000	25,097	1,097
	2,403,164	2,469,700	2,521,600	51,900

Land Tax.—The amount collected for the year shows an increase of Tls. 2,626 over the estimate, and 153 new lots, representing an assessment of Tls. 859,632, have been added to the register.

The following comparative figures show the amount collected from each district with the number of registered lots against those of the previous year :—

	1909.		1908.	
	No. of lots.	Amount collected.	No. of lots.	Amount collected.
Central District	788	Tls. 358,643	782	Tls. 358,454
Northern "	825	103,744	819	103,440
Eastern "	1,213	117,857	1,172	117,060
Western "	1,649	107,782	1,583	106,150
	4,475	Tls. 688,026	4,356	Tls. 685,104

General Municipal Rate, Foreign.—While the total of General Municipal Rate collected exceeded the Budget estimate, the receipts from Foreign Rate within Settlement limits were Tls. 11,350 short.

The downward tendency of rentals noticed in last year's Report is still very marked, more especially in buildings of the warehouse class, and the number of vacant houses, particularly in the Hongkew Districts, is abnormally high. Notwithstanding the fact that rentals are declining, building operations are still being actively carried on. There appears to be a fairly good demand for small foreign houses, with rentals ranging from Tls. 30 to Tls. 60 per month, while larger residences remain unoccupied. Although under the estimate the receipts from Foreign General Municipal Rate show an increase of Tls. 23,803, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent over the 1908 collections; this, in view of the large reductions in rentals, denotes a fairly satisfactory growth of revenue.

During the year 176 new houses have been assessed, aggregating an assessment of Tls. 237,776, while 29 houses have been pulled down representing an assessment of Tls. 29,644. There were 79 foreign houses in course of erection on December 31.

The following summary gives the number of houses and assessments on December 31 and the rate collected, as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Number of Foreign Houses.			Assessment.	Rate collected.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.		
1909	2,642	440	3,082	Tls. 4,703,838	Tls. 477,163
1908	2,624	304	2,928	4,484,696	433,660

General Municipal Rate, Native.—The deficiency in Foreign Rate is more than made up by the amount of Native Rate collected. The following are details of the number of houses occupied and vacant on December 31, together with assessments and amount collected, as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Number of Native Houses.			Assessment.	Rate collected.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.		
1909	47,298	3,990	51,288	\$ 8,298,051	Tls. 659,839
1908	47,275	3,551	50,826	8,238,267	633,757

The amount collected shows an increase of Tls. 24,082 over the previous year, or say 3½ per cent.

It will be noted that although the number of vacant houses continues to increase there is no diminution in the amount of rate collected. This is due to a growing tendency on the part of the wealthier class of Chinese residents to occupy more expensive houses.

General Municipal Rate, outside Settlement limits.—The districts on the outskirts of the Settlement continue to develop, with a resultant increase in the amount collected under this heading of revenue. Details will be found in the following summary :—

	1909.		1908.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
Total number of houses	362	4,177	275	3,719
Number of houses occupied	298	3,777	239	3,327
" " unoccupied	64	390	36	392
Assessment	Tls. 247,098	\$373,260	Tls. 207,322	\$328,643
Rate collected	Tls. 11,218	Tls. 13,900	„ 10,452	Tls. 10,512

Wharfage Dues.—This source of revenue being entirely dependent upon the trade of the port, it is satisfactory to note a steady increase over the estimate and over last year's collection.

Details of each quarter's receipts are as under :—

	1909.	1908.
March Quarter	40,020	38,529
June "	45,278	40,858
September "	44,845	41,862
December "	47,493	36,708
	177,636	157,957

showing an increase of Tls. 19,679 against the preceding year, and of Tls. 17,636 on the Budget estimate.

Licence Fees.—The total receipts from licence fees show a substantial increase over the Budget and over last year's collection. It will be seen from the following statement that although the receipts under several heads, notably native clubs, carts and wheelbarrows, are considerably below the estimate, the deficiency is more than made up by increases in other classes of fees, such as private and public ricshas, carriages, teashops and theatres.

The following statement shows the excess and deficiency on the Budget estimates :—

<i>Excess on</i>	<i>Foreign Hotel and Tavern</i>	<i>Tls. 896</i>	<i>Deficiency on</i>	<i>Foreign Liquor Seller</i>	<i>Tls. 448</i>
	Native Lodging House	545		Restaurant	405
	Tea Shop	1,067		Billiard and Bowling Saloon	69
	Foreign Theatre	2,811		Native Club	1,638
	Native Theatre	597		Native Wine Shop	898
	Opium Shop	4,955		Pawn Shop	870
	Opium House	5,420		Cargo Boat	508
	Steam Launch	74		Ferry and Passenger Boat	18
	Private Pony and Carriage	1,683		Native Boat	334
	Livery Stable	1,684		Sampán	159
	Motor Car	527		Cart	1,700
	Private Ricsha	3,139		Sedan Chair	936
	Public Ricsha	5,539		Wheelbarrow	2,086
	Dog	47		Firearms	525
		<u>Tls. 28,836</u>			<u>Tls. 10,614</u>
<i>Less—Deficiency</i>		<u>10,614</u>			
<i>Showing a net excess of</i>		<u>Tls. 18,222</u>			

The total of all licence fees amounts to Tls. 426,822, against Tls. 391,357 for the previous year, showing an increase of Tls. 35,465 for 1909.

Details of the fees collected under their separate headings are given in the following summaries and in the Comparative Statement.

Liquor Sellers, Foreign and Native.—Native wine shops are gradually increasing whilst dealers in foreign liquors continue to decrease. The slight advance shown in hotel and tavern fees is due to the temporary bars which have been licensed during the year in connexion with places of amusement.

The following return gives the average number licensed per quarter, with the amounts collected, as compared with the preceding year :—

	1909.	1908.
Foreign Hotels and Taverns	26 Tls. 7,396	22 Tls. 6,251
„ Liquor Sellers	110 17,551	116 18,363
Restaurants	37 4,295	40 4,760
Native Wine Shops	823 15,102	718 9,958
	<u>Tls. 44,344</u>	<u>Tls. 39,332</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 5,012.

Billiard and Bowling Saloons.—The average number of these saloons licensed per quarter is 26, against 25 last year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 630, against Tls. 667 for 1908, showing a decrease of Tls. 37. On December 31 there were 47 public billiard tables and 13 bowling alleys on the licence register.

Native Clubs.—The estimated receipts under this heading have not been realized. Licences were issued free for the first quarter of the year and there were then 57 clubs on the register; when however the fee of Tls. 25 per quarter was inaugurated, from April 1, the number of these establishments dropped considerably, the year closing with 31. The fees collected for the last three quarters amounted to Tls. 2,342, or Tls. 1,638 below the estimate.

Native Lodging Houses.—The average number licensed per quarter is 357, against 362 for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 7,145, against Tls. 6,647, showing an increase of Tls. 498.

Tea Shops.—With the closing of the opium houses the number of tea shops has gradually increased. The total number of licences issued during the year was 7,044, or an average of 587 per month, against 6,750, or 563 per month for the previous year. The fees collected amount to Tls. 8,567, showing an increase of Tls. 2,671 over last year's collection.

Theatres.—The receipts from both foreign and native theatres show a large increase over the estimates and over the previous year's collection. This source of revenue, however, fluctuates considerably as it is largely influenced by travelling theatrical companies. A number of small shows, such as shooting galleries and cinematographs, situated principally in the Foochow Road, have helped to swell the receipts under this heading.

The following return gives the average number licensed per month and the fees collected as compared with the previous year :—

	1909.		1908.	
Foreign Theatres, etc.	27	Tls. 4,611	15	Tls. 2,249
Native "	22	4,197	22	3,728
		<u>Tls. 8,808</u>		<u>Tls. 5,977</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 2,831.

Pawn Shops.—The revenue from pawn shops has steadily decreased during the past two years, the receipts for 1907, 1908 and 1909 being Tls. 17,342, Tls. 16,881 and Tls. 16,130 respectively. There is, however, a considerable increase in the number of pawn shops, especially the 3rd class ones. This increase in number is partly due to the closure of opium houses, a number of the proprietors of which have opened pawn shops as an alternative means of gaining a livelihood.

The advances on articles pledged and purchased, on which licence fees are charged, at varying rates, aggregated \$8,437,519, against \$8,962,488 for the previous year.

The number of shops licensed for each quarter against the preceding year is as follows :—

1st Quarter	217, against 197
2nd "	224, " 204
3rd "	229, " 210
4th "	236, " 216

In most places a depression in trade would result in increased business for the pawnbroker, this however is not the case in China where pawnbroking seems to be affected adversely by bad trade and improves with the revival of business.

Opium Houses.—Half of the houses licensed for the consumption of opium on the premises were closed during the year 1908, the establishments closed having been decided by the drawing of lots. In compliance with the Council's recorded decision a further drawing was held on April 17, 1909, on which date 365 more houses were drawn for closure on June 30. The remaining licences were withdrawn on December 31, so that at the present time there are no licensed opium houses within Settlement limits. This fact, however, does not by any means denote the abolition of opium smoking, which is now extensively carried on in private unlicensed houses. The fees collected during the year amount to Tls. 40,420, against Tls. 48,454 during 1908, showing a decrease of Tls. 8,034.

Opium Shops.—A large number of Opium "House" keepers, whose premises were closed to that form of business, have opened "Shops" for the sale of the drug to be consumed off the premises. The number of these shops has therefore considerably increased during the year. The licence fees levied on opium shops were raised from April 1, with the result that the receipts show a substantial increase over those for the previous year.

The average number of shops licensed per month is 206, against 112 for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 21,955, against Tls. 5,770, showing an increase of Tls. 16,185 for 1909.

Cargo Boats, Sampan, etc.—The total of revenue from boat licences shows a slight falling off during the year. The following are the average numbers of each class of boat licensed per month with the fees collected as compared with the previous year :—

	1909.		1908.	
Cargo Boats, Foreign	61	Tls. 1,781	65	Tls. 1,769
" Native	1,424	3,511	1,434	3,495
Sampans	301	1,341	337	1,470
Ferry and Passenger Boats	61	1,082	63	1,108
Native Boats	1,588	3,365	1,556	3,652
		<u>Tls. 11,080</u>		<u>Tls. 11,494</u>

showing a decrease of Tls. 414 for 1909.

Steam Launches.—A slight increase is shown in the fees collected under this heading. The average number licensed per month was 113, the same as in 1908, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 2,274, against Tls. 2,253, or an increase of Tls. 21 for 1909.

Private Vehicles, etc.—The revenue collected from private vehicle licences shows a decided increase over last year's figures. The average number licensed per quarter and the amount collected from each class are as follows :—

	1909.		1908.	
Ponies, etc.	1,099	Tls. 4,872	1,122	Tls. 4,454
Carriages	851	11,313	916	10,914
Motor Cars	134	3,027	119	2,428
Ricshas	4,727	41,039	4,719	37,252
		<u>Tls. 60,251</u>		<u>Tls. 55,048</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 5,203 for 1909.

Livery Stables.—The Vehicle Inspector reports having visited the livery stables weekly during the year and inspected all carriages and ponies kept therein. The carriages were in good serviceable order and the ponies in fair average condition and free from infectious disease, while the stables are kept clean and well ventilated.

One native-owned stable was closed during the year and ten new ones opened, the latter being offshoots from larger stables, the owners of which are gradually reducing their stock in the Central District and transferring it to smaller premises to the Northern and Western Districts.

The slight decrease in the number of ponies and carriages licensed may be attributed to the increasing popularity of trams and motor cars.

The following comparative return gives the average number licensed each month :—

Ponies, etc.	759, against 767 in 1908.
Carriages	591, " 595 "
Stables	70, " 63 "

and the fees therefrom amount to Tls. 27,634, against Tls. 27,611 for 1908.

Carts.—The total number of cart licences issued shows a decrease as compared with last year's figures. The revenue collected, however, shows an increase, which is due to the fact that the fees were raised, from April 1, from dollars to taels.

The following comparative return gives the average number licensed per month and the amount collected from each class of carts :—

	1909.		1908.	
Pony Carts and Waggons	50	Tls. 1,898	52	Tls. 1,590
Hand Carts	672	15,011	758	13,320
Trolleys	251	1,391	236	984
		<u>Tls. 18,300</u>		<u>Tls. 15,894</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 2,406 for 1909.

Public Ricshas.—These vehicles still hold their own against the competition offered by more modern means of locomotion. Their numbers have steadily increased, and although there are still some very inferior ricshas on the streets the general standard has been decidedly improved during the year.

The total number licensed was 101,658, an average of 8,471 per month, against 98,071, or 8,173 per month for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 112,539, against Tls. 107,699, showing an increase of Tls. 4,840.

Sedan Chairs.—With the general demand for a faster form of locomotion these relics are gradually decreasing.

The average number licensed per quarter is 484, against 619 for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 4,264 against Tls. 5,450, a decrease of Tls. 1,186 for 1909.

Wheelbarrows.—The fees levied on wheelbarrows were increased, from April 1, from 600 cash to 5 mace, the result being that although the average number licensed per month shows a decrease the fees collected are slightly over those of the previous year.

The number licensed is 79,931, or an average of 6,661 per month against 84,721, or an average of 7,060 per month for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 36,914, against Tls. 33,302, showing an increase of Tls. 3,612 for 1909.

Firearms.—This licence fee is a very difficult one to enforce. Although a large number of firms have imported firearms during the year their importations have been described as samples and they state that no sales have actually taken place in Shanghai. The revenue therefore from this source is still very small, the amount collected during the year being Tls. 2,175, against an estimate of Tls. 2,700.

Dogs.—The number licensed for the year is 1,425, against 1,309 for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 1,047, against Tls. 956, showing an increase of Tls. 91.

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees collected from this source amount to Tls. 14,247, against Tls. 15,197 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of Tls. 950. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averages 48 per month, against 49 for 1908.

Markets.—The fees collected during the year from markets amount to Tls. 37,669, against Tls. 36,147 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 1,522.

The following comparative summary gives the amount collected from each market in dollars, in which currency the fees are paid :—

	1909	1908
Maloo	\$16,537.50	\$16,504.50
Hongkew	19,427.00	19,261.00
Elgin	5,264.00	5,335.00
East Hongkew	3,210.00	3,025.00
Wayside	1,319.50	1,166.00
Sinza	4,272.00	3,131.00
Mohawk	992.50	908.00
	<u>\$51,225.50</u>	<u>\$49,330.50</u>

Ricsha Tickets.—As there are still a large number of private ricsha tickets issued by the various Clubs, etc., there is no great demand for the Council's tickets.

The turnover during the year on tickets sold and redeemed amounted to \$33,033, against \$56,198 for the previous year. The number of tickets dealt with compared with the previous year is as follows :—

	1909.	1908.
Sold	582,128	861,008
Redeemed	578,921	893,158

The following are appended to this report :—

Diagram showing growth of chief sources of Municipal revenue during the past 20 years.

Summary of Native General Municipal Rate.

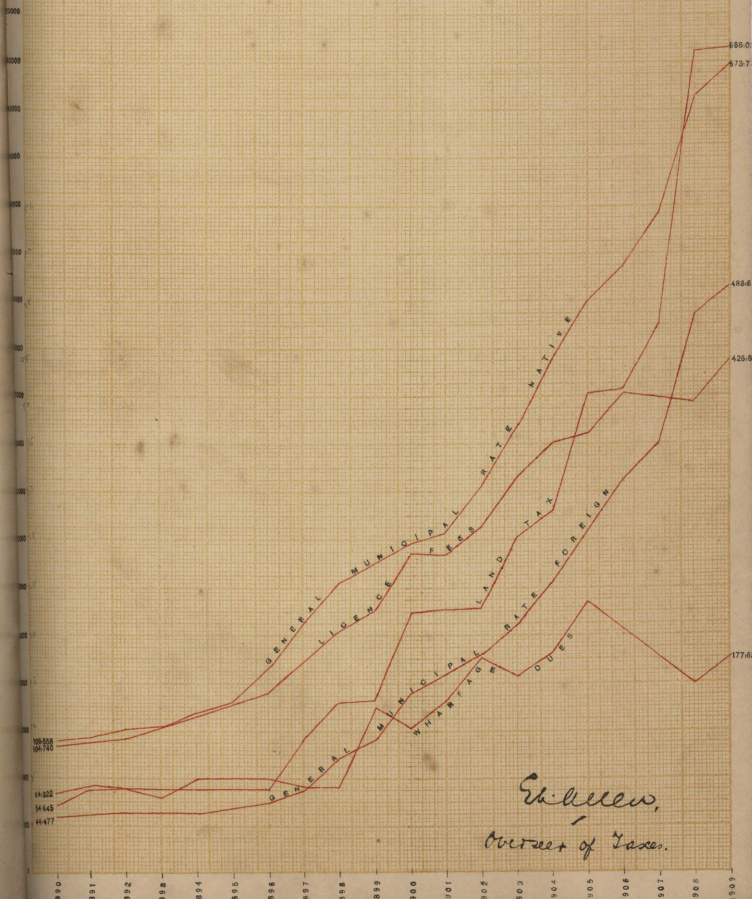
Summary of Native Houses and Assessments.

Comparative Statement of Licence Fees for the years 1907/9.

E. L. ALLEN,
Overseer of Taxes.

Diagram showing growth of chief sources of
Municipal revenue during past
20 years.

Land Tax	Tls 54,645 to Tls 688,026
G.M. Rate	{ Foreign 44,477 to 488,681
	{ Native 104,740 to 673,739
Wharfage Dues	64,322 to 177,636
Licence Fees	109,558 to 426,822



SUMMARY OF NATIVE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1908.						MARCH QUARTER 1909.						JUNE QUARTER 1909.						SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1909.					
	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Natives ..	11,668	13,996	11,445	9,066	3,326	49,501	11,833	13,803	11,385	8,880	3,336	49,007	11,459	13,869	11,413	8,948	3,444	49,133	11,589	14,041	11,675	9,196	3,540	49,841
Houses occupied by Foreigners ..	115	743	189	53	1	1,101	118	754	220	67	1	1,160	122	789	229	80	1	1,221	115	801	250	88	2	1,253
Houses unoccupied	476	786	1,220	1,069	392	3,943	597	1,100	1,196	1,275	525	4,693	723	936	1,946	1,318	417	4,540	767	802	1,036	1,041	453	4,099
Total..	12,259	15,525	12,854	10,188	3,719	54,545	12,548	15,657	12,801	10,222	3,862	54,860	12,304	15,694	12,888	10,246	3,862	54,894	12,471	15,644	12,961	10,322	3,995	55,193
Assessments \$	4,709,294	2,483,192	946,115	997,663	328,648	8,364,911	4,218,730	2,093,615	938,636	1,002,154	344,241	8,597,396	4,211,577	2,087,922	945,414	1,001,490	346,941	8,623,244	4,242,681	2,092,549	941,023	1,008,988	364,230	8,650,471
Rates collected from Natives \$	116,510	52,247	24,020	24,800	4,294	221,911	116,346	51,720	23,692	24,423	4,339	219,522	114,166	51,818	23,833	24,597	4,583	219,017	113,174	52,512	24,291	25,654	4,705	220,336
Rates collected from Foreigners \$	2,418	4,613	677	191	36	7,935	2,921	4,637	794	192	36	8,180	2,598	4,849	764	277	36	8,324	2,483	4,794	857	273	37	8,444
Total \$	118,928	56,860	24,697	25,041	4,330	229,846	117,866	56,357	24,486	24,618	4,375	227,702	116,764	56,667	24,697	24,874	4,619	227,341	115,657	57,306	25,148	26,927	4,742	228,780
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	7,455	5,366	5,550	4,826	617	21,924	8,730	6,111	3,559	5,360	693	24,453	10,565	5,866	2,659	5,113	685	25,488	11,060	5,103	2,965	4,260	721	24,711
Average Assessment per house \$	243.36	134.30	72.60	97.97	83.36	167.66	342.98	132.71	72.33	98.04	58.72	166.71	344.84	133.92	73.35	97.74	89.83	167.10	346.83	133.76	72.60	97.75	91.17	156.73
Average Rate per house \$	10.31	4.03	2.21	2.84	1.32	4.71	10.29	4.01	2.20	2.94	1.33	4.70	10.34	4.02	2.20	2.93	2.69	4.71	10.37	4.01	2.18	2.93	1.37	4.60
Average unoccupied houses ..	3 1/2 %	8 %	9 1/2 %	10 1/2 %	10 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	4 %	7 %	9 1/2 %	12 1/2 %	13 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	6 %	9 1/2 %	11 1/2 %	10 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	6 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	8 %	10 1/2 %	11 1/2 %	7 1/2 %

SUMMARY OF NATIVE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

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	DECEMBER QUARTER 1908.				MARCH QUARTER 1909.				JUNE QUARTER 1909.				SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1909.				TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
Brought forward from previous quarter ...	...	53,602	...	\$ 8,514,511	...	54,545	...	\$ 8,566,915	...	54,860	...	\$ 8,597,396	...	54,894	...	\$ 8,623,244	...	53,602	...	\$ 8,514,511
New houses assessed...	813	...	62,559	...	236	...	21,276	...	134	...	8,526	...	319	...	28,034	...	1,502	...	120,395	...
Houses rebuilt and reassessed ...	225	...	45,045	...	228	...	69,000	...	180	...	62,440	...	130	...	32,290	...	763	...	208,775	...
Houses outside Settlement limits ...	154	...	17,870	...	196	...	16,731	...	21	...	4,968	...	130	...	17,269	...	501	...	56,838	...
Houses rebuilt and reassessed outside Settlement limits ...	12	...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1,008	...
Sundry increases in Assessments ...	...	1,204	192	126,674	...	660	1,168	108,175	...	335	13,016	88,950	...	579	14,346	91,939	...	2,778	30,722	415,738
Less—		54,806		8,641,185		55,205		8,675,090		55,195		8,686,346		55,473		8,715,183		56,380		8,930,249
Houses pulled down and rebuilding ...	206	...	47,355	...	312	...	62,402	...	260	...	30,844	...	280	...	32,678	...	1,058	...	173,279	...
Houses pulled down and rebuilding Outside Limits ...	55	...	2,714	...	33	...	1,138	...	41	...	2,268	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	6,120	...
Sundry reductions in Assessments ...	...	261	24,201	74,270	...	345	14,154	77,694	...	301	29,990	63,102	...	280	32,034	64,712	...	1,187	100,379	279,778
Totals ...	...	54,545	...	8,566,915	...	54,860	...	8,597,396	...	54,894	...	8,623,244	...	55,193	...	8,650,471	...	55,193	...	8,650,471
Increase over previous quarter ...	...	943	...	52,404	...	315	...	30,481	...	34	...	25,848	...	299	...	27,227	...	1,591	...	135,960

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1907-09.

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Description.	1909.				1908.				1907.			
	Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
Foreign Hotels and Taverns ...	102	Tls. etc. 7,396.01	• 26	1,849.00	86	Tls. etc. 6,261.08	• 22	1,662.77	97	Tls. etc. 3,457.87	• 24	1,364.42
„ Liquor Sellers ...	441	17,551.28	• 110	4,387.89	465	18,363.04	• 116	4,690.76	486	18,763.86	• 122	4,690.97
Restaurants ...	146	4,295.00	• 37	1,073.75	160	4,760.00	• 40	1,190.00	157	4,660.00	• 39	1,065.10
Billiard and Bowling Saloons ...	104	630.50	• 26	157.63	99	667.50	• 25	166.88	99	690.00	• 25	172.50
Native Lodging Houses ...	1,426	7,145.50	• 307	1,786.38	1,447	6,647.23	• 362	1,661.81	1,333	4,767.77	• 333	1,191.94
„ Wine Shops ...	3,293	16,102.00	• 823	3,776.50	2,871	9,667.96	• 718	2,483.49	2,814	7,582.83	• 704	1,896.71
Tea Shops ...	7,044	8,666.66	• 887	712.88	6,760	5,895.76	• 563	491.31	6,339	8,460.03	• 528	455.00
Foreign Theatres ...	319	4,611.16	• 27	884.26	174	2,249.00	• 15	187.42	148	1,688.35	• 12	138.20
Native Theatres ...	269	4,197.00	• 22	349.75	269	3,728.00	• 22	310.67	265	2,557.50	• 22	210.63
Pawn Shops ...	906	16,129.35	• 227	4,032.49	827	16,881.31	• 207	4,230.33	768	17,342.28	• 192	4,333.57
Private Markets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,536	965.64	• 126	137.95
Opium Shops ...	2,473	21,965.20	• 206	1,820.60	1,538	5,770.28	• 112	480.85	1,064	4,390.29	• 89	357.52
Opium Houses ...	6,607	40,420.42	• 467	3,368.37	14,510	48,454.17	• 1,209	4,037.85	18,762	61,092.55	• 1,563	5,091.13
Cargo-boats, Foreign ...	737	1,780.65	• 61	148.39	780	1,768.97	• 65	147.41	925	2,022.42	• 77	168.63
„ Native ...	8,345	3,511.14	• 1,424	585.19	8,603	3,495.00	• 1,434	582.50	9,132	3,749.00	• 1,422	626.20
Ferry and Passenger Boats ...	733	1,082.29	• 61	90.19	726	1,107.66	• 63	92.31	798	1,162.83	• 66	96.90
Steam Launches ...	1,259	2,374.38	• 113	189.43	1,356	2,282.90	• 113	187.74	1,320	2,197.90	• 110	183.16
Native Boats ...	19,066	3,365.58	• 1,688	280.47	18,671	3,682.38	• 1,656	204.37	17,996	3,834.55	• 1,500	219.25
Sampans ...	1,805	1,340.72	• 301	223.45	2,019	1,469.96	• 337	244.99	2,370	1,663.31	• 378	277.20
Private owned { Ponies ...	4,398	16,185.22	• 1,099	4,046.31	4,486	15,567.60	• 1,122	3,841.90	4,964	12,282.31	• 1,239	3,088.08
„ Carriages ...	3,404		• 831		3,665		• 916		3,973		• 993	
„ Rickshas ...	18,909	41,038.80	• 4,727	10,269.70	18,576	37,261.97	• 4,719	9,312.99	22,500	31,645.18	• 8,626	7,911.30
„ Houses ...	835	27,633.60	• 70	2,302.90	726	27,611.34	• 63	2,300.95	669	20,718.77	• 56	2,476.40
Livery Stables { Ponies ...	9,107		• 759		9,209		• 767		9,743		• 812	
„ Carriages ...	7,691		• 591		7,187		• 595		7,999		• 642	
Public Rickshas ...	101,658	112,539.52	• 8,471	9,378.29	98,071	107,699.29	• 8,173	8,974.94	98,450	108,311.45	• 8,204	9,022.95
Sedan Chairs ...	1,938	4,263.79	• 484	1,065.95	2,478	5,490.25	• 619	1,254.19	2,643	5,777.67	• 661	1,444.42
Motor Cars ...	836	3,027.00	• 134	756.75	476	2,428.34	• 119	607.08	383	1,020.21	• 96	380.05
„ Pony Carts and Waggon ...	606	1,898.00	• 80	158.17	628	1,590.08	• 82	132.51	576	1,338.50	• 48	116.54
Carts { Hand Carts ...	8,061	15,011.00	• 672	1,260.92	9,098	18,319.67	• 758	1,109.97	9,879	14,482.62	• 823	1,206.88
„ Trolleys ...	2,010	1,390.93	• 261	115.91	2,821	984.05	• 236	82.00	2,631	1,078.90	• 219	89.91
Wheelbarrows ...	79,931	26,914.39	• 6,661	3,076.20	84,721	33,302.06	• 7,060	2,778.17	88,628	27,631.44	• 7,386	3,135.96
Dogs ...	1,425	1,047.27	• 119	87.27	1,309	955.52	• 109	79.63	1,108	809.91	• 92	67.49
Firearms ...	18	2,175.00	• 5	543.75	18	2,025.00	• 6	675.00	...	...	• ...	...
Native Club ...	191	2,341.66	• 48	780.55	115	...	• 38	...	...	...	• ...	...

* Quarterly Average. † Bi-monthly average. ‡ 7 Months. § 6 Months. ¶ 9 Months.

Finance Matters.

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LOANS.

SILVER LOANS.

By arrangement with the Recreation Fund Trustees the balance of the Special Loan at 5 per cent, made by the Trustees in 1901, Tls. 10,000, which was to have been called up this year, remained in the Council's hands for a further year, interest being payable thereon at 6 per cent, the rate current for General Loans.

The Budget Appropriation for the redemption of debentures (Tls. 143,700) was applied in purchases in the open market to the extent of Tls. 20,800 only. It was therefore decided to apply the balance in redeeming a portion of the Loan of 1901, being the oldest outstanding 6 per cent General Loan. The following notice was thereupon issued:—

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 1985.

LOAN OF 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following debentures of the above loan will be paid on presentation, properly endorsed by the registered owner, at the Municipal Offices on and after December 31, 1909, and interest will cease from that date.

Debentures of Tls. 1,000.

8085-90	8139-41	8180-2	8237
8093-7	8148-51	8186-9	8241
8101-2	8153	8191	8245-5
8104-6	8155	8193-5	8247-51
8109	8157	8197-204	8254-5
8112-7	8159-60	8206-8	8259
8119	8163	8212-5	8261-2
8121-3	8166	8217	8264-6
8125	8168	8219-20	8271
8127	8172-3	8222-30	8275-7
8129-35	8175-8	8232-3	

Debentures of Tls. 100.

8257	8293	8308	8332-3
8279	8295-6	8312	8335
8285	8298	8314-6	8338-41
8287-8	8303	8318-20	8344
8290-1	8305	8322-9	8348-50

By order.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 22, 1909.

Later the Hongkong Bank drew attention to the hardship which would fall upon the owners of scrip of the above Loan, owing to the high rate of premium at which debentures stood, unless permission were granted to re-invest at par in the Loan of 1910. This letter and the Council's reply was published, as follows:—

Shanghai, October 15, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—We see from the "Municipal Gazette" published by the "North-China Daily News" on the 14th instant that you notify the redemption on December 31, 1909, at par, of the 1901 6 per cent Municipal Loan.

Quotations for Municipal 6 per cent Debentures of any issue have been for some time 5 per cent premium owing to the large amount of capital at present seeking such investments, but this condition can only be considered a temporary one, and we therefore hope that it is the Council's intention to allow holders of the Debentures to be redeemed to replace at par in the next issue, as they were able to do when there was no premium. If the Council on consideration agree that our suggestion is a reasonable one we further think it would be in the Council's interests to make the decision public by advertisement.

Many first-class investments give a much better return than those considered by law and former custom as the only securities suitable for Trust funds; it is now more the rule than the exception that Trustees have authority to invest in certain specified outside securities, and amongst these Shanghai Municipal Debentures locally hold a high position; it therefore seems very advisable to maintain their popularity.

Yours faithfully,
H. HUNTER,
Manager,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 23, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 15, and, in reply thereto, to state that the suggestion therein contained on the subject of the drawn debentures of the Municipal Loan of 1901 has been adopted by the Council; that is to say, that debenture holders will be permitted to re-invest in the Loan of 1910, provisional interest-bearing receipts being issued until the Loan receives the necessary authority at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

The decision, which will not be admitted as a precedent, is due to the fact that there are outstanding 6 per cent Electricity Loans of an older date than 1901. These, from an investor's standpoint, are upon the same basis as ordinary Municipal Loans, while the financial administration of the Electricity Department does not involve the repayment of such liabilities. To obviate, therefore the recurrence of the present position, the Council has decided at the end of the year to make the necessary book entries for exchanging the Electricity Loans of 1894 and 1898 for equivalent amounts of a more recent date, so that for the future repayments may be in rotation.

I am also to remind you that in previous years repayments have been made at par when the current quotation was at a discount.

In conclusion I am to convey to you the Council's appreciative thanks for your intervention in this matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The Manager, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Of the authorized Loan of 1909, Tls. 430,000, it has only been found necessary to issue Tls. 300,000, the price, inclusive of brokerage, averaging Tls. 103.19.

On the liability side of the Balance Sheet it will be noticed that the Loans are stated in a somewhat different form to that obtaining in former years, the total liability on each year's issue appearing under one heading. The reason for this adjustment is to avoid any complications arising in the future, when the question of redeeming a Loan jointly held for General Purposes and the Electricity Department is under discussion, and also to emphasize the Council's decision to redeem the Loans (other things being equal) in the order of their issue.

The Budget for 1910 contains provision for a Loan of Tls. 300,000 for General Purposes, and one of Tls. 150,000 for the Electricity Department.

STERLING LOAN OF 1905.

Of this Loan £41,900 1s. 8d. has been expended out of an authorized issue of £50,000, leaving £8,099 18s. 4d. available, when required.

Details of expenditure are given below :—

	£	s.	d.
Calls on 975 shares of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	19,500	0	0
Steelwork, commission, etc.			
Less—Contribution from the Shanghai Electric Construction Company (£7,500) and sale of temporary bridge (£500).			
Garden Bridge	11,429	8	9
Chekiang Road Bridge	5,575	5	0
Motor Fire King	1,926	10	0
Motor Fire Escape	1,950	0	0
Motor Driven Hose Tender	864	13	8
Sundry expenses in connexion with the issue of bonds	654	4	3
	£ 41,900	1	8

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.									
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property, less									
20 per cent.									
Central District	...	...	...	...	...	358,587		358,643.33	
Northern District	...	...	...	...	...	103,410		103,743.73	
Eastern District	...	...	...	...	...	117,029		117,857.21	
Western District	...	...	...	...	...	106,374		107,782.16	
							685,400		688,026.43
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.									
Foreign.									
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable foreign houses						488,713		477,463.26	
At 6 per cent on the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.						11,087		11,217.77	
							499,800		488,681.13
Native.									
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses ...						637,681		659,839.33	
At 6 per cent on the same beyond Settlement limits as above						12,719		13,899.84	
							650,400		673,739.17
WHARFAGE DUES.									
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House.									
March Quarter	...	...	...	...	..			40,019.83	
June Quarter	...	...	...	...	...			45,277.88	
September Quarter	...	...	...	...	...			44,845.24	
December Quarter	...	...	...	...	...			47,499.06	
							160,000		177,636.01
							1,995,600		2,028,082.74
<i>Carried forward</i>									

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,995,600		2,028,082.74
LICENCE FEES.				
Foreign Hotel and Tavern	6,500		7,396.01	
Foreign Liquor Seller	18,000		17,551.58	
Restaurant	4,700		4,295.00	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	700		630.50	
Native Club	4,000		2,341.66	
Native Lodging House	6,600		7,145.50	
Native Wine Shop	16,000		15,102.00	
Tea Shop	7,500		8,566.56	
Foreign Theatre	1,800		4,611.16	
Native Theatre	3,600		4,197.00	
Pawn Shop	17,000		16,129.95	
Opium Shop	17,000		21,953.20	
Opium House	35,000		40,420.42	
Cargo Boat	5,800		5,291.79	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,100		1,082.29	
Steam Launch	2,200		2,274.38	
Native Boat	3,700		3,365.58	
Sampan	1,500		1,340.72	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	14,500		16,185.22	
Livery Stable	26,000		27,635.60	
Motor Car	2,500		3,027.00	
Cart	20,000		18,299.93	
Private-owned Ricksha	38,000		41,038.80	
Public Ricksha	107,000		112,539.52	
Sedan Chair	5,200		4,263.79	
Wheelbarrow	39,000		36,914.39	
Firearms	2,700		2,175.00	
Dog	1,000		1,047.27	
		408,600		426,821.82
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.				
Markets	38,000		37,669.06	
Town Hall	1,000		830.00	
Firemen's Quarters	2,500		2,381.00	
Miscellaneous			718.92	
		41,500		41,598.98
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PUBLIC COMPANIES.				
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25% on the cost of public lighting	6,000		5,775.48	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend of 6% on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909	3,000		3,000.00	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5% on gross receipts from Tramway Service	15,000		16,321.31	
		24,000		25,096.79
Totals carried to Summary		2,469,700		2,521,600.33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
<i>Foreigners.</i>				
Pay	11,010		11,012.85	
Fuel and Light Allowances	360		360.00	
Allowance to officers attending Schools of Instruction ...	540	11,910		11,372.85
<i>Chinese.</i>				
Pay		3,792		2,911.45
		15,702		14,284.30
<i>Passages</i>		600		599.53
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,040		664.19
<i>Fuel</i>		300		354.28
<i>Light</i>		1,000		873.20
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,500		1,014.66
<i>Insurance</i>		606		575.13
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350		340.39
<i>Postage</i>		300		237.91
<i>Uniform</i>		5,000		4,629.41
<i>Accoutrements</i>		1,000		137.52
<i>Band</i>		150		93.75
<i>Artillery Ponies</i>		1,500		2,120.31
<i>Repairs to Arms and Equipment</i>		1,500		1,236.84
<i>Ammunition</i>		5,000		6,750.06
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		2,000		1,928.52
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		87		94.97
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	2,500		1,213.82	
<i>Less—Proceeds from sale of cartridge cases, etc.</i>	1,250		1,285.47	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i>		2,000		Cr. 71.65
				868.71
Totals carried to Summary		40,885		36,732.03
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Short Rifles and Bayonets</i>		8,500		8,246.91
<i>Office Desks</i>		80		77.69
<i>Ponies</i>		260		204.85
<i>Typewriter</i>		150		185.00
<i>Ammunition</i>				1,234.03
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				1,133.04
Totals carried to Summary		8,990		11,081.52
<i>Credit.</i>				
Ammunition sold and issued				9,710.78
Total carried to Summary				Cr. 9,710.78

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners						4,480		4,954.42	
Chinese						11,250		12,850.07	
							15,730		17,804.49
<i>Stud</i>							6,400		5,574.86
<i>Superannuation</i>							350		391.18
<i>Passages</i>							620		626.48
<i>Locomotion</i>							600		735.45
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							150		207.41
<i>Insurance</i>							200		192.71
<i>Medical Aid</i>							200		268.08
<i>Uniform</i>							2,630		1,483.05
<i>Fuel</i>							2,360		3,448.56
<i>Light</i>							2,400		2,548.25
<i>Water</i>							1,200		1,296.37
<i>Materials and Coal for Workshop</i>							3,000		3,480.85
<i>Plant, Maintenance and Repairs</i>							1,600		6,441.43
<i>Hose Renewals</i>							5,700		5,460.29
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>							1,700		1,880.51
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>							500		615.41
<i>Company Cups</i>							186		247.83
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i>							250		161.55
							45,770		52,814.76
<i>Less—Receipts from Blacksmiths' Labour</i>						6,000		5,356.65	
<i>Receipts from services of Fire Float</i>						1,000	7,000	1,350.00	6,706.65
<i>Totals carried to Summary</i>							38,770		46,108.11
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Horses and Ponies</i>							2,500		443.55
<i>Hook and Ladder Truck</i>							1,750		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									961.65
<i>Totals carried to Summary</i>							4,250		1,405.20

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
Foreigners.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	325,815		283,432.31	
Rent Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160		3,766.96	
Fuel and Light Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800		1,577.42	
Language Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,570		16,593.28	
Allowances for duty at Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350		1,227.74	
Allowance for Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		285.66	
Drill Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		182.53	
								352,285		307,065.90
Sikhs.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,420		88,907.52	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,100		13,957.38	
Language, Drill, Traffic and Rent Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000		4,376.81	
								120,520		107,241.71
Chinese.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	145,886		149,004.88	
Language, Drill and Traffic Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	510		390.09	
Merit Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		447.40	
								146,846		149,842.37
								619,651		564,149.98
<i>Superannuation</i>								41,100		29,456.01
<i>Passages</i>								16,720		16,055.92
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>								68,760		54,558.88
<i>Locomotion</i>								10,194		11,882.61
<i>Medical Aid</i>								8,340		7,218.06
<i>Patrol Ponies</i>								4,290		3,883.52
<i>Fuel</i>								21,000		20,081.91
<i>Light</i>								16,700		17,024.11
<i>Water</i>								3,800		4,108.98
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>								6,800		6,382.76
<i>Insurance</i>								2,050		2,364.70
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>								500		
<i>Carried forward</i>								819,603		737,167.44

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							819,605		737,167.44
POLICE—continued.									
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>									
Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,350		20,468.43	
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500		13,168.65	
Photographs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		956.46	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,224.39	
							37,850		35,817.93
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,740.01
Expenses for catching stray dogs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,205		1,171.81	
Less—Redemption Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		953.48	
							5		218.33
Recruiting Expenses in England ...	...	...	...	...	...		9,750		2,923.85
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>									
Furniture and Fittings ...	...	...	...	...	...	950		3,970.74	
Arms ...	...	...	...	...	...	150		184.46	
							1,100		4,155.20
Gratuities and Rewards ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,197.64
Musketry Course ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		945.51
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		4,967.25
							877,010		790,133.16
<i>Less.</i>									
Mixed Court Fines ...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000		31,965.85	
Receipts for Special Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000		18,026.49	
Proceeds from Sale of Unclaimed Property ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		523.53	
Profit on Convict Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	92,000	18,085.12	68,600.99
Totals carried to Summary ...							785,010		721,632.17
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...		16,000		11,574.67
Lamps, Whistles and Truncheons ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		752.50
50 Rifles ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,850		2,758.63
Motor Car Accessories ...	...	...	...	...	...		720		56.26
Remounts for patrol ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		
Police Telephone Boxes ...	...	...	...	...	...				680.60
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		921.53
Totals carried to Summary ...							25,670		16,744.19

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
HEALTH OFFICE.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
Foreigners.				
Pay	69,490		64,434.59	
Rent Allowances	660		930.00	
Fuel and Light Allowances	1,680		1,080.00	
Language Allowances	4,000		3,391.74	
Pay and Allowances Mosquito Extermination Staff ...			1,724.42	
		75,170		71,560.75
Chinese.				
Pay	44,250		46,156.86	
Pay Special Plague Prevention Staff	20,000		11,179.14	
Pay Mosquito Extermination Staff				
		64,250	2,514.37	59,850.37
		139,420		131,411.12
<i>Superannuation</i>		7,100		6,536.60
<i>Passages</i>		500		1,576.78
<i>Locomotion</i>		4,000		3,417.33
<i>Fuel</i>		1,750		1,880.22
<i>Light</i>		1,750		1,305.09
<i>Water</i>		2,750		2,785.31
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,500		1,800.93
<i>Insurance</i>		770		801.68
<i>Telephone Service</i>		500		413.68
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		450		500.00
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		4,500	3,687.27	
" " <i>Plague Prevention</i>			702.23	4,389.50
<i>Disinfection</i>		7,500	5,797.10	
" <i>Plague Prevention</i>			3,025.22	8,822.32
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		8,000	2,645.01	
" " <i>Plague Prevention</i>			6,504.66	9,149.67
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		7,500		4,957.06
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,500		674.32
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,500	892.76	
" <i>Plague Prevention</i>			773.94	
" <i>Mosquito Extermination</i>			1,898.40	3,565.10
		190,990		183,986.61
<i>Less.</i>				
Receipts from Laboratory products and Certificates ...	12,000		14,493.22	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	1,000		1,000.00	
Slaughter House Fees	15,000		14,247.18	
Sale of Ordure	54,000	82,000	56,216.65	85,957.05
Totals carried to Summary		108,990		98,029.56
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.				
<i>Medical Attendance on Staff</i>		7,500		7,135.00
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs</i>				
Quarantine Station		6,000		6,000.00
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>	4,000		4,000.00	
" <i>Shantung Road Hospital</i>	2,000		2,000.00	
" <i>St. Luke's Hospital</i>	2,000		2,000.00	
" " <i>Special</i>	5,000	13,000	5,000.00	13,000.00
Totals carried to Summary		26,500		26,185.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
HOSPITALS.								
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Pay	...	...	...	...	22,980		20,522.74	
Language Allowances	...	...	...	...	300		216.00	
Special Duty	...	...	...	...	2,000		1,616.17	
Chinese.						25,280		22,254.91
Pay	...	...	...	...		7,000		6,055.39
						32,280		28,310.30
<i>Superannuation...</i>	...	...	...	...		3,870		5,551.10
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...		4,000		2,196.46
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...		1,500		408.80
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...		800		714.47
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...		4,500		4,007.66
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...		4,500		3,784.38
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...		400		486.90
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...		400		477.91
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...		730		732.37
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...		400		253.37
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...		3,500		5,754.82
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...		18,000		18,022.75
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...		1,200		2,096.56
<i>Expenses of engaging Staff in England</i>	...	...	...	...		400		222.35
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...		3,000		3,656.24
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...		1,000		977.65
						80,480		77,653.99
<i>Less—Receipts from Victoria Nursing Home</i>	...	...	...	...	25,000		26,616.26	
" " <i>Isolation Hospital</i>	...	...	...	...	7,000		4,336.87	
" " <i>Police Hospital</i>	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,475.00	
" " <i>Sanatorium</i>	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,027.42	
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	...	...	...	...	600	35,600	600.00	35,055.55
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...		44,880		42,598.44
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.								
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Pay	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,150.31	
Language Allowance	...	...	...	...	288		281.81	
Chinese.—Pay	...	...	...	...	3,000		3,076.06	
						5,788		5,508.18
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...		180		301.38
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,444.94
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...		250		265.97
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...		50		73.90
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...		500		266.01
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...		250		147.50
						9,518		9,007.88
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>	...	...	...	...	500		550.00	
" <i>Grave making</i>	...	...	...	...	3,000		2,551.02	
" <i>Grave spaces</i>	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,127.00	
" <i>Reservations</i>	...	...	...	...	500	6,500	310.00	5,538.02
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...		3,018		3,469.86
SWIMMING BATH.								
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>								
Allowance of Assistant Inspector...					180		173.22	
Chinese.—Pay	...	...	...	...	300	480	227.36	400.58
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...				17.32
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...				119.18
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...		150		421.60
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...		750		50.40
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...		50		99.89
						1,830		1,108.97
<i>Less—Receipts from bathers</i>	...	...	...	...		750		865.10
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...		1,080		243.87
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus...</i>								
<i>Apparatus for Plague Prevention</i>	...	...	...	...	2,500		1,798.27	
<i>Hospital fittings and furniture including that of Police Hospital</i>	...	...	...	...		7,500		210.00
<i>Turnstile for Swimming Bath</i>	...	...	...	...		350		8,564.76
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...				579.62
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...		10,350		11,182.65

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.										
GENERAL.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
Foreigners										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,760		90,712.25	
Rent Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060		1,036.45	
Fuel and Light Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		384.19	
Language Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	576		773.42	
								93,996		92,906.31
Chinese.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		11,200		11,033.67
								105,196		103,939.98
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,000		8,634.92
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,800		4,513.85
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,770		6,540.76
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		288.72
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		562.63
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,475.47
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		146		136.45
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		583.12
Drawing Materials and Plans	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		922.27
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,300		1,859.46
								130,562		130,457.63
Less—Building Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		2,550.69	
Private Works Supervision fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		3,247.35	
Miscellaneous Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	13,500	5,763.77	11,564.81
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		117,062		118,892.82
BUILDINGS.										
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to:—</i>										
Town Hall...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,800		2,408.53
Police Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,000		12,639.40
Health Department Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...		11,600		10,420.09
Other Municipal Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		9,388.96
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		32,800		34,857.03

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
CREEKS AND RIVER.				
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>				
Bridges	15,200		14,418.23	
Bundings	12,000		6,863.69	
Jetties and Pontoons	5,100		3,675.41	
		32,300		24,937.33
<i>Working expenses of steam dredger</i>		3,500		3,203.85
<i>Cleaning, etc. main lines of creeks</i>		8,000		5,247.93
Totals carried to Summary		48,800		33,409.11
DRAINAGE.				
<i>Constructing new sewers in the following roads:—</i>				
Connaught Road, extending culvert over Hsu Kung Pang ...	275			
Chungking Road, concrete culvert to replace existing bridge over the Chang Pang. Half cost	350		266.39	
Ferry Road, extending existing culvert near Sioza Road ...	1,600		56.00	
Yates Road, reinforced concrete culvert to replace existing wooden bridge over Sze Pang	2,000			
Hungjao Road, concrete culvert to replace existing wooden bridge	1,570			
Jessfield Road, east side between Connaught Road and Robison Road	410		537.93	
Jessfield Road, extending existing culvert near Brennan Piece ...	1,424		758.70	
Taku Road, between Cadastral Lots 1370 and 1410 ...	1,440		670.15	
North Honan Road, balance of cost	9,700		8,111.37	
Boundary Road, North Honan Road to North Chekiang Road ...	8,800		5,489.45	
Wuchow Road, East Yalu Road to Hallar Road	1,200		1,218.07	
Kaifeng Road, North Thibet Road to Winchester Road ...	380			
Alabaster Road, Winchester Road to Kansuh Road ...	2,900		2,580.95	
Kansuh Road, Alabaster Road to North Soochow Road ...	2,900		3,355.53	
Kiangse Road, reconstruction of existing sewer between Sungkiang and Foochow Roads	9,900		9,724.63	
		44,849		32,769.17
<i>Iron Gully and Manhole Covers</i>		1,500		1,427.90
<i>Repairing and cleaning drains</i>		8,000		4,317.35
<i>Renewing street gullies</i>		2,000		2,020.64
		56,349		40,585.06
<i>Less—Profit on Concreteware Manufactory</i>		5,000		5,481.36
Totals carried to Summary		51,349		35,053.70

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	T s.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.										
ROADS.										
Pay and Allowances.										
Foreigners.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,430		23,512.63	
Rent Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	480		275.00	
Language Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	432		420.00	
							24,342		24,207.63	
Chinese.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,926		57,142.34	
							98,268		81,349.97	
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900		1,707.32	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300		779.84	
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,610.46	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150		1,384.66	
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000		12,194.60	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150		1,197.77	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		226.86	
Granite chips, sand and broken bricks	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,500		55,806.63	
Kerb and channel	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		3,497.07	
Chip pavements and chip-paved margins	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,250		8,576.29	
Street pavements	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		8,130.40	
Wood paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,194		510.75	
Tools, renewals and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500		5,870.54	
Boundary stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		Cr. 71.75	
Street name-plates	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100		751.13	
Working expenses of 6 steam-rollers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,760		3,782.65	
Chinese Government Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		231.31	
Maintenance of carts and harness	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,750		7,296.33	
Danger Lamps—oil, repairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		772.86	
Stud.										
Metalling	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,240		8,609.60	
Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,600		35,654.85	
							36,840		44,264.45	
Barging away road detritus	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150		3,016.82	
Raking and repairing mud roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600		2,782.52	
Repairs to Foochow pole railings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600		1,297.48	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,031.80	
							274,862		218,028.76	
Less.										
Refund by Tramway Co. for maintenance of track surface	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,150		7,492.50	
Profit on Pingchiao Quarry	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	12,150	8,869.74	16,362.24
Totals carried to Summary							262,712		231,666.52	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.								
LIGHTING.								
<i>Electricity</i> ...	...	...	...	...		43,700		44,882.85
<i>Gas</i> ...	...	...	...	...		26,000		23,423.19
<i>Extensions.</i>								
Electricity and Gas ...	...	...	...	...		20,000		9,184.87
<i>Oil.</i>								
For outlying districts ...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,019.95
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...		90,700		78,540.86
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	6,895		7,249.98	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	13,983		12,430.93	
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...		20,878		19,680.91
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...		663		724.94
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...		650		599.53
<i>Stud</i> ...	...	...	...	...		500		533.52
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...		650		732.88
<i>Water</i> ...	...	...	...	...		500		658.00
<i>Lighting Gardens</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,200		433.52
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,187.65
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...		200		180.00
<i>Motor Lawn mowers, gasoline repairs, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...		400		518.85
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i> ...	...	...	...	...		300		93.27
<i>Repainting hot-houses, seats, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...		400		361.52
<i>Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf</i> ...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,832.16
<i>Mud, sand and gravel</i> ...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,263.99
<i>Poles and tree fastenings</i> ...	...	...	...	...		530		641.42
<i>Matsheds for Recreation Grounds and Repairs to Fences</i>	...	...	...	...		1,800		2,446.48
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...		500		673.84
						1,800		2,212.66
						36,391		35,744.44
<i>Less—Receipts for hire of plants</i> ...	...	...	...	...		600		401.23
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...		35,791		35,343.21
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Shafts and wheels for carts</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,750		1,974.66
<i>Surveying instruments</i> ...	...	...	...	...		500		351.82
<i>Chairs and seats for Hongkew Recreation Ground</i>	...	...	...	...		500		444.72
<i>Chairs for Town Hall</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,649.11
<i>1 Motor Lawn Mower</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,800		11,503.60
<i>Road Materials, Boundary Stones and Gully Covers</i>	...	...	...	...				2,786.83
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...				
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...		5,550		18,710.74
<i>Credit.</i>								
Stores sold and issued ...	...	...	...	...				1,988.74
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...				Cr. 1,988.74

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY PAYMENTS							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
Europeans.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		16,755		17,204.74
Manilamen.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,690		18,970.54	
Rent Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200		2,140.85	
Fuel do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		360.67	21,472.06
								21,390		
								38,145		38,676.80
<i>Superannuation</i>										3,696.18
<i>Passages</i>								3,730		1,431.08
<i>Locomotion</i>								2,300		1,177.26
<i>Medical Aid</i>								1,000		249.80
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>								200		669.95
<i>Insurance</i>								700		11.25
<i>Uniform</i>								15		416.43
<i>New Music</i>								800		310.94
<i>Repairs to Instruments, etc.</i>								250		446.58
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								200		796.51
								300		
								47,640		47,882.78
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>							1,500		1,500.00	
<i>Council's share of receipts for private services</i>							4,500	6,000	4,119.15	5,619.15
<i>Totals carried to Summary</i>								41,640		42,263.63
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Miscellaneous</i>										11.14
<i>Total carried to Summary</i>										11.14

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATION AL GRANTS.									
PUBLIC SCHOOL.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreigners									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	30,627		29,441.17	
Rent Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	540		540.00	
Fuel and Light Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	360		360.00	
							31,527		30,341.17
Chinese.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...		870		765.07
							32,397		31,106.24
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,110		2,510.86
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		2,960.86
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		278.44
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		134.85
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,109.61
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		153		155.80
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...				666.44
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		40		49.89
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		51.40
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		552.43
<i>Kindergarten materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		95.80
<i>Expenses of Evening Classes</i>	...	...	...	...	...		50	Cr.	209.85
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		238.91
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		550		672.14
							39,650		40,373.82
<i>Less—School fees</i>							24,000		21,737.11
Totals carried to Summary							15,650		18,636.71
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture</i> Carried to Summary							750		528.91
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreigners									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	8,770		8,396.03	
Rent Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	450		360.00	
Fuel and Light Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	360		360.00	
							9,580		9,116.03
Chinese.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...		7,210		6,118.05
							16,790		15,234.08
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,070		1,025.58
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		470		442.41
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		48.90
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		80		67.28
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		600		296.76
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		121.50
<i>Text Books...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250	Cr.	173.52
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		32.91
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		504.98
							20,000		17,600.88
<i>Less—School Fees</i>							9,000		9,352.10
Totals carried to Summary							11,000		8,248.78
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Miscellaneous</i> Carried to Summary									130.45

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS—continued.									
GENERAL.									
Thomas Hanbury School	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500.00	
French Orphanage	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
St. Xavier's School	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,800.00	
Shanghai Jewish School	...	...	...	...	...	500		500.00	
Door of Hope	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000.00	
Refuge for Chinese SlaveChildren	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
Shanghai Library	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
Shanghai Museum	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
do. Special	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		1,923.05	
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	11,500		11,723.05	
SECRETARIAT.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	92,980		92,820.39	
Rent Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	1,800		1,759.50	
Fuel and Light Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	1,080		1,140.00	
Language Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	1,250		812.18	
Chinese.							97,110		96,532.07
Pay	...	...	...	...	...		25,696		26,730.76
							122,806		123,262.83
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		9,147		9,285.56
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		1,610		3,348.60
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,122.70
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		4,597.20
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		250		332.83
Light	...	...	...	...	...		1,150		942.81
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		10,397.97	
Printing Annual Report and Budget, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3,700		4,647.12	
Printing Municipal Gazette	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		5,703.85	
							16,700		18,748.94
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		115		119.25
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		400		545.84
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		450		30.57
House and Vehicle Number Plates	...	...	...	...	...		500		Or. 356.00
Reporter's Retainer	...	...	...	...	...		600		600.00
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,274.16
							160,428		163,875.29
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	...	...	...	...	...		3,600		3,600.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		156,828		160,275.29
STOCK AND STORES.									
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,489.38
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,489.38

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	T ls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Legal Expenses		3,500		9,222.82
Arbitration fees and expenses in case against Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.				1,150.00
Compensation, etc. in Alhambra and Jessfield Inn Cases				3,104.34
Audit Fee		1,700		1,710.75
Semaphore Service		2,000		2,282.26
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor		500		338.24
Pension of J. A. Pond, Accountant, resigned				3,226.86
Gratuity to W. Stuart, Superintendent of Roads, resigned				3,000.00
Rent of Municipal Properties.				
Public Recreation Ground	600		600.00	
Police Stations	1,760		1,760.00	
Police Quarters	7,644		7,858.20	
Fire Brigade	2,100		2,100.00	
Depôts	705	12,809	1,241.02	13,559.22
Totals carried to Summary		20,809		37,593.99
INTEREST.				
On General Loans and Special Loan	111,400		105,360.50	
" Savings Bank, Security Deposits, etc.	33,500		35,262.14	
		144,900		140,622.64
Less—Trust Funds Investment Account, etc.		39,800		54,370.92
Totals carried to Summary		105,100		86,251.72
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.				
Repayment of proportionate amount of debentures outstanding		143,700		143,800.00
Totals carried to Summary		143,700		143,800.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT--continued.

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Yangkingpang, widening of the Bund Bridge, one-fourth of cost	10,000			
Singkeipang, reinforced concrete bridge at Chaoufoong Road.	4,000	14,000	3,897.70	3,897.70
<i>Bundings.</i>				
Soochow Creek in concrete :—				
From Fokien Road to Cadastral Lot 298	5,000		4,123.60	
Soochow Road east of Chekiang Road Bridge	4,150	9,150	2,977.55	7,101.15
<i>Drainage.</i>				
Great Western Road, culvert from Defence Creek to Mohawk Road, half cost	16,750		15,915.03	
Defence Creek, brick culvert between Great Western Road and Yangkingpang, half cost	2,200		2,619.90	
Jehol and Kaifeng Roads, reinforced concrete sewer	10,000	28,950	9,910.89	27,845.92
<i>Landing Stages.</i>				
Soochow Creek, in reinforced concrete :—				
At Astor Road to replace existing wooden jetty	900			
East and west of North Chekiang Road	1,000		478.69	
East of Fokien Road	500		665.89	
Hongkow Creek in wood :—				
Two jetties between East Yalu and East Yuhang Roads	900			
Yangtsepoo Creek in wood :—				
South of Yangtsepoo Road	900	4,200		1,142.58
<i>Land.</i>				
Central Offices, extension	90,000		100,562.93	
Eastern Police Depot, extension and raising	8,500		1,188.91	
Market for Yangtsepoo	5,000			
Bubbling Well Cemetery, raising and turfing South-west corner	2,450		2,521.43	
Bubbling Well Cemetery, extension			—	
Victoria Nursing Home, extension	15,000		—	
Isolation Hospital, extension			6,924.35	
Latrine sites	2,000		20.75	
3 Public Works Depôts in Eastern District, Tls. 34,000, portion of cost	15,000			
Wayside Park, balance of cost	5,000		155.10	
Hungjiao Road Nursery, balance of cost	1,000		466.12	
Mokanshan Sanatorium, extension	5,000		2,588.91	
Volunteer Headquarters site	100,000		7,888.23	
Surplus Land, less Sales		248,950		122,316.73
<i>Buildings.</i>				
<i>Police.</i>				
Hongkew Station, Additional Building, Indian Kitchen and Beggars' Cells, balance of cost	5,500		4,973.12	
Hongkew Station, Extra Gates, Fences, etc.	675		650.00	
Wayside Station, Additional Building and Alterations, balance of cost	26,000		24,722.76	
Gaol, Quarters and Godown, balance of cost	560			
Guard Room, balance of cost			558.32	
Raising Extension, balance of cost	1,450		1,504.11	
Work Sheds	12,000		6,590.70	
Laundry, Baths, etc., Tls. 20,500, portion of cost	10,000			
Western Depot, Foreign Quarters and Store, etc., balance of cost	39,000		39,923.07	
Inspectors' Quarters, balance of cost	12,500		11,083.59	
Dog Kennels, balance of cost	600		235.03	
Eastern Depot, Boundary Wall and Gates, Tls. 10,000, portion of cost	2,000			
<i>Carried forward</i>	110,275	305,250	90,248.70	162,304.08

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	110,275	305,250	90,245.70	162,304.08
<i>Buildings—continue.</i>				
Public Health.				
Bubbling Well Cemetery, Buildings and Wall, balance of cost	600		532.71	
Victoria Nursing Home, Fire Service			2,377.00	
Isolation Hospital, Additional Building	5,000			
" " Extension			7,189.00	
" " Alteration to Quarters	6,000		3,028.47	
Hospital for Chinese, balance of cost	2,500		3,593.53	
Sinza Market, Transfer and Enlargement, balance of cost ...	4,750		3,814.10	
Market for Yangtzepoo, Tls. 6,000, portion of cost ...	3,000			
New Latrines	2,000		1,098.03	
Fire Brigade.				
Sinza Fire Station, Tls. 43,000, portion of cost	23,000		23,018.46	
Miscellaneous.				
Carpenters' shops, Concreteware Depôt	2,500		2,422.61	
Overseers' Office, Hart Road Depôt	600		592.74	
Steam Roller Shed, Northern District	400		363.62	
Pavilion for Public School at Hongkew Recreation Ground	750		842.32	
Accounts Office Extension			2,979.79	
		168,375		148,098.08
<i>Parks and Open Spaces.</i>				
Hongkew Recreation Ground, Raising, Section A, balance of cost	1,300		176.49	
Hongkew Recreation Ground, Turfing and Laying out Sections A, D, E, and F	7,600		7,545.96	
Hongkew Recreation Ground, Trees and Shrubs	800		775.21	
Hongkew Recreation Ground, Summer-house, Footpath, etc.	300		292.48	
		10,000		8,790.14
<i>Roads.</i>				
Acquiring land for new roads and extension of existing roads	120,000		57,828.05	
Acquiring land for widening existing roads			69,765.14	
do. do. Peking Road			127,593.19	
			35,787.60	
Making up and metalling the above	60,000		163,380.79	
		180,000	70,955.39	234,336.18
Volunteer ammunition reserve				13,048.85
Rifle Range Extension:—				
Cost of land acquired in 1907			17,670.57	
do. 1908			24,750.30	
do. 1909			79,791.28	
				122,212.15
		663,625		688,789.48

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Payments.		Receipts.	Payments.		Receipts.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Receipts :—			2,469,700.00			2,521,600.33
Ordinary Payments :—						
Volunteers		40,885.00			36,732.03	
Fire Brigade		38,770.00			46,108.11	
Police Force		785,010.00			721,532.17	
Health Department.						
Office	103,990.00			98,029.56		
Extra-departmental	26,500.00			26,185.00		
Hospitals	44,880.00			42,598.44		
Cemeteries, etc.	3,018.00			3,469.86		
Swimming Bath	1,080.00			243.87		
		184,468.00			170,526.73	
Public Works Department.						
General	117,062.00			118,892.82		
Buildings	32,300.00			34,857.03		
Creeks and River	43,800.00			33,409.11		
Drainage	51,349.00			35,053.70		
Roads	262,712.00			291,666.52		
Lighting	90,700.00			78,540.86		
Parks, etc.	33,791.00			35,343.21		
		633,714.00			567,763.25	
Public Band		41,640.00			42,263.63	
Educational Grants.						
Public School	15,650.00			18,636.71		
do. for Chinese	11,000.00			8,248.78		
General	11,500.00			11,723.05		
		38,150.00			38,608.54	
Secretariat		156,828.00			160,275.29	
General Charges		20,509.00			37,593.99	
Interest		105,100.00			86,251.72	
Redemption of Debentures		143,700.00			143,800.00	
Stock and Stores :—						
Volunteers	8,990.00			11,081.52		
Fire Brigade	4,250.00			1,405.20		
Police Force	25,670.00			16,744.19		
Health Department	10,350.00			11,152.65		
Public Works Department	5,550.00			18,710.74		
Public Band				11.14		
Educational Grants :—						
Public School	750.00			528.91		
do. for Chinese				130.45		
Secretariat	1,000.00			1,489.38		
				61,254.18		
Less—Stores issued, etc.						
Volunteers				9,710.78		
Public Works Department				1,988.74		
		56,560.00			49,554.66	
		2,245,334.00	2,469,700.00		2,101,010.12	2,521,600.33
Surplus carried to Extra-ordinary Receipts		224,366.00			420,590.21	
		2,469,700.00	2,469,700.00		2,521,600.33	2,521,600.33
Extraordinary Receipts			664,428.46			730,652.67
Extraordinary Payments	663,625.00			688,789.48		
Surplus, carried forward to 1910	803.46			41,863.19		
	664,428.46	664,428.46		730,652.67	730,652.67	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.										
1,950 fully paid Shares of £20 per Share Final dividend for 1908 @ £1.10.0 per Share £2,925 0 0										
Interim dividend for 1909 @ 15s. per Share 1,462 10 0										
										£4,387 10 0
Suspense Account 300 0 0										
Overdraft carried forward to 1910 9,421 1 11										
										£14,108 11 11

BALANCE SHEET.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.								
To SILVER LOANS :—								
Loan of 1892 at 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...		45,400.00	
Do. 1893 ^{5½} "	...	...	...	...	...		46,200.00	
Do. 1894 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		60,000.00	
Do. 1895 ⁵ "	...	...	...	...	...		107,600.00	
Do. 1896 ⁵ "	...	...	...	...	...		117,300.00	
Do. 1897 ⁵ "	...	...	...	...	...		268,400.00	
Do. 1898 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		60,000.00	
Do. 1900 ^{5½} "	...	...	...	...	...		31,700.00	
Do. 1901 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		77,000.00	
Do. 1902 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		145,000.00	
Do. 1903 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		430,500.00	
Do. 1904 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		164,500.00	
Do. 1905 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		285,800.00	
Do. 1907 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		500,000.00	
Do. 1908 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		650,000.00	
Do. 1909 ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...		800,000.00	
								3,289,500.00
Allocation of Loans as under :—								
General Purposes.								
Loans at 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	463,700.00		
Do. ^{5½} "	...	...	...	...	...	62,900.00		
Do. ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...	1,393,900.00		
Electricity Department.							1,920,500.00	
Loans at 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	75,000.00		
Do. ^{5½} "	...	...	...	...	...	15,000.00		
Do. ⁶ "	...	...	...	...	...	1,279,000.00		
							1,369,000.00	
							3,289,500.00	
To STERLING LOAN of 1905 at 4 per cent : Authorised £50,000, Issued £20,000								
" LOAN FROM RECREATION FUND at 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...			167,320.26
" HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Sterling overdraft £9,421.1.11	...	...	...	...	...			10,000.00
								78,817.00
" TRUST FUNDS								
Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	...	461,380.54		
Sikh Police Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	31,575.36		
Municipal Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...	147,769.25		
Police Recreation Fund	...	...	...	...	...	Cr. 400.26		
Catherine Murphy Trust	...	...	...	...	...	254.18		
Public School Prize Fund	...	...	...	...	...	9.41		
Gurdwara Building Fund	...	...	...	...	...	685.49		
Deposit Accounts :—								
Foreign and Native Liquor Sellers	...	...	...	...	...	4,141.93		
Firearms Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	500.60		
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	...	...	...	...	...	71.78		
Native Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	2,135.17		
Public Rishas	...	...	...	...	...	969.00		
Volunteers' Equipments	...	...	...	...	...	826.71		
Ordure Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	11,265.00		
Road Materials Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	1,380.00		
House Refuse and Garbage Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	663.00		
Compradore	...	...	...	...	...	4,000.00		
Probationary Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	276.60	26,229.19	667,503.16
" PROVISIONAL RECEIPT on account Loan 1910	...	...	...	...	...			52,500.00
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY LIABILITIES	...	...	...	...	...			248,694.22
" GENERAL BALANCE	...	...	...	...	...			5,619,425.25
								10,133,759.89

I have examined the foregoing Account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

DECEMBER 31, 1909.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
ASSETS.			
By LAND			4,042,979.12
" BUILDINGS—		1,730,402.60	
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation		31,725.21	
			1,698,677.39
" STOCK AND STORES—		578,083.26	
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation		46,900.61	
			531,182.65
" SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED— 1,950 Shares @20 each at Tls. 425			828,750.00
" SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED— 1,000 Shares Tls. 50 each at Tls. 66			66,000.00
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—			
Pingchiao Quarry		50,075.05	
Convict Labour		8,930.47	
Concreteware Manufactory		80,450.17	
			139,455.69
" CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA— Deposit for the benefit of the widow of the late G. M. Hart ...			4,000.00
" TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENT—			
Municipal Debentures at par		201,200.00	
Shanghai Race Club Debentures at cost		153,454.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., Debentures at cost		32,245.00	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., Debentures at cost		132,551.00	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Debentures at cost		10,250.00	
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd., Debentures at cost ...		99,000.00	
			628,700.00
" PAYMENTS ON SUNDRY ACCOUNTS IN SUSPENSE—			
Private Works		9,019.34	
On Account of 1910		4,098.04	
Miscellaneous		3,766.66	
			16,874.04
" CASH—			
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		88,930.54	
<i>Add</i> —Outstanding accounts since collected		78,899.50	
		167,830.04	
<i>Less</i> —			
Outstanding accounts since paid	100,808.50		
Overdraft with Compradore	7,592.57		
		108,401.07	
			59,428.97
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT TEMPORARY LOAN			120,000.00
" RIFLE RANGE EXTENSION—			
Cost of Land acquired in 1907		17,670.57	
" " 1908		24,750.30	
" " 1909		79,791.28	
			122,212.15
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT SUNDRY ASSETS			1,875,499.88
			10,133,759.89

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,
Treasurer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Volunteer Corps	38,026.56	40,027.36	36,641.63	43,788.73	36,732.03
Stock and Stores	4,001.61	8,478.03	Cr. 4,089.49	23,409.65	1,370.74
	42,028.17	48,505.39	32,552.14	67,198.38	38,102.77
Fire Brigade	22,511.82	29,230.66	30,295.05	40,941.15	46,108.11
Stock and Stores	82.39	—	—	8,056.71	1,405.20
	22,594.21	29,230.66	30,295.05	48,997.86	47,513.31
Police Force	341,953.15	399,950.35	485,693.32	654,806.62	721,532.17
Stock and Stores	9,879.36	11,888.51	33,732.15	29,835.43	16,744.19
	351,832.51	411,838.86	519,425.47	684,642.05	738,276.36
Health Department	64,141.68	86,846.29	108,658.93	123,022.23	170,526.73
Stock and Stores	6,808.24	3,911.19	11,655.25	11,363.09	11,152.65
	70,949.92	90,757.48	120,314.18	134,385.32	181,679.38
Public Works Department	451,123.96	492,982.49	528,496.03	541,508.97	567,763.25
Stock and Stores	3,411.95	11,415.74	27,094.77	28,325.33	16,722.00
	454,535.91	504,398.23	555,590.80	569,834.30	584,485.25
Public Band	26,354.54	29,720.44	40,836.21	41,752.70	42,263.63
Stock and Stores	—	80.35	3,174.95	Cr. 433.00	11.14
	26,354.54	29,800.79	44,011.16	41,319.70	42,274.77
Educational Grants	9,619.94	10,846.37	14,498.20	13,842.19	18,636.71
Public School	577.26	880.00	682.07	837.95	528.91
Stock and Stores	—	—	—	—	—
	10,197.20	11,726.37	15,180.27	14,680.14	19,165.62
Public School for Chinese	6,078.45	8,156.23	9,966.34	8,425.35	8,248.78
Stock and Stores	2,411.61	828.40	231.46	414.15	180.45
	8,490.06	8,984.63	10,197.80	8,839.50	8,379.23
General	5,972.04	7,828.24	8,500.00	9,300.00	11,723.05
Secretariat	112,023.29	123,124.88	135,233.81	144,396.33	160,275.29
Stock and Stores	216.43	33.26	1,445.66	3,034.12	1,489.38
	112,239.72	123,158.14	136,679.47	147,430.45	161,764.67
General Charges	9,843.94	21,331.76	35,446.51	55,531.07	37,593.99
Interest	76,287.31	59,043.79	71,245.52	85,992.79	86,251.72
Redemption of Debentures	104,560.00	180,240.00	31,600.00	119,500.00	143,800.00
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1,295,885.53	1,526,844.34	1,611,038.37	1,987,651.56	2,101,010.12
ORDINARY INCOME	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Land Tax	399,786.34	400,457.85	456,330.14	685,104.54	688,026.43
General Municipal Rate	762,563.35	829,940.49	906,110.22	1,110,380.22	1,162,420.30
Wharfage Dues	224,212.84	203,741.94	179,357.53	157,957.04	177,636.01
License Fees	365,486.78	398,477.36	394,704.76	391,357.34	426,821.82
Rent of Municipal Properties	28,365.51	53,780.37	41,298.40	40,180.22	41,598.98
Contributions from Public Companies	—	—	5,630.78	18,184.80	25,096.79
Total Ordinary Income	1,780,414.82	1,866,398.01	1,983,431.83	2,403,164.16	2,521,600.33

POLICE RECREATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Tls.	PAYMENTS.	Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1908	1,652.98	Books, magazines and newspapers	586.46
Deductions from Police pay for fines	1,051.19	Shooting Prizes and cost of ammunition	414.80
Portion of Police rewards	173.99	House-boat repairs	26.56
		2 Billiard tables, including expenses	1,470.74
	2,878.16	Furniture, etc.	65.27
		Grant towards Christmas dinner	150.28
		" " Ice	564.31
Balance at December 31, 1909	400.26		
	<u>Tls. 3,278.42</u>		<u>Tls. 3,278.42</u>

GURDWARA BUILDING FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Tls.	PAYMENTS.	Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1908	670.74	Land Tax	2.50
Subscriptions from Sikh Police	48.05	Fire insurance	30.80
			33.30
		Balance at December 31, 1909	685.49
	<u>Tls. 718.79</u>		<u>Tls. 718.79</u>

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Working Account.

Dr.					Cr.
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1908 ...		5,108.51	By Stone, etc. sold and supplied Tons 56,931.28		94,842.03
" Secretariat charges	600.00		" Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1909 ...	10,695.85	
" Wages and Superannuation	4,658.80		Less—Reserve against overproduction of		
" Quarrying	12,546.99		½ inch chips	6,880.00	3,715.85
" Transport	34,872.20				
" Stone-breakers	13,238.66				
" Add—Spare parts taken into					
use	2,811.41				
	16,050.07				
" Steam Launch	1,580.69				
" Repairs to buildings	883.25				
" Lease	1,600.00				
" Interest	3,435.53				
" Depreciation	3,940.51				
" Miscellaneous	4,278.58				
" Breaking chips by hand	6.58				
	84,453.20				
" Book value of sundry items of plant written					
off	126.43				
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Public Works					
Dept. Roads	8,869.74				
	98,557.88				
TAELS ...		98,557.88	TAELS ...		98,557.88

Balance Sheet.

Dr.					Cr.
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Lease Account : Credit against value of Ma-			By Steam-launch "Swift": Balance at Decem-		
terials to be supplied under terms of lease	4,699.85		ber 31, 1908	1,667.51	
" Sundry Creditors	102.60		Less—Depreciation	333.48	1,334.03
" Balance	50,075.05		" Plant and Machinery : Balance at Decem-		
			ber 31, 1908	37,524.05	
			Less—Depreciation ... Tls. 3,102.04		
			Book value of plant		
			written off	126.43	
			Spare parts taken into use 2,811.41		
				6,039.88	
				31,484.17	
			Add—Additions during the year ...	1,803.35	33,287.52
			" Buildings : Balance at December 31, 1908	11,355.63	
			Less—Depreciation	396.99	
				10,958.64	
			Add—Additions during the year ...	68.57	11,027.21
			" Furniture and Sundries : Balance at De-		
			cember 31, 1908	769.03	
			Less—Depreciation	108.00	
				661.03	
			Add—Additions during the year... ..	24.65	685.71
			" Stock at Quarry :—		
			Stone and Sand	10,595.85	
			Less—Reserve against over-		
			production of ½ inch		
			chips	6,880.00	
				3,715.85	
			Explosives	1,890.42	5,606.27
			" Sundry Debtors		1,503.75
			" Cash at Quarry		1,433.01
TAELS ...	54,877.50		TAELS ...		54,877.50

CONVICT LABOUR.**Working Account.**

Dr.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1909		9,485.84	By Sales		33,641.85
" Cost of Materials	14,394.75		" Stock at December 31, 1909		8,507.12
" Interest	675.26				
" Pay and Superannuation	3,908.00				
" Secretariat charges	600.00				
		19,578.01			
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Police Force		18,085.12			
		47,148.97			
TAEELS...			TAEELS...		47,148.97

Dr.

Balance Sheet.

Cr.

	Tls.		Tls.
To Sundry Creditors	498.32	By Sundry Debtors	921.67
" Balance	8,930.47	" Stock at December 31, 1909	8,507.12
TAEELS...	9,428.79	TAEELS...	9,428.79

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.**Working Account.**

Dr.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1908—			By Concreteware and Cement sold and used—		
Concreteware and Stoneware	24,280.80		Concreteware and Stoneware	33,755.16	
Cement	1,477.00		Cement	32,081.85	
		25,757.80			70,836.51
" Manufacturing Account—			" Stock in hand as per Engineer and Sur-		
Concreteware made	25,292.88		vveyor's certified return—		
Loss on Manufacture	3,206.02		Concreteware and Stoneware	19,093.55	
		28,498.90	Cement	90.13	
" Cement purchased		30,282.13			19,183.68
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Public Works					
Department Drainage		5,481.36			
TAEELS ..		90,020.19	TAEELS...		90,020.19

Dr.

Balance Sheet.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Sundry Creditors		29.11	By Land	82,140.00	
" Reserve Account	22,821.22		Less—Estimated value of area now in-		
Less proportionate amount of reserve on			cluded in Thorne Road Depot	22,074.00	
area now included in Thorne Road					60,066.00
Depôt	6,132.88		" Buildings, Balance at December 31, 1908...	3,081.70	
" Balance		16,688.34	Less—Depreciation	67.46	
		80,450.17			
			Add—Additions	3,014.24	
			" Plant :—	5,348.99	
			Manufacturing Machines :		8,368.23
			Balance at December 31, 1908	2,107.72	
			Less—Depreciation	509.16	
				1,598.56	
			Moulds, Testing Machine, etc.	5,181.50	
					6,780.06
			" Sundry Debtors		2,774.65
			" Stock at December 31, 1909		19,183.68
TAEELS...		97,167.62	TAEELS...		97,167.62

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices	509,850.00	100,562.93		610,412.93
Town Hall	85,440.00			85,440.00
Volunteers.—				
Headquarters	66,000.00			66,000.00
Rifle Range	357,500.00			357,500.00
Riding School	8,666.00			8,666.00
Fire Brigade.—				
Central Station	46,000.00			46,000.00
Sinza Station	13,590.00			13,590.00
Workshop	11,220.00			11,220.00
Police.—				
Stations.				
Central	212,500.00			212,500.00
Hongkew	96,850.00			96,850.00
Louza	140,000.00			140,000.00
Sinza	61,380.00			61,380.00
Wayside	15,155.51			15,155.51
West Hongkew	25,311.00			25,311.00
Yangtzepoo	8,414.00			8,414.00
Gaoi	80,423.52			80,423.52
Eastern Depôt	26,405.53	1,188.91	6,573.00	21,021.44
Western Depôt	41,683.74			41,683.74
Carter Road, Quarters	9,516.00			9,516.00
Dog Kennels	2,047.90			2,047.90
Sikh Gurdwara	4,047.00			4,047.00
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home	138,712.14			138,712.14
Isolation Hospital	184,134.00	6,924.35		191,058.35
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	50,640.00			50,640.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,185.00	2,588.91		3,773.91
Public Swimming Bath	3,550.00			3,550.00
Markets.—				
East Hongkew	6,023.00			6,023.00
Elgin	34,320.00			34,320.00
Hongkew	54,340.00			54,340.00
Maloo	129,024.00			129,024.00
Mohawk	4,548.00			4,548.00
Sinza	25,399.29			25,399.29
Wayside	2,535.00			2,535.00
Slaughter House	23,082.00			23,082.00
Cattle Sheds	34,260.00			34,260.00
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	10,242.00			10,242.00
Depôts.—				
Great Western Road	926.00			926.00
Markham Road	12,761.02			12,761.02
North Chekiang Road	9,696.00			9,696.00
North Honan Road	28,160.00			28,160.00
Sinza	36,955.00			36,955.00
Soochow Creek	6,081.00			6,081.00
Thorne Road	15,804.00	22,074.00	3,804.00	34,074.00
Wayside	2,628.00			2,628.00
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Brenan Piece	9,080.66			9,080.66
Hongkew Recreation Ground	672,017.72	7,764.59		679,782.31
Quinsan Square	143,808.00			143,808.00
Wayside Park	41,129.83	155.10		41,284.93
Nurseries.—				
Hungjiao Road	12,745.28	466.12		13,211.40
Sicawei Road	65,070.00			65,070.00
Carried forward	3,580,857.14	141,724.91	10,377.00	3,712,205.05

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,580,857.14	141,724.91	10,377.00	3,712,205.05
Educational Grants.—				
Public School	130,488.00			130,488.00
Public School for Chinese	81,549.00			81,549.00
Latrines and Urinals.—				
Avenue Road	496.00			496.00
Broadway East.	1,045.00			1,045.00
Buntoongloong	2,358.00			2,358.00
Boone Road	307.00			307.00
Boundary Road	585.11			585.11
Durpoe Road	2,690.00			2,690.00
East Hanbury Road	1,512.00			1,512.00
East Seward Road	1,000.00			1,000.00
Haining Road	512.00			512.00
Hwakee Road	1,056.00			1,056.00
Kansuh Road	119.00			119.00
Mohawk Estate	855.00			855.00
North Chekiang Road... ..	1,490.00			1,490.00
Park Road	1,140.00			1,140.00
Pingchiao Road	1,305.00			1,305.00
Rangoon Road		20.75		20.75
Sinza Road	792.00			792.00
Thorburn Road... ..	164.00			164.00
Thorne Road		192.00		192.00
Taising Road	280.00			280.00
Drainage Creeks.—				
Near Wayside Road	4,008.00			4,008.00
" Connaught Road... ..	152.00			152.00
" Robison Road	570.00			570.00
" Siccawei Road	590.00			590.00
Surplus Land.—				
Avenue Road	3,712.00			3,712.00
Baikal Road		2,101.00		2,101.00
Bubbling Well Road	455.40			455.40
Connaught Road	2,409.00			2,409.00
Dalny Road	1,125.14	17.53	794.60	348.12
Dalny and Yulin Roads	10,000.00		4,922.00	5,078.00
East Yuhang Road and Tungchow Roads	7,808.00			7,808.00
Eastern Police Depôt, Yochow Road		3,096.00		3,096.00
Gordon Road	900.00			900.00
Jessfield Road	306.00	674.69		980.69
Markham Road	2,244.00			2,244.00
Manila Road	219.00			219.00
Nanyang Road	454.97			454.97
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	14,960.00			14,960.00
Old Boundary Stone Site	21.00			21.00
Peking Road		6,986.16		6,986.16
Rangoon Road	1,296.56			1,296.56
Sinza Road	3,448.00			3,448.00
Siccawei Road	230.00			230.00
Shanhaiwan Road		7,122.32		7,122.32
Thorburn Road	1,359.44			1,359.44
Tungchow Road, West side	15,120.00			15,120.00
Tatung Road	217.75			217.75
Ward Road	255.00			255.00
Wayside Road	4,352.45			4,352.45
West Soochow Road	5,100.00			5,100.00
Yates Road	2,655.00			2,655.00
Yochow	2,568.00	3.35		2,568.35
	3,897,133.96	161,983.76	16,093.60	4,042,979.12

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year. less sales	Value at December 31
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Municipal Offices.—				
Secretariat Offices and Quarters	18,787.42	375.74	2,979.79	21,391.47
Public Works Offices and Quarters	22,528.37	450.57		22,077.80
Police and Volunteer Quarters	19,765.03	395.30		19,369.73
Health Offices and Quarters	87,271.20	745.42		86,525.78
 Town Hall	129,508.02	2,590.16		126,917.86
 Volunteers.—				
Headquarters	23,049.60	460.99		22,588.61
Rifle Range	6,712.71	134.25		6,578.46
 Fire Brigade.—				
Stations.				
Central	27,664.35	553.28		27,111.07
Hongkew	5,534.21	110.68		5,423.53
Sinza	470.60	9.41	23,018.46	23,479.65
Victoria	3,105.93	62.12		3,043.81
 Workshop	3,764.77	75.29		3,689.48
Bell Tower, Shantung Road	2,352.98	47.06		2,305.92
 Police.—				
Stations.				
Bubbling Well	27,012.21	540.24		26,471.97
Central	93,505.94	1,870.12		91,635.82
Hongkew	47,389.30	947.78	5,623.12	52,064.64
Louza	41,622.62	832.45		40,790.17
Sinza	48,462.99	969.26		47,493.73
Wayside	19,305.68	386.11	24,722.76	43,642.33
West Hongkew	59,194.12	1,183.88		58,010.24
Yangtszepoo	11,225.56	224.51		11,001.05
 Gaol	192,180.15	3,843.60	8,653.13	196,989.68
Western Depot	73,793.26	1,475.86	51,011.66	123,329.06
Carter Road Quarters	7,088.94	141.18		6,947.76
Dog Kennels	835.93	16.72	235.03	1,054.24
 Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	107,449.88	2,148.99	2,377.00	107,677.89
Isolation Hospital	160,480.30	3,209.60	10,217.47	167,488.17
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	21,647.42	432.95		21,214.47
Police Hospital for Sikhs	5,390.00	107.80		5,282.20
" " Chinese	10,255.90	205.12	9,593.53	19,644.31
Mokanshan Sanatorium	2,075.81	103.79		1,972.02
Public Swimming Bath	20,736.14	414.72		20,321.42
 Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	30,392.13	607.84	532.71	30,317.00
Soldiers' Cemetery	3,725.05	74.50		3,650.55
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,284,254.52	25,747.29	138,964.66	1,397,471.89

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year, less sales	Value at December 31.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,284,254.52	25,747.29	138,964.66	1,397,471.89
Health Department—cont.				
Markets.				
East Hongkew	8,827.99	176.56		8,651.43
Elgin	11,202.18	224.04		10,978.14
Hongkew	14,626.13	292.52		14,333.61
Maloo	79,060.13	1,581.20		77,478.93
Mohawk	2,352.98	47.06		2,305.92
Sinza	7,533.36	150.66	3,814.10	11,196.80
Wayside	4,329.48	86.58		4,242.90
Slaughter House	18,823.84	376.48		18,447.36
Cattle Sheds	19,652.09	393.04		19,259.05
Quarters, Woosung Road	6,338.64	126.77		6,211.87
Public Works Department.—				
Depôts.				
Hart Road			592.74	592.74
North Chekiang Road	2,597.69	51.95		2,545.74
Sinza	2,823.58	56.47		2,767.11
Thorne Road, Carpenters' Shops			2,422.61	2,422.61
Wayside	752.95	15.06		737.89
Steam Roller Shed, Yunnan Road	304.98	6.10		298.88
Steam Roller Shed and Overseer's Office, Northern District	1,593.78	31.87	363.62	1,925.53
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Hongkew Recreation Ground			1,092.66	1,092.66
Public Garden	16,941.46	338.83		16,602.63
Reserve Garden	3,000.00	60.00		2,940.00
Nursery, Hungjao Road	316.24	6.32		309.92
Educational Grants.—				
Public School	44,987.34	899.75		44,087.59
Public School for Chinese	52,832.85	1,056.66		51,776.19
Tls.	1,583,152.21	31,725.21	147,250.39	1,698,677.39

STOCK AND STORES

Property.	Value at January 1.	Deprecia- tion.	Additions during the year less sales.	Value at December 31.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteers.—				
Furniture	2,932.62	293.26	829.42	3,468.78
Maxim and Nordenfeldt guns	4,296.42	644.46	...	3,651.96
Morris tubes	1,024.80	96.24	...	1,828.56
Rifles, carbines, revolvers and breeching up tools	31,806.62	4,770.99	8,695.15	35,730.78
Light Horse saddles and equipment	1,135.11	227.02	...	908.09
Battery harness and ponies	2,532.14	506.43	204.85	2,230.56
Infantry equipment	3,644.90	728.98	118.07	3,033.99
Ammunition	14,770.75	...	4,572.10	19,342.85
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam engines, petrol motor engines, motor fire escape, fire float, etc.	69,215.91	6,921.59	7,880.49	70,124.81
Fire hose	9,890.00	...	...	9,890.00
Harness	773.94	154.78	173.06	792.22
Trucks and apparatus	19,170.99	1,917.10	419.64	17,673.53
Horses and ponies	3,832.66	958.16	443.55	3,318.05
Fire bells	2,743.60	137.18	...	2,606.42
Police.—				
Furniture and carriages	46,047.12	4,604.71	11,415.12	52,857.53
do. at Mixed Court	724.44	72.44	...	652.00
do. at Captain Superintendent's quarters	1,777.94	177.73	...	1,599.61
Motor Cars and accessories	5,831.78	582.18	56.26	5,295.86
Fire hose and appliances	7,774.92	687.00	...	7,087.92
Arms, rifle stands, etc.	14,644.27	2,196.64	2,887.70	15,335.33
Ambulance litters, bicycles, prisoners' blankets, leg irons, chains, etc.	16,367.97	1,636.80	1,109.10	15,840.27
Saddlery, accoutrements and stable furniture	756.38	151.32	128.62	733.88
Electric lamps, fans and fittings	8,074.63	807.46	159.55	7,426.72
Stores in godown	1,350.00	...	...	1,350.00
Telephone boxes	...	...	680.60	680.60
Printing type	272.02	27.20	62.18	307.00
Steam dyeing vat and washing machine	...	...	245.06	245.06
Athletic apparatus	305.56	30.56	...	275.00
Health Department.—				
Furniture, apparatus and sundries	40,392.02	4,039.20	11,152.65	47,505.47
Motor car and accessories	2,530.04	253.00	...	2,277.04
Houseboat	350.00	35.00	...	315.00
Public Works Department.—				
Furniture, fittings, instruments and plans of settlement... ..	12,167.89	1,216.79	592.99	11,544.09
Motor Cars and Accessories	5,880.25	588.02	...	5,292.23
Steam road roller, scarifiers and dredger	15,992.09	1,199.41	30.00	14,822.68
Hand rollers, lawn-mowers, sweeping machine, garden seats and public lamp pillars	29,622.28	2,221.67	2,470.13	29,870.74
Carriages, carts, wheelbarrows, etc.	20,413.65	2,041.37	413.56	18,785.84
Harness	2,167.68	433.54	...	1,734.14
Tools, machinery, danger lamps, shovels, rakes, etc.	6,262.21	626.22	483.18	6,119.17
Stores in godown	9,249.66	...	1,215.00	10,464.66
Pontoons and connection bridges at jetties	50,159.25	2,789.92	...	47,369.33
Boundary stones, road material, iron gully and manhole covers	9,223.15	...	11,503.60	20,726.75
Town Hall.—				
Furniture, etc.	3,569.14	356.91	13.54	3,225.77
Public Band.—				
Instruments, music stands, etc.	3,223.80	483.49	11.14	2,750.95
Furniture	330.36	49.56	...	280.80
Music	425.00	...	...	425.00
Public School.—				
Furniture and sundries	5,566.86	556.69	528.91	5,539.08
Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and sundries	6,190.77	619.08	130.45	5,702.14
Band instruments	262.82	39.42	...	223.40
Secretariat.—				
Furniture, etc.	10,210.94	1,021.09	1,777.70	10,967.55
Riesha Tickets	1,241.76	...	Cr. 288.32	953.44
Tls.	508,018.21	46,900.61	70,065.05	531,182.65

ESTIMATES FOR 1910

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1909.

The Council submits to the Ratepayers the following Estimate of Municipal Income for 1910, together with the appropriations of Expenditure which are recommended for the year.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 2,557,551
and the <i>Expenditure</i> at	2,297,531
leaving a <i>Surplus</i> of	260,020
Adding thereto the <i>Surplus</i> brought forward from 1909	41,863
plus the amount of the proposed <i>Loan</i> for 1910	300,000
an <i>Extraordinary Income</i> is formed of	601,883
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> is recommended aggregating	592,401
and it is proposed to carry forward the <i>Surplus</i> resulting of	Tls. 9,482

ORDINARY INCOME.

The following comparative Table gives the Municipal Revenue as estimated for the past year and as actually collected :—

	1909		Increase	Decrease	1910 Estimated
	Estimated	Actual			
Land Tax	682,400	688,026.43	2,626.43		689,500
General Municipal Rate	1,150,200	1,162,420.30	12,220.30		1,182,000
Wharfage Dues	160,000	177,636.01	17,636.01		190,000
Licence Fees	408,600	426,821.82	18,221.82		438,100
Rent of Municipal Properties	41,500	41,598.98	98.98		48,950
Contributions from Public Companies	24,000	25,096.79	1,096.79		2,001
Total	2,469,700	2,521,600.33	51,900.33		2,557,551

Land Tax, Tls. 689,500.—The actual receipts during 1909 have reached Tls. 688,000, and the present estimate calls for little comment. It is again based upon the rate in force for the past two years, 6/10ths of one per cent, and bears the agreed rebate of 20 per cent.

General Municipal Rate, Tls. 1,182,000.—Foreign House Rates for 1909 are Tls. 11,000 below the estimated figure, as a result of the fall in rents perceptible throughout the year; on the other hand, Native Rates show an excess of Tls. 23,000. No appreciable advance on last year's receipts from this source can reasonably be expected until building operations assume a brisker aspect, although the revenue from houses beyond Settlement limits, collected at half rates, advances satisfactorily.

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 190,000.—This estimate is not high in view of the receipts for the December Quarter of 1909, Tls. 47,500. The deficit of 1908, Tls. 17,000, has been made good almost exactly by the collection for 1909.

Licence Fees, Tls. 438,100.—It is proposed to combine Hotel and Restaurant Licences in a classified schedule of Licensed Taverns as follows :—

Class	I consisting of the three larger hotels	...	...	...	...	Tls. 125 per quarter
"	II " smaller hotels	...	...	...	...	" 90 " "
"	III " restaurants, native and foreign, at which liquor is served with meals only	...	...	...	...	" 45 " "

This fee schedule is a first and, at present, sufficient indication of what is necessary in the direction of classification. The 1st Class fee is considered a fair charge, while less than that paid by similar establishments in Hongkong and Yokohama. By increasing the Restaurant fee from Tls. 30 to Tls. 45 the Finance Committee records the view that these establishments should pay more for their privileges than has been the practice in the past.

In accordance with the recommendation of the late Overseer of Taxes it is proposed to increase the rate charged for Motor Car Licences. Classification as at home, is not feasible locally, nor is the method based on the seating capacity. It is therefore recommended that the charge be Tls. 15 per quarter for lorries, Tls. 10 for cars and Tls. 5 for bicycles.

As a result of the disappearance of the Opium House Licence, all the divans having been closed, a very marked increase in the number of licences for retail shops is noticeable. These have heretofore been licensed in seven classes at fees varying from a minimum of Tls. 5 to a maximum of Tls. 20 per mensem, and the Finance Committee has approved the proposal to double the fees throughout. It is probable that this course will have the very desirable result of reducing the number of shops, and an allowance of 20 per cent has been made in the estimates on this account.

Finally it is recommended that the licence fee for Public Rickshaws be raised from \$1.50 to \$2 per mensem. The profitable industry of ricksha owning can, in the Council's opinion, well bear this slight increase: while the tendency of the step will be in the direction of reducing the number of second-class vehicles which comply with the minimum requirements for Police examination.

With these changes the Schedule of 1909 stands, and the figures given follow as closely as possible those of last year's income.

Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 48,950.—The only item requiring a word of explanation is Cadastral Lot 167. This property is at the corner of the Hankow and Honan Roads and has been purchased, after submission of the question of price to the Land Commission, for inclusion hereafter in the Central Offices site. The Budget contains no proposal for development during the current year, and it is intended to leave the present tenants of the native shops undisturbed.

Contributions from Public Companies, Tls. 9,001.—The proposed reduction of the Tramway Royalty to Tls. 1, until such time as the Company is upon a paying basis, has been fully explained in recent published correspondence between the Company and the Council. It is one of a series of concessions which the Council has felt impelled to make in response to the Company's earnest representations, and by the insertion of a nominal sum in the Budget the Ratepayers' ratification of the concessions is sought.

SCHEDULE OF RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied :—

Land Tax at the rate of 6/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed values, from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1, 1910, payable half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 12 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, from the occupants, from January 1, 1910, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 6 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., from the occupants, from January 1, 1910, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff :—

		Hk. Tls. m. c. c.			
On Opium—Raw,	per chest	0	2	8	0
	Boiled,	per catty	0	0	0 4
	Refuse,	per picul	0	1	0 0
On Silk—	Steam Filature,	"	0	3	2 0
	Raw and White,	"	0	1	6 0
	Yellow, Native,	"	0	1	3 5

Hk. Tls. m. c. c.

On Silk—	Wild, Raw,	per picul	0	1	0	0
	„ Filature,	„	0	1	2	0
	Re-reeled, Native,	„	0	2	5	0
	„ Filature,	„	0	3	0	0
	Cocoons,	„	0	0	6	0
On Tea—	Black and Green	„	0	0	1	5
	Brick,	„	0	0	1	0
	Dust	„	0	0	0	3
On Treasure—		per Tls. 1,000	0	3	0	0

On all other dutiable goods $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the amount of duty leviedOn all goods classed as "duty free" by the Customs $\frac{1}{10}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the declared value.

Licence Fees.—From April 1 until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance, unless otherwise specified as follows—:

Taverns	* From Tls. 45 to Tls. 125 per quarter.
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	} Tls. 40 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Native Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Native Lodging House	* From Tls. 2 to Tls. 12 per quarter.
Native Wine Shop	* From Tls. 1.50 to Tls. 20 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 0.20 per table per month.
Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing Saloon, Exhibition or Show	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Native Theatre	* From Tls. 6 to Tls. 60 per month.
Pawnshop	* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Opium Shop	* From Tls. 10 to Tls. 40 per month.
Cargo Boat	* From \$0.25 to \$4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Steam Launch	\$2 per month, or \$5 if carrying passengers.
Native Boat	From 100 to 600 cash per month, payable on demand.
Sampan	* \$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private-owned Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private-owned Carriage	\$4.50 per quarter.
Livery Stable :—	
Horse, pony, mule or donkey	\$1 per month.
Carriage	\$4 per month.
Motor Car, etc.	* From Tls. 5 to Tls. 15 per quarter.
Cart	† * From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 6 per month.
Private-owned Ricsha	\$3 per quarter.
Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor	† \$2 per ricsha per month.
Private-owned Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Firearms, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Dog	\$1 for the year or portion thereof.
<i>Slaughterhouse Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.85
„ „ Sheep „	\$0.10
„ „ Calf „	\$0.25
„ „ Pig „	\$0.20

Special Permit Fees :—

For every Ox killed	\$0.10
" " Sheep "	\$0.05
" " Calf "	\$0.05
" " Pig "	\$0.20

Export Fees :—

For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	\$0.75
" " Sheep " " "	\$0.05
" " Calf " " "	\$0.20

Water Supply :—

For cleaning every Ox Hide	\$0.02
" " " Entrails	\$0.02

Market Fees :—

For every Shop	From \$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
" " Stall	\$2.50 per month.
" " Space	\$0.50 per month.

Permit Fees :—

For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
" bandings	Tls. 2.50
" placing ladders for house repairs	Tls. 0.50
" erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	Tls. 0.50
" mud-filling, etc.	Tls. 0.50
" ceremonial arches	Tls. 5.00
" " if to cross streets 25 ft. wide	Tls. 50
" Calico sunshades over streets	Tls. 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50
" mat sunshades over streets	Tls. 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.

* According to class.

† Exclusive of licence-plate.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

A similar comparative table ensues showing the Municipal Expenditure under departmental headings for 1909 as estimated and actually spent :—

	1909		Increase	Decrease	1910 Estimated
	Estimated	Actual			
Volunteers	40,888	36,732.03	—	4,152.97	39,698
Fire Brigade	38,770	46,108.11	7,338.11	—	48,395
Police Force	785,010	721,532.17	—	63,477.83	785,600
Health Department	184,468	170,526.73	—	13,941.27	172,137
Public Works Department	633,714	567,763.25	—	65,950.75	616,199
Public Band	41,640	42,263.63	623.63	—	45,277
Educational Grants	38,150	38,608.54	458.54	—	46,795
Finance Department	—	—	—	—	45,460
Secretariat	156,828	160,275.29	3,447.29	—	134,825
General Charges	20,509	37,593.99	17,084.99	—	50,775
Interest	105,100	86,251.72	—	18,848.28	108,000
Redemption of Debentures	143,700	143,800.00	100.00	—	163,940
Stock and Stores	56,560	49,554.66	—	7,005.34	40,630
Surplus	224,366	420,590.21	196,224.21	—	260,020
Total	2,469,700	2,521,600.33	225,276.77	173,376.44	2,557,551

The order in which departmental matters are handled in the various Municipal publications has heretofore differed in each case, and the present order of the estimates presented is that approved by the Council for general observance.

Volunteer Corps, Tls. 43,118.—The cost of the Corps which at its present strength approximates Tls. 40,000, exclusive of Stock and Stores, presents no exceptional feature; the Council appreciates the fact that the present Commandant is devoting careful personal attention to the question of economical administra-

tion even in the smallest details. The creation of a reserve of Ammunition having been approved by the War Office, it is necessary to make provision therefor, and the cost has been made a charge against Extraordinary Expenditure, so that it may not fall in one amount on the particular year in which the change is made. Ammunition is purchased in bulk from Hongkong, and the present estimates allow for the number of rounds to be purchased, consumed and re-sold.

Fire Brigade, Tls. 54,475.—The engagement of an additional paid Engineer for the Fire Brigade, and the exceptionally heavy charges for the maintenance of the new and complicated motor plant, account for the increase shown under this heading. The particular attention of the Watch Committee has been directed to these figures, and while it is noted that apart from capital charges the cost of the Brigade has more than doubled in five years, the Chief Engineer's assurances have been received that closer supervision of expenditure will ensue.

Police Force, Tls. 803,580.—No material increase in the strength of the Force is proposed for the year, and the estimates closely follow those of 1909, upon which a saving has been effected of Tls. 63,000. The actual foreign strength during the year has been under that authorized, and it is not expected that the full total will be reached until the middle of 1910. With regard to expenditure on other than standing charges for Pay, Superannuation, etc., the estimates have been submitted to the Council divided under Stations, which should tend to the exercise of greater economy by the various Inspectors in charge than may have been the case in the past. With regard to the heavy charges for Fuel (Tls. 20,000) and Light (Tls. 16,800) the former is considered to be justified only upon the statement of the Captain-Superintendent that due economy is observed in respect to coal expenditure, and, in regard to the latter, the engagement of an expert to control and manage the installations at all Stations will result in economy being effected in the monthly accounts for light, which are steadily increasing in amount. The Police estimates have been subject to the closest scrutiny by the newly established Finance Department, which scrutiny will continue to be exercised over the payments throughout the year, and the Council is confident that good results will be obtained at the conclusion of the first year's working of the new regime.

Health Department, Tls. 180,137.—This estimate is in the aggregate Tls. 14,500 lower than last year's. Plague prevention, the cost of which at the time the Budget for 1909 was being compiled was problematical, is this year more accurately gauged. The new contract with the Ordure contractor will produce Tls. 11,700 more, while to this figure is added Tls. 3,000 for special payments by certain large institutions. The cost of each Hospital is shown separately, while to the number of those in receipt of Municipal Grants has been added the name of the Paulan Hospital.

Public Works Department, Tls. 616,949.—That there is an apparent saving of nearly Tls. 66,000 on last year's Budget is somewhat difficult to account for; the reductions are distributed through the estimates. Inasmuch as a like surplus appeared at the end of 1908 it may with justice be argued that this section of the Budget is upon too liberal a basis. The estimates have therefore been drawn up in fuller detail than previously, and the year's work will be subjected to close scrutiny at the Treasurer's hands.

Public Band, Tls. 45,277.—The Band will cost Tls. 3,000 more than it has done previously, owing to the fact that the agreements of those of the original foreign musicians who have remained in Shanghai have been renewed at slightly enhanced rates of pay. There are critics of this total charge on the rates for public music, and it may be supposed that there will continue to be, but the unmistakable popularity of the concerts warrants the conclusion that the expenditure is approved by the majority of the Ratepayers, and the Council will therefore continue in the present course unless specially directed to the contrary.

Educational Grants, Tls. 46,995.—The grants to the two purely Municipal Schools are slightly higher, owing to the increased staff, and provision is made for a special Building Grant of Tls. 2,500 to the Refuge for Chinese Slave Children.

The estimates for the *Secretariat* and the *Finance Department* must be read together for purposes of comparison, and the increased cost of these purely clerical services will be found to aggregate Tls. 35,000. The separation of the Accounts offices from the Secretariat, their organization on an independent basis, and the establishment of an internal audit, have, as was anticipated, involved considerable additions to the staff. The change is as yet incomplete inasmuch as the revenue collection work, at present performed by the Tax Office, remains to be transferred.

General Charges is swollen by certain salaries, etc., not properly chargeable under any departmental heading, by provision for the expenses of the usual quinquennial census to be taken at the end of the year, and by a grant to the newly established Club for Municipal Employés. Legal expenses under this heading are reduced, as a result of an arrangement with the Legal Advisers whereby the whole services of a member of the firm are at the disposal of the Police, and accordingly made a Police charge.

The appropriation for *Interest* calls for no comment, and that for the *Redemption of Debentures* has been calculated upon the usual lines as follows :—

Date of Loan.	Balance outstanding at January 1, 1910.	Years to run.	Proportionate amount to be redeemed during 1910.
1892	Tls. 45,400	3	Tls. 15,133
1893	31,200	4	7,800
1895	32,600	6	5,433
1896	117,300	7	16,757
1897	268,400	8	33,550
1900	31,700	11	2,882
1901	77,000	12	6,417
1902	145,000	13	11,154
1903	91,500	14	6,536
1904	44,500	15	2,967
1905	85,900	16	5,369
1907	250,000	18	13,889
1908	400,000	19	21,053
1909	300,000	20	15,000
	<u>Tls. 1,920,500</u>		<u>Tls. 163,940</u>

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Bridges.—For the third year in succession the Council has made provision for the re-construction of the Bund bridge over the Yangkingpang, thereby intimating readiness to co-operate with the French Council and the Tramway Companies in the erection of a bridge sufficiently strong to carry tramcars and to facilitate vehicular connexion between the two Settlements. This important linking up of the Tramway services is calculated to have a beneficial effect upon the receipts of both Companies; for which reason it is very sincerely to be hoped that the work will be executed this year.

The proposed wooden bridge over the Sawginkiang at Dixwell Road is part of the scheme for making the Hongkew Recreation Ground more accessible to residents in the Eastern District. The utility of the extension of the Dixwell Road, which has been carried out from the Settlement boundary northwards, cannot be fully seen until this bridge is constructed.

The Engineer has reported two bridges as in need of re-construction, that over the Hongkew Creek at Seward Road and that over the Yangtszepoo Creek. In selecting the former for a place in the Budget for 1910, the Council has been actuated by the view that its traffic requirements are more important to the general public.

Next year should see also the re-construction of the Sinza Road Bridge over the Defence Creek, and its very considerable widening as part of the proposal to link up the Peking and Avenue Roads so as to form a main artery for carriage traffic.

An offer has been made by the Council during the year to re-build the Sinza Stone Bridge in co-operation with the Native Authorities. If these negotiations are concluded during 1910, it is proposed that the principal part of the cost, i.e. the steel superstructure, shall be charged to the unexpended portion of the Sterling Loan of 1905. It will be noted that for the coming year no expenditure in sterling is recommended.

Bundings.—Payment of half the cost of the bunding of the Soochow Creek west of the Ferry Road is to some extent open to criticism, in view of the small immediate public advantage gained thereby. It is, however, part of the scheduled scheme for a road along the whole length of the Creek bank within Settlement limits, and, arrangements having been made with Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., for the necessary road surrender on favourable terms, it was considered preferable that the bunding, contemplated as a private enterprise, should be carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

The bunding of the Hongkew Creek proceeds annually, section by section, and the east bank from the East Yuhang Road to the East Yalu Road is that selected for 1910.

The Council's obligation to bund the Soochow Creek between the Settlement Boundary and the Sinza Stone Bridge still remains unobserved.

Drainage.—The various items under this heading call for little explanation, one only being of importance financially, *viz.* the proposed new sewer in the Manila Road. This sewer will form a direct connexion between the culverted Changpang, carried out last year at the joint cost of the Council and the French Council, and what is known as the Great Western Road Creek. It is believed that the sewer when completed will improve the tidal flushing of the latter.

The whole estimated cost of the Sinza Road sewer from Medhurst Road to Hart Road is Tls. 11,600, and the remaining sections will necessarily find a place in the Budget for 1911.

Land.—It may be a matter of comment on the part of Ratepayers to learn that a sum of Tls. 122,000, has been spent on the project for extending the Rifle Range without formal authority. The necessity for the step arose from the fact that the present position of the Rifle Butt was a source of inconvenience, and perhaps of danger, to visitors to the Hongkew Recreation Ground. As a remedy for this it was decided to move the Butt 400 yards to the north, and the work of purchasing the necessary land, piecemeal, as all such purchases must be, has been proceeding through the instrumentality of Mr. A. E. Algar for the past three years. Any public announcement on the subject would have had the immediate effect of sending up the price of land, and the course which has been followed is one which must always be adopted in large land purchases by the Council. Land has been bought on both sides of the proposed extension, with a view to preventing building operations within measurable distance of the Range, and it is hoped to complete the transaction during the year. By this scheme a similar area will be set free between the present sheds and the 400 yards mark, which space will be available for Municipal purposes in the future in this rapidly expanding neighbourhood.

The necessity for the acquisition of a House Refuse Depôt on the Soochow Creek is fully set forth in the Annual Report of the Health Officer, and, while the exact location of the Depôt is as yet unsettled, it appears probable that not less than Tls. 15,000 will be required for this purpose.

The raising of Wayside Park is to be undertaken upon the strong recommendation of the Parks Committee. The sooner this Ground is made available for public use the better, and because the turfing of newly-raised land is unsatisfactory, it is proposed to effect the raising uninterruptedly during the course of this year. By this means the new open space in question may be opened to the public in the summer of 1911.

The grant of Tls. 5,000 to the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, as part of the Society's scheme for an athletic ground for natives, is a payment which the Council rests assured will meet with the approval of the Ratepayers.

The purchase of a site for a second public School for Chinese is recommended as a result of a generous offer by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie to donate or collect funds for completing a second school. The present school is now full to overflowing, and by the establishment of a second institution in Sinza the Council indicates an intention to keep pace with the growing demands for elementary education for Chinese within Settlement limits.

Buildings.—Except the completion of buildings already approved, and certain structural alterations to existing buildings undertaken upon sanitary grounds, the building programme contains but one item of any importance, *viz.* the erection of new green-houses in the Reserve Garden. The widening of the Garden Bridge approach two years ago, and the Bridge construction works made some havoc among the Municipal conservatories. The total removal of one out-house was involved, and the east end of the principal house was cut away. It is proposed, under the supervision of the Parks Committee, to re-adjust these buildings during the coming year to the best advantage, having regard to the limitations of the site.

Roads.—The Road appropriation is increased to Tls. 225,000 to enable the Council to proceed with its scheme for widening the Peking Road to 40 feet without waiting for re-building operations or curtailing ordinary road development work. A significant omission under this heading is that of any provision for paving the margins of the Maloo with wood. It will be remembered that a sum of Tls. 70,000 was inserted in the Budget for 1909 to this end, and that at the suggestion of a Ratepayer the amount was cut out. The Council remains as before unanimously of opinion that this work should be undertaken, for the convenience of practically the whole community. It was, in the Council's opinion, a false economy to remove this item of capital expenditure from the Budget upon the grounds that "times were bad," for expenditure of this character is, under existing conditions, spread over twenty years, and the saving in interest and redemption charges is unappreciable. On the other hand, having received instructions from the Ratepayers not to execute certain work, a second proposal on the same lines would have the appearance of importunity. It has therefore been left to private initiative to re-introduce the subject when the Budget is under discussion.

Miscellaneous.—The position in which the scheme for a separate Headquarters and Drill Hall for the Volunteer Corps stands, is unsettled. At present the Council is not in a position to make any announcement as to the site selected for this purpose, nor as to its probable cost. The site most favoured by the authorities concerned is the Soochow Creek Foreshore, and particularly that section which is at present denoted the "Chinese Garden." As is generally known this is a misnomer, inasmuch as few Chinese except those of the coolie classes make use of the Garden. If, by permission of the riparian owners, this land can be converted to Volunteer purposes, the Council is of opinion that a more serviceable and more popular Recreation Ground for Chinese should be provided from the public funds. The Finance Committee has therefore inserted in the Budget a sum of Tls. 50,000 to be used for purposes of land or buildings or both, as circumstances may direct in the future. It is not intended that the amount named should represent the whole cost of the scheme, but rather such portion of the cost as is likely to be incurred during 1910.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1910

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property as follows:—			
Central District	Taels 77,806,000		
Northern "	28,341,000		
Eastern "	24,825,000		
Western "	23,971,000		
	148,543,000		
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal properties	4,897,170		
	143,645,830	861,875	
Less 20 %		172,375	
			639,500
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 12 per cent on Tls. 4,601,600, being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	552,192		
At 6 per cent on Tls. 255,266, being the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	15,316		
	567,508		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	72,508		
		495,000	
NATIVE.			
At 12 per cent on \$8,290,967, being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 75	746,187		
At 6 per cent on \$375,934, being the same beyond Settlement limits as above at exchange 75	16,917		
	763,104		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	76,104		
		687,000	
			1,182,000
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			190,000
LICENCE FEES.			
Tavern		14,500	
Foreign Liquor Seller		18,000	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		700	
Native Club		3,000	
Native Lodging House		7,200	
Native Wine Shop		18,000	
Tea Shop		9,500	
Foreign Theatre		4,500	
Native Theatre		5,500	
Pawn Shop		16,500	
Opium Shop		39,700	
Cargo Boat		5,500	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		1,100	
Steam Launch		2,300	
Native Boat		3,400	
Sampan		1,400	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage		16,000	
Livery Stable		27,000	
Motor Car		5,000	
Cart		19,200	
Private-owned Ricscha		41,000	
Public Ricscha		135,000	
Sedan Chair		4,200	
Wheelbarrow		37,000	
Firearms		1,800	
Dog		1,100	
			438,100
			2,499,600

Carried forward

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			2,499,600
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets—			
Maloo	12,500		
Elgin	4,000		
Hongkew	14,600		
East Hongkew	2,500		
Wayside	1,000		
Mohawk	700		
Sinza	3,200		
		38,500	
Town Hall		1,000	
Firemen's Quarters—			
Central Station	1,300		
Hongkew Station	220		
Victoria Company Quarters	980		
		2,500	
Cad. Lot 167 C. from March 1		6,250	
Miscellaneous		700	
			48,950
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PUBLIC COMPANIES.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. (see Sterling Extraordinary Income)			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25 % on the cost of public lighting		6,000	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend of 6 % on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910		3,000	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty		1	
			9,001
Total carried to Summary			2,557,551

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	T/s.	T/s.	T/s.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Commandant	6,000		
Sergeant-Major	1,890		
2 Sergeants	3,120		
Fuel and Light Allowance for Commandant	360		
		11,370	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff		1,780	
			13,150
<i>Passages</i>		1,200	
<i>Locomotion</i>		950	
<i>Fuel</i>		400	
<i>Light</i>		1,000	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,000	
<i>Insurance</i>		600	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350	
<i>Postage</i>		250	
<i>Uniform</i>		6,510	
<i>Accoutrements</i>		200	
<i>Band</i>		100	
<i>Artillery Ponies, keep and stabling</i>		2,460	
<i>Repairs to Arms and Equipment</i>		500	
<i>Ammunition</i>		6,000	
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		2,000	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		95	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	2,933		
<i>Less—Proceeds from sale of Cartridge cases, etc.</i>	1,000	1,933	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i>		1,000	
			26,548
Total carried to Summary			39,698
STOCK AND STORES.			
Short Rifles and Bayonets			5,670
Shields for Maxim Guns			150
Military Windguages			500
Artillery Ponies			500
Ammunition			4,600
Total carried to Summary			11,420
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of stores to be issued			8,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 8,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Departmental Engineer	3,480		
Assistant Engineer	2,220		
Watchmen at Bell Towers	3,960		
		9,660	
Chinese.			
Engineers, Stokers, Chauffeurs, etc.	5,275		
Coolie Corps	1,250		
Workshop Staff	3,675		
		10,200	19,860
<i>Stud.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos	2,655		
Fodder	3,220		
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	450		
Veterinary Surgeon's Fees	300		
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	430		
		7,055	
<i>Superannuation</i>		570	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200	
<i>Locomotion</i>		750	
<i>Fuel</i>		3,750	
<i>Light</i>		3,000	
<i>Water</i>		1,350	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		200	
<i>Uniform</i>		4,000	
<i>Materials and Coal for Workshop</i>		3,000	
<i>Plant, maintenance and repairs</i>		4,000	
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		4,480	
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>		2,000	
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>		500	
<i>Company Cups</i>		180	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i>		350	
		35,535	
<i>Less—Receipts from Blacksmith Labour</i>		6,000	55,395
<i>Receipts from services of Fire Float</i>		1,000	
		7,000	
Total carried to Summary			48,395
STOCK AND STORES.			
Horses and Ponies			2,000
2 Smoke helmets and fittings			300
Rubber washers, axes, nozzles, etc.			410
Ladder wagon			1,750
Power lathe and drilling machine for Workshop			1,300
Harness, 4 sets			320
Total carried to Summary			6,080

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay.			
Captain Superintendent		12,430	
Deputy Superintendent		6,000	
2 Assistant Superintendents		8,400	
4 Second Assistant Superintendents		12,600	
Chief Inspector		3,600	
Chief Detective Inspector		3,800	
12 Inspectors		24,900	
Detective Inspector		2,700	
Gaoler		2,400	
12 Sub-Inspectors.			
7 for 1 year	10,230		
2 for 11 months	2,640		
1 for 6 months	720		
2 for 3 months	720		
		14,310	
3 Detective Sub-Inspectors		5,220	
Assistant Gaoler		1,980	
75 Sergeants.			
71 for 1 year	83,600		
4 for 9 months	3,420		
		87,020	
12 Detective Sergeants.			
8 for 1 year	12,130		
4 for 9 months	4,500		
		16,630	
2 Senior Warders		2,760	
140 Constables.			
98 for 1 year	86,750		
10 for 9 months	6,300		
10 for 6 months	4,200		
22 for 3 months	4,620		
	101,870		
<i>Less—Pay of Constables promoted: already allowed for under the</i>			
<i>pay of higher ranks</i>	12,600		
<i>Resignations</i>	6,300		
	18,900		
		82,970	
5 Detective Constables		5,400	
5 Plain Clothes Constables		5,300	
12 Warders.			
9 for 1 year	9,400		
3 for 6 months	1,440		
		10,840	
3 Japanese Interpreters		2,620	
		311,180	
Legal Assistance		3,600	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent—Captain-Superintendent	2,100		
1 Assistant Superintendent	900		
1 Second Assistant Superintendent (for 10 months)	600		
Inspectors and Sergeants living out of barracks	960		
	4,560		
Fuel and Light.			
Captain, Deputy and 2 Assistant Superintendents	1,440		
Junior Officers	780		
	2,220		
Language		18,300	
Mixed Court		1,880	
Depôt		240	
Stenographer		240	
Drill Instructors		170	
		27,110	
			341,790
<i>Carried forward</i>			341,790

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>										341,790
POLICE FORCE—continued.										
Sikhs.										
Pay.										
2 Jemadars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		990	
2 Sergeant Majors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		570	
1 Head Warder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
3 Interpreters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,215	
50 Sergeants.										
40 for 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200		
5 for 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560		
5 for 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280		
7 Warder Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,040	
385 Constables.									1,730	
328 for 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,120		
25 for 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830		
32 for 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170		
								55,120		
<i>Less—Pay of Constables promoted : already allowed for under pay of higher ranks</i>								1,080		
									54,040	
81 Warders.										
71 for 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,140		
10 for 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810		
									12,950	
1 Granthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		180	
14 Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,760	
									83,775	
Deferred Pay									15,000	
Allowances.										
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900		
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200		
Drill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110		
Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290		
									6,500	
Chinese.										
Pay.										
80 Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,960	
7 Detective Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,890	
845 Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100,770	
61 Detective Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11,470	
1 Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,680	
16 Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,595	
14 Interpreters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,860	
14 Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,080	
2 Store Shroffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		405	
1 Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		135	
7 Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		520	
3 Compositors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		675	
52 Messengers and Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,900	
27 Wharf Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,400	
									156,340	
Allowances.										
Gatemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180		
Drill and Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285		
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180		
Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		
									1,095	
<i>Carried forward</i>										157,435
										604,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			604,500
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
<i>Superannuation</i>		35,000	
<i>Passages</i>		29,840	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		60,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		12,750	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>			
Pay of Sikh Medical Assistant	700		
Medicines	990		
Hospital Charges	8,000		
		9,690	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos	1,255		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	2,950		
Repairs to Saddlery	400		
		4,605	
<i>Fuel</i>		20,000	
<i>Light—General</i>	15,500		
Oil for Police lamps	1,300		
		16,800	
<i>Water</i>		3,800	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		6,000	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,500	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		2,600	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		500	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>			
Food	24,920		
Clothing	12,220		
Photographs	1,500		
Miscellaneous	1,900		
		40,540	
<i>Expenses for catching stray dogs</i>	1,205		
Less—Redemption fees	1,000		
		205	
<i>Recruiting Expenses in England</i>		3,600	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>			
Furniture, etc.	1,700		
Arms	350		
		2,050	
<i>Gratuities and Rewards</i>		2,000	
<i>Musketry Course</i>		1,520	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		4,000	
		258,000	
<i>Less—Mixed Court Fines</i>			862,500
Receipts for special services		40,000	
Proceeds from sale of unclaimed property		21,000	
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution		1,000	
		15,000	
		77,000	
Total carried to Summary			785,500
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture</i>		10,000	
<i>Lamps, Whistles and Truncheons</i>		900	
<i>Rifles</i>		2,700	
<i>Motor Car Accessories</i>		680	
<i>Remounts for patrol</i>		500	
<i>Lethal Chamber for destroying stray dogs</i>		800	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,500	
Total carried to Summary			18,080

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
HEALTH OFFICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Health Officer	9,600		
2 Assistant Health Officers	11,400		
2 Laboratory Assistants	5,400		
Clerical Assistant	2,760		
4 Inspectors	13,070		
16 Assistant Inspectors	30,000	72,230	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent	660		
Fuel and Light	1,080		
Language	3,888	5,628	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
32 Foremen	4,500		
430 House Refuse Coolies	31,000		
Disinfectors, Market and Creek Coolies, Office Staff, etc.	13,600		
Plague Prevention Staff	10,000		
Mosquito Extermination Staff	4,000	63,100	140,958
<i>Superannuation</i>		7,900	
<i>Passages</i>		2,270	
<i>Locomotion</i>		3,500	
<i>Fuel</i>		2,000	
<i>Light</i>		1,000	
<i>Water</i>		2,500	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		800	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		450	
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		450	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>	3,000		
" " " " " <i>Plague Prevention</i>	1,000		
<i>Disinfection</i>	5,500	4,000	
" <i>Plague Prevention</i>	2,000		
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	3,000	7,500	
" " " <i>Plague Prevention</i>	2,000		
" " " <i>Mosquito Extermination</i>	2,000		
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		7,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		5,000	
<i>Rent of Sub-district Depôts</i>		1,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000	48,870
			189,828
<i>Less—Receipts from Laboratory products and Certificates</i>		13,000	
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory</i>		1,000	
<i>Slaughter House Fees</i>		14,000	
<i>Ordure Disposal</i>		68,700	96,700
<i>Total carried to Summary</i>			93,128

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—cont.												
HOSPITALS.												
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.												
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>												
<i>Foreigners.</i>												
<i>Pay.</i>												
Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560		
Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		
14 Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,700		
3 Probationer Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		
<i>Allowances.</i>											12,260	
Special Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		720	
Chinese.—Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,250	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15,230	
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,520	
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,850	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	
<i>Expenses of engaging staff in England</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
											500	
<i>Less—Fees from patients</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		42,350	
											24,000	18,350
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>												
<i>Foreigners.</i>												
<i>Pay.</i>												
Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560		
Custodian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100		
4 Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,650		
<i>Allowances.</i>											6,310	
Special Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750		
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290		
Chinese.—Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,040	
											1,500	
<i>Superannuation...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,850	
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		950	
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		430	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		950	
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
											200	
<i>Less—Fees from patients</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18,930	
											4,000	14,930
<i>Carried forward</i>												33,280

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			33,280
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay.			
Matron	1,020		
Acting Matron	675	1,695	
Allowances.			
Language		144	
Chinese.—Pay		1,250	
		3,089	
<i>Superannuation</i>		575	
<i>Passages</i>		650	
<i>Uniform</i>		75	
<i>Fuel</i>		500	
<i>Light</i>		500	
<i>Water</i>		150	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		75	
<i>Insurance</i>		100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		75	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		250	
<i>Messing</i>		3,000	
<i>Washing</i>		250	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		150	
		9,939	
<i>Less.—Registration Fees, etc.</i>	2,000		
Contribution from French Municipal Council	600	2,600	7,339
* POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay.			
2 Nurses (Moiety)		615	
Allowances.			
Language (Moiety)		125	
Chinese.—Pay		350	
		1,090	
<i>Superannuation</i>		206	
<i>Uniform</i>		25	
<i>Fuel</i>		200	
<i>Light</i>		200	
<i>Water</i>		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50	
<i>Insurance</i>		50	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		200	
<i>Messing</i>		1,500	
<i>Washing</i>		200	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		350	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		150	
		4,346	
<i>Less.—Fees from patients</i>		3,000	1,346
<i>Carried forward</i>			41,965

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continue I.

	Brought forward	Tls.	Tls.	Tls. 41,965
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
<i>Foreigners.</i>				
Pay.				
2 Nurses (Moiety)			615	
<i>Allowances.</i>				
Language (Moiety)			125	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>				
House Surgeon		675		
Coolies, etc.		825	1,500	
<i>Superannuation</i>			2,240	
<i>Uniform</i>			206	
<i>Fuel</i>			25	
<i>Light</i>			250	
<i>Water</i>			350	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			100	
<i>Insurance</i>			50	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			80	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>			25	
<i>Messing</i>			500	
<i>Washing</i>			3,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			500	
			350	
<i>Less.—Fees from patients</i>			8,176	
			5,000	3,176
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners			1,020	
Chinese			1,200	
<i>Superannuation</i>			2,220	
<i>Passages</i>			329	
<i>Uniform</i>			400	
<i>Locomotion</i>			50	
<i>Fuel</i>			750	
<i>Light</i>			150	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			50	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>			25	
<i>Messing</i>			25	
<i>Washing</i>			2,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			350	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			300	
			350	
<i>Less—Receipts from visitors</i>			7,499	
			1,000	6,499
Total carried to Summary				51,640

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Pay.			
Sexton	2,460		
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Language	288		
Chinese.—Pay		2,748	
		3,150	
<i>Superannuation</i>		246	5,898
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>		2,500	
<i>Fuel</i>		250	
<i>Insurance</i>		75	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		300	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
			3,571
			9,469
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>		500	
" Grave making		2,250	
" Grave spaces		2,000	
" Reservation		300	
			5,050
Total carried to Summary			4,419
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Allowance of Assistant Inspector		180	
Chinese.—Pay		250	
			430
<i>Superannuation</i>		20	
<i>Light</i>		150	
<i>Water</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			820
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>			1,250
			800
Total carried to Summary			450
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.			
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>			
Municipal Surgeons		6,000	
Attendance on families		1,500	
			7,500
<i>Port Health Work.—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine</i>			
Station			6,000
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>		4,000	
" <i>Shantung Road Hospital</i>		2,000	
" <i>St. Luke's Hospital</i>		2,000	
" <i>Paulun Hospital</i>		1,000	
			9,000
Totalcarried to Summary			22,500
STOCK AND STORES.			
Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus			3,000
Hospital fittings and furniture			4,000
Miscellaneous			1,000
Total carried to Summary			8,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Engineer and Surveyor ...	7,800		
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor ...	4,800		
2 Assistant Engineers ...	6,780		
2 Second Assistant Engineers ...	5,310		
2 Engineering Assistants ...	4,400		
Chief Architectural Assistant ...	5,200		
Second Architectural Assistant ...	2,520		
Chief Surveying Assistant ...	4,150		
6 Surveying Assistants ...	17,710		
1 Surveying Assistant (for 6 months)	1,080		
Chief Clerk ...	3,900		
5 Clerical Assistants ...	7,580		
Stenographer ...	1,500		
Building Surveyor ...	3,000		
4 Building Overseers ...	7,500		
2 Clerks of Works ...	6,120		
Custodian of Town Hall ...	1,980		
" (Substitute for 6 months.) ...	900	2,880	
2 Indian Overseers (for 6 months) ...	315		
Consulting Engineer ...		92,345	
		1,300	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent ...	1,380		
Fuel and Light ...	720		
Language ...	864	2,964	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
Writers ...	2,140		
Storekeepers ...	540		
Tracers ...	4,196		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies ...	1,566		
Building Foremen ...	690		
Survey Staff ...	2,370		
Chinese Tuition ...	250	11,752	108,361
<i>Superannuation</i> ...		9,200	
<i>Passages</i> ...		1,015	
<i>Locomotion</i> ...		6,296	
<i>Fuel</i> ...		250	
<i>Light</i> ...		500	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...		2,500	
<i>Insurance</i> ...		146	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...		600	
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i> ...	1,250		
<i>Less.—Sale of Plans and Drawings</i> ...	500	750	
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...		200	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i> ...		1,270	
			22,727
<i>Less.—Building Permit fees</i> ...		3,000	131,088
<i>Private Works Supervision fees</i> ...		5,000	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit fees</i> ...		5,500	13,500
Total carried to Summary ...			117,588

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>			
Volunteers ...			1,112
Fire Brigade ...			1,984
Police Department:—			
Stations and Quarters		15,135	
Gaoi ...		3,771	
			18,906
Health Department:—			
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.		6,776	
Victoria Nursing Home ...		2,787	
Isolation Hospital ...		2,776	
Police Hospital for Chinese		833	
Police Hospital (Sikhs) ...		170	
Police Hospital (Chinese) ...		468	
Nurses' Quarters		300	
Cemeteries ...		827	
Public Swimming Bath ...		200	
			15,137
Public Works Department:—			
Town Hall ...		2,571	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.		1,465	
			4,036
Educational Grants:—			
Public School ...		1,415	
Public School for Chinese		1,169	
			2,584
Secretariat ...			1,168
Miscellaneous ...			201
Total carried to Summary ...			45,128
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>			
Bridges ...		17,410	
Bundings ...		9,373	
Jetties and Pontoons ...		5,951	
			32,734
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i> ...			9,055
Total carried to Summary ...			41,789
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Concrete culverts in replacement of old wooden bridges:—</i>			
East Hanbury Road east of Yuenfong Road ...		700	
Singkeipang Road near East Yuhang Road ...		803	
			1,503
<i>Reconstruction of old sewers:—</i>			
Kiangse Road between Foochow Road and Hankow Road ...		4,752	
Chengtui Road between Sinza Road and the Soochow Creek ...		3,045	
North Thibet Road from Kaifeng Road to the Soochow Creek ...		12,320	
			20,117
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i> ...			9,550
Less.			
Concreteware Manufactory—Cash Contribution ...			31,170
			5,000
Total carried to Summary ...			26,170

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay.			
5 Overseers and 2 Timekeepers	10,920		
7 Indian Overseers (for six months)	1,102		
Allowances.		12,022	
Language		288	
Chinese.—Pay.			
Metalling Labour		40,000	
		52,310	
Superannuation		1,100	
Passages		210	
Uniform		245	
Locomotion		1,020	
Insurance		500	
Medical Aid		150	
Materials			
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.	86,000		
Water	730		
Experimental work	1,500		
		87,230	
Tools, renewals and repairs		5,000	
Boundary stones		576	
Street name-plates		1,162	
Working expenses of steam rollers		6,868	
Chinese Government Land Tax		300	
Maintenance of carts and harness		1,262	
Danger Lamps—oil, repairs, etc.		700	
Stud		13,110	
Raking and repairing mud roads		3,800	
Repairs to Foochow pole railings		2,480	
Miscellaneous		750	
		178,773	
Less—Pingchiao Quarry—Cash contribution		5,000	
			173,773
CLEANSING AND WATERING.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay.			
2 Overseers	3,000		
6 Indian Overseers (for six months)	945		
Chinese.—Pay.		3,945	
Cleansing Labour		26,000	
		29,945	
Superannuation		300	
Passages		180	
Uniform		210	
Locomotion		324	
Insurance		700	
Medical Aid		160	
Materials			
Water	11,000		
Sand, etc.	600		
		11,600	
Tools, renewals and repairs		600	
Maintenance of carts and harness		6,025	
Stud		86,366	
Burying away road detritus		3,150	
Miscellaneous		500	
		90,050	
Less—Refund from Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves		1,985	
			88,065
Total carried to Summary			261,838

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
LIGHTING.			
<i>Electricity.</i>			
Arc lamps		41,264	
Flame lamps		6,376	
Incandescent lamps		9,315	
<i>Gas.</i>			56,955
<i>Extensions.</i>			23,226
Electricity and Gas			8,000
<i>Oil.</i>			
For outlying districts			1,000
Total carried to Summary			89,181
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay.			
Superintendent... ..	3,800		
Assistant Superintendent	1,800		
Park-keeper	1,980		
Indian Watchman	270		
Chinese.—Pay.		7,850	
Writer, Foremen, Gardeners, etc....	4,000		
Labour	7,000		
		11,000	
<i>Superannuation</i>		758	18,850
<i>Locomotion</i>		612	
<i>Stud</i>		700	
<i>Fuel</i>		500	
<i>Water</i>		700	
<i>Lighting Gardens</i>		1,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		200	
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		785	
<i>Motor Lawn mowers, gasoline, repairs, etc.</i>		700	
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>		400	
<i>Repainting hot-houses, seats, etc.</i>		1,400	
<i>Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf</i>		2,500	
<i>Mud, sand gravel and manure</i>		700	
<i>Poles and tree fastenings</i>		3,200	
<i>Matsheds for Recreation Grounds and Repairs to fences</i>		700	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		800	
			16,155
Less.—Receipts for hire of plants, etc.			35,005
			500
Total carried to Summary			84,505
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Motor-car and accessories</i>			1,700
<i>Hand rollers and carts</i>			1,000
<i>Roneo duplicator and accessories</i>			150
<i>Hand fire extinguishers</i>			100
Total carried to Summary			2,950
<i>Credit</i>			
Value of stores to be issued			2,200
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 2,200

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Europeans.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Conductor	5,400		
Assistant Conductor	2,055		
10 Musicians	17,270	24,725	
<i>Manillamen.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
24 Musicians		15,300	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent	2,380		
Fuel	400	2,780	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
Librarian and Coolies		325	43,180
<i>Superannuation...</i>		4,157	
<i>Passages</i>		400	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,200	
<i>Uniform</i>		600	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		700	
<i>New Music</i>		200	
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>		400	
<i>Insurance</i>		15	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		125	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		150	
			8,147
			51,277
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>		1,500	
<i>Council's share of receipts for private services</i>		4,500	
			6,000
Total carried to Summary			45,277

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Pay.			
Headmaster	5,100		
4 Assistant Masters ..	9,150		
13 Assistant Mistresses	18,975		
		33,225	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent, Fuel and Light	425		
Chinese.—Pay	870		
			34,520
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,250	
<i>Passages</i>		2,945	
<i>Expenses of engaging staff in England</i>		200	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		150	
<i>Fuel</i>		300	
<i>Light</i>		150	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,000	
<i>Insurance</i>		153	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		52	
<i>Laboratory</i>		150	
<i>Text Books</i>		1,000	
<i>Kindergarten materials, etc.</i>		175	
<i>Form Prizes</i>		260	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		375	
			10,360
<i>Less—School fees</i>		24,000	44,880
Sale of Text Books		800	
			24,800
Total carried to Summary			20,080
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture.</i>			
Total carried to Summary			200

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS—continued.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay.			
Headmaster	4,085		
4 Assistant Masters	8,060		
		12,145	
Allowances.			
Rent, Fuel and Light		720	
Chinese.—Pay.			
11 Chinese Teachers and one Clerk	5,580		
Coolies and Watchman	570		
Chinese Tuition	860		
		6,310	
			19,175
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,300	
<i>Passages</i>		1,860	
<i>Fuel</i>		80	
<i>Light</i>		50	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		120	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Text Books</i>		1,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
			5,465
<i>Less—School fees</i>		9,225	24,640
<i>Sale of Text Books</i>		1,000	
			10,225
Total carried to Summary			14,415
GENERAL.			
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL			1,500
FRENCH ORPHANAGE			1,000
ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL			1,800
SHANGHAI JEWISH SCHOOL			500
DOOR OF HOPE			2,000
REFUGE FOR CHINESE SLAVE CHILDREN			1,000
do. do. SPECIAL			2,500
SHANGHAI LIBRARY			1,000
SHANGHAI MUSEUM			1,000
			1,000
Total carried to Summary			12,300

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
TREASURER'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Treasurer	6,050		
8 Assistants	23,500		
2 Assistants for 6 months }		29,550	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent	1,200		
Fuel and Light	360		
		1,560	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
Chief Assistant...	1,080		
12 Assistants	3,260		
Office Boys and Coolies	450		
		4,780	
		35,890	
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,100	
<i>Locomotion</i>		820	
<i>Fuel</i>		150	
<i>Light</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		60	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		3,000	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		450	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		44,460	
		3,000	
<i>Less.</i> —Charged to Industrial Undertakings			41,460
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Compradore and Shroffs			4,000
Total carried to summary			45,460
STOCK AND STORES.			
3 Safes			1,500
Furniture and Fittings for new Offices			1,500
Total carried to Summary			3,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay.			
Secretary	9,600		
2 Assistant Secretaries	9,600		
2 Assistants	5,700		
2 Stenographers	3,000		
		27,900	
Allowances.			
Rent	1,800		
Fuel and Light	1,080		
		2,880	
Chinese.—Pay.			
Translator	1,800		
2 Assistants	1,140		
Chinese Tuition	240		
Messengers, Coolies, etc.	1,200		
		4,380	
		35,160	
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,080	
<i>Locomotion</i>		500	
<i>Fuel</i>		150	
<i>Light</i>		300	
<i>Insurance</i>		60	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		400	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>	3,500		
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>	5,000		
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>	4,000		
		12,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		5,000	
		57,150	
TAX OFFICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Pay.			
Overseer of Taxes	4,800		
3 Assistants	6,280		
Vehicle Inspector	2,580		
Tax Inspector	2,580		
15 Tax Collectors	26,630		
		42,870	
Allowances.			
Language		1,300	
Chinese.—Pay.			
16 Assistants	6,640		
4 Collectors	1,010		
26 Shroffs	5,140		
Chinese Tuition	100		
20 Coolies for General Municipal Rate, Native	2,090		
Sampan men, office boys, caretaker, etc.	1,000		
		15,980	
		60,150	
<i>Superannuation</i>		4,200	
<i>Passages</i>		1,250	
<i>Uniform</i>		1,140	
<i>Fuel</i>		150	
<i>Light</i>		250	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		4,500	
<i>Telephone</i>		60	
<i>Insurance</i>		25	
<i>House and vehicle number plates</i>		1,500	
<i>Locomotion</i>		3,800	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		450	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
		77,675	
Total carried to Summary			134,825
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture, etc.			1,000
Total carried to Summary			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.			
<i>Legal Expenses</i>			2,000
<i>Audit Fee—£200</i>			1,720
<i>Semaphore Service</i>			3,890
<i>Pew Rents and Relief of Poor</i>			500
<i>Pension of Accountant, resigned (£500 per annum)</i>			4,285
<i>Gratuity to Engineer and Surveyor, resigned (£2,000)</i>			17,145
<i>Attached Employé</i>			8,080
<i>Director of Chinese Studies</i>			1,200
<i>Reporter's Retainer</i>			600
<i>Expenses of Census</i>			1,500
<i>Club for Municipal Employés.</i>			
Rent		600	
Billard Table		700	
			1,300
<i>Rent of Municipal Properties.</i>			
Public Recreation Ground		600	
<i>Police Stations.</i>			
Bubbling Well		560	
Harbin Road		1,200	
<i>Police Quarters.</i>			
8 Seward Road		1,200	
5 Yu Yuen Road		1,080	
79/80 Bubbling Well Road		2,470	
80 Yangtsepoo Road		720	
495/9 Ward Road		340	
8 Jinkee Road		1,680	
<i>Fire Brigade.</i>			
Hanbury Road Fire Station		300	
Quarters 17 Museum Road		1,800	
<i>Depôts.</i>			
Soochow Road		360	
Jessfield Road		5	
Yangtsepoo Road		250	
848 Park Road		90	
Ewo Road		900	
			13,555
Total carried to Summary			50,775
INTEREST.			
<i>General Loans</i>		113,000	
<i>Superannuation, Savings Bank, Security Deposits, etc.</i>		43,000	
<i>Less—Trust Funds, Investment Account, etc.</i>			156,000
			48,000
Total carried to Summary			108,000
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.			
<i>Repayment of proportionate amount of debentures outstanding</i>			163,940
Total carried to Summary			163,940

MUNICIPAL BUDGET--continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1909		41,863.19
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget		260,020.00
Amount recommended to be raised by debentures if necessary		300,000.00
Total carried to Summary		TALS 601,883.19

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Bridges.					
Yangkingpang, reconstruction of the Bund Bridge in reinforced concrete,					
one-fourth of cost	...	15,000			
Sawginkiang, at Dixwell Road, in wood	...	12,000			
Hongkew Creek, reconstruction of the Seward Road Bridge, portion of cost	...	12,000			
Singkeipang, widening of the Singkeipang Road Bridge	...	400			
				39,400	
Bundings.					
West Soochow Road, east of Ferry Road, in wood, half cost	...	3,635			
Dixwell Road, from East Yuhang to East Yalu Road, in wood	...	7,000			
Tatung Road, in front of lot 1211, in reinforced concrete	...	1,500			
				12,135	
Drainage.					
New sewers in the following roads:—					
North Szechuen Road, from the Swimming Bath to the Railway Line	...	770			
Yangtzepoo Road, east of Yangtzepoo Creek	...	1,250			
Manila Road, from Mohawk to Great Western Road	...	17,000			
Mohawk Road north of Taku Road	...	630			
Weihaiwei Road, from Chungking to west of Chengtu Road, half cost	...	2,000			
Gordon Road, from Bubbling Well to Avenue Road, half cost	...	2,713			
Sinza Road, from Medhurst to Hart Road, 1st section	...	3,000			
Extending culverts in the following roads:—					
Connaught Road, near Singapore Road	...	700			
Ferry Road, near Sinza Road	...	1,600			
			29,673		
Less—French Municipal Council, half cost of Great Western Road					
culvert	...	11,000			
				18,673	
Landing Stages.					
Soochow Creek, opposite lots 445 and 567	...	800			
" east of Fokien Road, balance of cost	...	300			
Sawginkiang, at junction of Wuchow and Sawgin Roads	...	500			
				1,600	
Land.					
Volunteers.					
Rifle Range Extension.					
Estimated total cost	...	150,000			
Less—Cost of land acquired in 1907					
do.	1908	17,671			
do.	1909	24,750			
		79,791			
			122,212		
				27,788	
Police Force.					
Eastern Depot, extension (nominal)	...	100			
" " raising, balance of cost	...	600			
				700	
Health Department.					
Market for Yangtzepoo District	...	4,000			
Bubbling Well Cemetery, raising and turfing South-west corner, balance	...				
of cost	...	250			
Bubbling Well Cemetery, extension	...				
Victoria Nursing Home, extension	nominal	5,000			
Isolation Hospital, extension	...				
Mokanshan Sanatorium, Extension, balance of cost	...	2,500			
House refuse depot	...	15,000			
Latrine sites	...	2,000			
				28,750	
Carried forward					
			57,238	71,808	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		57,238	71,808
<i>Land—continued.</i>			
Public Works Department.			
Three Depôts in Eastern District, portion of cost		5,000	
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Wayside Park, balance of cost	5,000		
" " raising	19,850		
Hongkew Recreation Ground, raising, laying out and planting surplus land between Swimming Bath and main entrance	1,500		
Public Recreation Ground for Chinese	5,000	25,350	
Educational Grants.			
Site for 2nd Public School for Chinese		40,000	127,588
<i>Buildings</i>			
Fire Brigade.			
Central Station, alterations	1,100		
Sinza Station, balance of cost	20,160	21,260	
Police Force.			
Louza Station, additional storey	2,500		
" " new kitchen	2,000		
West Hongkew Station, new kitchen, larder, etc.	1,100		
Bubbling Well Station, boundary wall	2,000		
" " serving room for constables' mess	850		
Western Depôt, fire appliances	700		
Gaol, workshops, balance of cost	11,600		
" laundry, baths, etc.	20,500	41,250	
Health Department.			
Market for Yangtsepoo	3,000		
Isolation Hospital, alterations to quarters, balance of cost	900		
Victoria Nursing Home, new kitchen, etc.	2,500		
" " fire-proof stair case	2,900		
New Latrines	2,000	11,300	
Public Works Department.			
Store Shed, Sinza Depôt		1,500	
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Reserve Garden, plant houses, etc.	12,500		
Public Gardens, refreshment kiosk	340		
Hongkew Recreation Ground, refreshment kiosk	340		
" " band stand	600		
Public Recreation Ground, ladies' lavatory	850	14,630	89,940
<i>Roads.</i>			
Acquiring land for new roads and extension of existing roads	150,000		
Acquiring land for widening existing roads			
" " Peking Road			
Making up and metalling the above	75,000	225,000	
Wood Paving :—			
Peking-Chekian and Hart-Bubbling Well Road junctions		2,155	227,155
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Ammunition Reserve.			
335,000 rounds of small arms ammunition to bring reserve up to 635,000 rounds	15,400		
21,000 rounds of revolver ammunition	510	15,910	
Volunteer Headquarters scheme		50,000	
Recreation Ground for Chinese		10,000	
Repayment of balance of Special Loan from the Recreation Fund Trustees			75,910
Total carried to Summary			592,401

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.					Expenditure	Income
				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income	...	...	...	...		2,557,551
Ordinary Expenditure :—	...	...	...	...		
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	39,698		
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	48,895		
Police Force	...	...	...	785,500		
Health Department :—	...	...	...			
Office	...	...	93,128			
Hospitals	...	...	51,640			
Cemeteries	...	...	4,419			
Swimming Bath	...	...	450			
Extra-Departmental	...	...	22,500			
				172,137		
Public Works Department :—	...	...	...			
General	...	...	117,588			
Buildings	...	...	45,128			
Creeks and River	...	...	41,789			
Drainage	...	...	26,170			
Roads	...	...	261,838			
Lighting	...	...	89,181			
Parks and Open Spaces	...	...	34,505			
Public Band	...	...	...	616,199		
				45,277		
Educational Grants :—	...	...	...			
Public School	...	...	20,080			
Public School for Chinese	...	...	14,415			
General	...	...	12,300			
				46,795		
Finance Department	...	...	...	45,460		
Secretariat	...	...	...	134,825		
General Charges	...	...	...	50,775		
Interest	...	...	...	108,000		
Redemption of Debentures	...	...	...	163,940		
				2,257,001		
Stock and Stores :—	...	...	...			
Volunteer Corps	...	...	11,420			
Fire Brigade	...	...	6,080			
Police Force	...	...	18,080			
Health Department	...	...	8,000			
Public Works Department	...	...	2,950			
Public School	...	...	200			
Finance Department	...	...	3,000			
Secretariat	...	...	1,000			
			50,730			
Less.—Value of Stores to be issued :—	...	...	...			
Volunteer Corps	...	...	8,000			
Public Works Department	...	...	2,200			
			10,200			
				40,530		
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income	...	...	...		2,297,531	
					260,020	
					2,557,551	2,557,551
Extraordinary Income	...	...	...			601,883.19
Extraordinary Expenditure	...	...	...		592,401.00	
Estimated Surplus to be carried forward	...	...	...		9,482.19	
					601,883.19	601,883.19